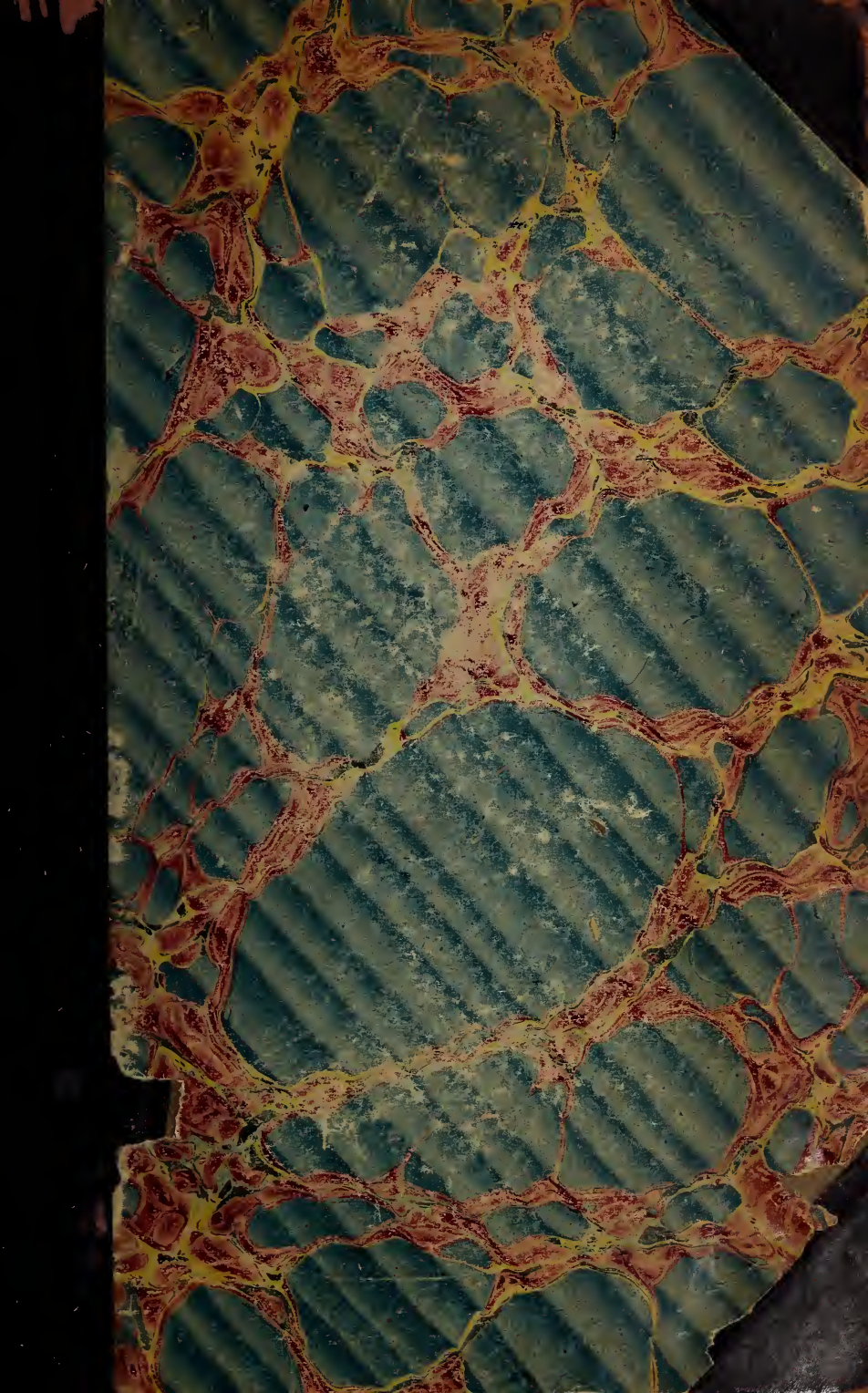


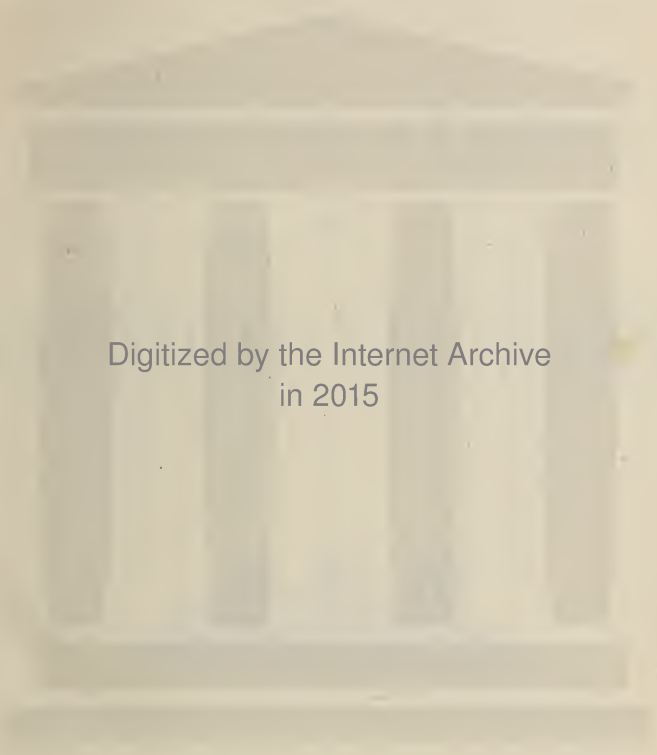


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CANADA:

A HAND-BOOK

OF

INFORMATION

FOR

INTENDING EMIGRANTS.



OTTAWA:

PUBLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

1879.

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DOMINION OF CANADA.

INFORMATION

FOR

INTENDING EMIGRANTS.

CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTORY.

EMIGRATION FROM EUROPE.

THE continuous emigration from the old settled countries of Europe, principally from the United Kingdom and Germany, to new countries in different parts of the world, within the last half century, is one of the most remarkable facts of modern history, and has laid the foundations of great nations. Over two millions of souls emigrated from Great Britain alone in a little over ten years ; and yet it appears from the statistics, published by the Registrar General, that the natural increase of the population in England is very nearly a quarter of a million a year over the outflow from emigration. Even with this outflow, there is crowding in the labor markets, and a large amount of pauperism. Emigration relieves both, while it builds up prosperous communities in hitherto waste places of the world.

The figures published by the Imperial Board of Trade show that £21,438,218 stg. were remitted by emigrants from Great Britain to the friends left behind them from the year 1843 to 1878, and this principally in the form of prepaid passages. There is in this proof of a very striking kind of the prosperity of the emigrants and their desire that their friends should join them. The large sum above stated was the amount of remittances only so far as ascertained. There were other large amounts not ascertained. Of the amount above stated £21,251,697 stg. were from America.

These pages are intended to show reasons why a large portion of this emigrating movement should be directed to Canada ; to indicate the classes of persons who may advantageously emigrate ; and to furnish them with useful practical directions.

CHAPTER II.

MOTIVES TO EMIGRATE.

THE first question which a man who thinks of emigrating should ask himself, is "Why should I do so?" And it is probably the most important practical question of his life. It involves the breaking up of all the old ties and associations of his childhood, and beginning life afresh in a new country; where everything which surrounds him will seem new and strange to him at first, but with which he will in one year become familiar; and the general experience in Canada is that when an immigrant has lived a few years in the country he could not be induced to leave it.

It is, however, true that emigration has led to many cases of individual hardship; but these are the exception; and they always come from the unfitness of the persons who suffer it to emigrate at all.

Generally speaking, where a man is doing well at home, and sees his way to continue to do so, great caution should be used in advising him to emigrate; and it is a safe rule to let well alone. But a man who is doing well himself, and has a family, may generally find a better chance for educating and advantageously placing his family in life in Canada than in the crowded population at home.

Above all things, an emigrant should have good health, and be stout-hearted, prepared to do anything that comes to his hand, and to adapt himself to the circumstances of the new country in which his lot is placed. He may have many things to learn, and many to unlearn, and especially should he learn to follow the practices which the experience of the country to which he goes has proved to be wise, rather than attempt those of the old country which he has left.

The condition of success in Canada is hard work; and none should come who have not made up their minds to work. The idle and dissipated had better stay at home.

The Hon. J. H. Pope, the Minister of Agriculture in the Dominion Cabinet, stated, in a recent memorandum to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to questions on the subject of emigration, that—

"There are very many thousands of persons throughout the Dominion who came to this country as laborers, without any means, in fact almost in a state of pauperism, and tenant farmers

with very little means, who have attained a state of comparative independence, being proprietors of their own farms, and having laid by sufficient means for their declining years, while they have educated their children and settled them in conditions of ease and plenty.

"In fact, the inducements to immigrate to Canada are not simply good wages and good living among kindred people, under the same flag, in a naturally rich country, possessing a pleasant and healthy climate, but the confident prospect which the poorest may have of becoming a proprietor of the soil, earning competence for himself, and comfortably settling his children."

The statements in the preceding extracts can be testified to by thousands in Canada; but it is a fact to be borne in mind that the commercial and industrial depression which prevails as these lines are written (in June, 1879) has very greatly checked the labor market. It is, however, believed that this depression will last but for a short time. A great work commenced by Canada, which will in the near future greatly affect the labor market, is the building of the Canada Pacific Railway. The question of this work is, beyond doubt, not only Canadian, but it is Imperial, and the solution of it may settle important labour difficulties in Great Britain; and enable her to plant a large portion of her surplus population in conditions of prosperity under her own flag, and so strengthen the empire by the peopling of half a continent largely with her own children. Men who are now a burden will when thus transplanted become producers of cereals and live stock to feed the still crowded populations of cities they will have left behind.

CHAPTER III.

CLASSES WHO SHOULD EMIGRATE.

On this point the following concise and authoritative statement may be quoted from the memorandum of the Minister of Agriculture before referred to:—

"The labor market has been greatly affected for the last four years, by the commercial and industrial depression which has prevailed over the whole of this continent.

"The genuine agricultural laborers, however, who have come to Canada, have all found employment, and considerable numbers can yearly be absorbed.

"Mechanics, laborers in towns, and miners have felt with more severity than laborers in the country, the depression referred to, and from these classes have come the unemployed persons living in towns. But, even as respects these, the distress has not been of a nature to call for any general or regularly organized system of relief.

"Very large numbers of persons have crossed the frontier from the United States to escape the very severe distress which has prevailed there, and from these the class of persons known as "tramps" has chiefly arisen.

"Mechanics, laborers in towns, and miners should not be advised to come, especially in large numbers, while the present industrial depression lasts, unless upon definite information.

"Professional and literary men and clerks should not be advised to come, unless in pursuance of previous engagements.

"Considerable numbers of good domestic female servants may be yearly absorbed.

"The immigrants at present chiefly required in Canada are agriculturists, or the class of tenant farmers in the United Kingdom, who have sufficient capital to enable them to settle on farms. They may be advised to come with safety, and with the certainty of doing well. The same remark may apply to any persons, who, although not agriculturists, would be able to adapt themselves to agricultural pursuits, and who have sufficient means to enable them to take up farms."

CHAPTER IV.

POSITION AND EXTENT OF CANADA.

THE intending emigrant to Canada should have a clear conception of the general extent and position on the globe of the country which is to be his future home. It may therefore be stated that the Dominion of Canada comprises a vast territory of about 3,528,705 square miles. It occupies half of the continent of North America.

From East to West it stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans; and its extreme southern point reaches a little below the forty-second parallel of latitude. It occupies a greater area than the United States of America. Very large portions of this vast territory are cultivable; and the other portions are rich in mineral and other kinds of wealth. The proportion of cultiv-

able land suited to the productions of the temperate zones to the uncultivable is greater in the Dominion than in the United States.

Its rivers and lakes form one of the chief physical features of the continent. Its rivers are among the largest and most remarkable in the world ; and its fresh water lakes are altogether the largest and most remarkable in the world.

It possesses many thousands of square miles of the finest and richest forests of the continent; and many thousands of square miles of the most fertile prairie land.

It possesses the largest extent of land yet open for settlement, adapted to the growth of grasses and cereals, and other productions of the temperate climates, not only on the continent, but in the world.

It has fisheries of boundless extent, unequalled on the continent if not in the world, both on its Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

It has also coal fields of immense extent in the Provinces on both its coasts; and it is believed that altogether the largest coal deposits of the world lie under the surface of its rich and immense tracks of prairie land east of the Rocky Mountains.

It has gold, silver, copper, iron, lead and other mines of great richness; and almost every description of the most valuable building materials; also petroleum, salt, peat, &c.

The immense rivers and lakes of the Dominion furnish the grandest facilities of water communication. The sailing circle, from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to Europe, gives much the shortest distance across the Atlantic. The line across the continent to the Pacific is much the shortest for a railway; the conditions for its construction are the most favorable; and the passes through the Rocky Mountains are the easiest.

On the Pacific coast it has the same favorable commercial conditions, with the finest harbors.

The water system of the St. Lawrence and the great lakes constitutes one of the most marked features in the geographical formation of North America, and leads directly from the Atlantic to the North West of the Dominion. And from the head of Lake Superior, with the exception of a few interruptions, which can be easily overcome by canals, another system of lakes and rivers extends navigation across the continent to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, by means of which the products, in the future, of this immense territory, will be borne to the sea-board.

More than 5,000 miles of railway are already in operation within the Dominion, 1,100 more miles are in process of construction, and many more are projected, besides the Pacific Railway, which is to be built immediately, and the length of which will be 2,500 miles.

It has great variety of climates, from the Arctic to that of almost the most southern of the temperate zones, modified by the influence of the great lakes.

The climates of the settled portions of the Dominion and of the lands open for settlement are among the most pleasant and healthy in the world, and favorable to the highest development of human energy.

The Dominion of Canada must, therefore, from these facts, become, in the not distant future, the home of one of the most populous and powerful peoples of the earth.

As at present constituted, it is divided into seven Provinces, viz:—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, together with the vast unorganized North West Territory, out of which, in time, other Provinces will come to be formed.

Every Immigrant will have an inheritance in the great future of the Dominion, and help to build it up.

CHAPTER V.

GOVERNMENT AND SOCIAL POSITION.

THE emigrant to Canada should have an idea of the form of Government and social position he will find in his new home. Practically the former is the freest in the world. There is no hereditary aristocracy in Canada. The source of all power is the people, tempered and guided by the constitutional forms of the Mother Country, which have taken deep and kindly root in Canada.

As respects society it may be stated that it is less marked by the distinctions of caste than in the Mother Country; while there is at the same time a careful preservation of those traditions which give the general features to English society which are found the world over.

GOVERNMENT.

The Government, formed on the principle of the Responsibility of Ministers to Parliament, the same as the British Government, is one of the freest and best-ordered in the world. It is held in the very highest esteem by the people. The Franchise practically extends to every householder.

The seat of the Federal Dominion Government is at Ottawa.

The several Provinces have Lieutenant-Governors and systems of Responsible Local Government, formed on the model of that of the Dominion.

The Counties and Townships have also their Local Governments or Councils which regulate their local taxation for roads, schools and other municipal purposes.

RELIGION.

The utmost religious liberty everywhere prevails in the Dominion.

Immigrants coming to the Dominion from Europe, of every religious persuasion, will find there churches and abundant facilities for the practice of their faith.

EDUCATION.

Means of Education, from the highest to the lowest, everywhere abound in the Dominion. The poor and middle classes can send their children to free schools, where excellent education is given ; and the road to the colleges and higher education is open and easy for all. In no country in the world is good education more generally diffused than in Canada. In many thousands of cases the children of immigrants who came to Canada without any means, in a state of poverty, very little removed from absolute pauperism, have received thorough education, and have the highest prizes which the country offers before them. They have thus attained a state of well-being which would have been impossible for them at home ; and which affords the most striking possible contrast with the dismal prospect which the workhouse would have afforded for a large number of them.

CHAPTER VI.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

THE criminal and civil laws of Canada are such as to afford the emigrant from the United Kingdom the same security as he enjoys at home. The criminal law is copied from the English system, but the arrangement of all details is such as to simplify, as much as possible, the administration of Justice.

The judges of the Canadian Courts are not elected by the people, but appointed by the Crown ; and not for short terms, but for life.

A judge may, of course, resign at any time, or be removed for improper conduct; but resignations seldom occur and removals never. As in England, judges are chosen from among those who, by their ability, learning and long practice at the Bar have worked their way into the front ranks of the profession. The purity of the Canadian Bench is beyond question. Party politics and party feeling generally run high in the Dominion, but never in any way interfere with the administration of Justice. The moment a barrister accepts the honor offered him, and becomes one of Her Majesty's judges, he disappears from the political arena, separates himself most completely from his former political associates, and assiduously devotes all his time, ability and attention to the full, fair and impartial discharge of the high and responsible duties he is called upon to perform. The result is that the Canadians are justly proud of their Judiciary. It has their entire and unbounded confidence.

The highest court in the land is the Supreme Court of Canada. It is composed of a chief justice and five puisné judges, and has appellate jurisdiction within and throughout the Dominion, in criminal as well as civil cases, from every court. This is the only Dominion court, all others being provincial in their powers and character. The most important of the Provincial courts are the Court of Chancery, the Court of Queen's Bench, the Court of Common Pleas, and the Court of Error and Appeal. The lower Courts are the County Courts, the General Sessions and the Division Courts. In the chief towns and cities there are Stipendary Magistrates who hold court daily for the hearing of ordinary police cases. They also have jurisdiction in certain civil cases, such as the non-payment of wages. Aldermen of cities have magisterial powers *ex-officio*. In all parts of the country there are justices of the peace, holding their commissions from the Crown, who enquire into all such cases as may arise within their respective jurisdictions.

Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius, and of Oyer and Terminer and general gaol delivery are held from time to time in every county. The jury system prevails throughout the land.

The expenses of litigation in Canada are, as a rule, very much less than in England, on account of the greater simplicity of the system. Those who practise law in any of its branches must, in the first place, serve a term of years in a law office, and submit to an examination as to their educational attainments and professional knowledge. Though there are barristers, attorneys and solicitors, as a rule, all branches are united in the one person; that is to say, a solicitor may be, and generally is, a barrister as well. It is not considered unprofessional, as in England, for a

barrister to advertise himself: every Canadian newspaper contains barristers' "cards;" even the leading practitioners follow out the custom.

In every large town and city there is a regular organized police force, managed by a superintendent, and under the control of a Board of Police Commissioners. The cost of maintaining the force forms part of the annual municipal rate. In the country parts there is no regular police, that is, no body corresponding to the county police of England. There are a few peace officers, called "county constables," but they seldom have any criminal matters to attend to, except of the most trivial character, for the simple reason that the rural parts of the Dominion are comparatively free from crime. There is no more peaceful country under the sun; no more law-abiding, steady, industrious people than the agricultural population of Canada. The county gaol is often unoccupied by prisoners for months together, and "maiden assizes" are not at all uncommon. Contrary to the belief entertained by many persons, the Canadians do not carry dirk knives and revolvers any more than they do in England.

To sum up in a few words, Canada is blessed with a pure, honest, fearless judiciary; good, wholesome laws; an impartial administration of justice; every protection for life and property; and the Canadians, therefore, are a happy, prosperous and contented people.

CHAPTER VII.

THE CLIMATE OF CANADA.

THERE is no more important question for an intending emigrant than the nature of the climate of the country to which he proposes to go. The climate of Canada has been already incidentally spoken of as having great variety—from the Arctic to that of the most southern of the temperate zones. It is more misconceived abroad than any other fact pertaining to the country. Perfectly absurd ideas prevail respecting the rigours of Canadian winters. It is true the winters are decided, and snow, in many parts, covers the ground to the depth of two or three feet; but there are great advantages in this—the snow is perfectly dry and packs under foot, making the best roads, and forming a warm covering for the earth. The dry winter atmosphere is bracing and pleasant. The sun shines brightly by day, and the moon and stars by night,

during by far the greatest part of the time. And, besides being pleasant, there is no healthier climate under the sun. There are no endemic diseases in Canada. The sensation of cold is far more unpleasant during the damp days (such as mark the winters in England) than when the winter regularly sets in.

The summers, like the winters, are also of decided character, being, in the main, warm and bright; and fruits and vegetables which cannot be ripened in the open air in England, will here ripen to perfection. And the grand fact is that they are much more favourable for the horticulturist and the agriculturist than those of England, with the single exception of length of time in which out-door work can be done.

Canada has the latitudes of France, Prussia, Austria, the British Islands, Russia and Sweden and Norway; and as many varieties of climates as have these countries.

The intending emigrant in going from the central counties of England, Denmark, northern Prussia or from the south of Sweden to Central Illinois, Missouri or Indiana, must go fourteen degrees, or nearly one thousand miles due south, and make the same change in climate as he would were he to migrate to Palestine, Independent Tartary or Persia—that is, must go from a climate of comparatively cool summers with a humid atmosphere to one of intense heat and severe droughts. Those who migrate from the north of England, from Scotland, Norway or Sweden, to Kansas, Central Missouri or Southern Illinois, must undergo a still greater change of agriculture, for they give up, as their staples, the grains, pastures and meadows, with their accompanying herds and flocks.

The summer temperatures of England are from 60° to 62°; those of Central Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, 75° to 78°. London (the summer months, from July to August) has 61°; Liverpool 57° 6'; Edinburgh 57° 1'; Dublin 60°; the Central counties of England 62°; the Northern Provinces of Prussia 62°; the Central Provinces of Prussia 63°; Berlin 64° 5'; Denmark (Central) 62° 7'; but the Central part of Illinois 75°; Kansas and Missouri higher still, 77° to 78°.

These latter temperatures are 15° to 18° higher than those of England and the Northern Provinces of Prussia, and at least 10° to 15° higher than the best climates for the grains and grasses.

But high temperatures and a burning sun are not the only enemies with which the emigrant, going so far south, has to contend. The want of rain is another and even more grievous defect in the climate in those parts of the United States; for high summer temperatures with heavy rains are conditions of climate favouring tropical plants; but high temperatures without rain, are

destructive of all vegetation ; and high temperatures, with an insufficiency of rain, give only imperfect crops. Those parts of the States just named very much resemble Palestine, Arabia, Persia, Syria and Independent Tartary. Both regions are similarly situated on the continents—both are in the zones of the summer droughts, high temperatures, arid winds and rapid evaporation, but with this important feature in favour of the Asiatic countries—they lie nearer the ocean and Mediterranean Sea, which render the atmosphere more humid, and modify the droughts.

North of these desert and semi-desert areas, both in the old and new worlds, lie the zones of summer rains and moderate summer temperatures, two elements of climate most favourable for the grains and grasses. In Europe, the capacity of the central and higher latitudes for cereals, coarser grains, pastures and meadows, has been fully tested and acknowledged. On this continent similar climates are producing similar effects. Throughout Canada, from the Atlantic to Lake Superior, these great staples of the central and higher portions of the temperate zones produce better, surer and more abundant crops than in any of the States to the southwest of the Lakes. Along the Valleys of the Red, Assiniboine, Saskatchewan and Mackenzie Rivers, for more than seven hundred miles north of the United States' boundary, wheat has been grown, yielding a far more abundant return than the best portion of the Republics ; and where wheat ripens in such positions we have the best climates for the coarser grains, grasses and root crops. Barley, the grasses, and many root crops grow twelve hundred miles north of the boundary. These plants are the fruits of the summer rains and summer temperatures of from 58° to 70° of Fahrenheit. The significance of the facts here stated—the high latitudes to which these plants go—is the proof they give of the immense agricultural areas in the interior of the continent north of the 49th parallel.

South of these fertile regions and west of the 100th meridian, these plants either fail entirely or succeed but imperfectly, from climatic defects—chiefly from a deficiency or entire absence of rain during the agricultural months, accompanied with high summer temperatures ; and over the States lying immediately east of these desert areas the summer heat is too great for the profitable growth of these products, and the rain still deficient, or rendered insufficient through high temperatures and rapid evaporation.

The most southern part of Canada is on the same parallel as Rome in Italy, Corsica in the Mediterranean and the northern part of Spain,—farther south than France, Lombardy, Venice or Genoa. The northern shores of Lake Huron are in the latitude of Central France, and vast territories not yet surveyed, embracing many

million acres of land of good quality lie south of the parallel of the northern shores of Lake Huron, where the climates are favourable for all the great staples of the temperate zones.

It may be interesting to look at the climate of Canada in the light of its productions, and, with this view, some quotations will be made from Mr. Marshall's recent (1871) work on Canada, because his opinions are those of a well-informed stranger, and one who tells us that he entered Canada without prepossessions in its favour, meaning, as we infer, that he was prepossessed unfavourably towards the country, having come into it through the States, and, like most Englishmen, received his first impressions of Canada, both before he left England and afterwards, from Americans.

Mr. Marshall visited an agricultural show which represented only the country around London, Ontario. Of this he says:—

"The fine display of produce surprised me. Wheat, barley, oats and other cereals were well represented. Maize shows excellent samples. The roots and vegetables were surprisingly fine. A field pumpkin which I measured was four feet ten inches in circumference; a squash eight feet three inches, weighing 150 lbs., (We have seen them 350 lbs., open air growth. No better illustration could be given of a summer semi-tropical in heat and of great duration, than the maturing of the pumpkins and squash of such great size.) The potatoes were the finest I have ever seen. There were a great number of varieties; citrons, melons, marrows and tomatoes, were also exceptionally large and fine.

"It is difficult to speak of the return of grain commonly yielded to the farmer in this country. I have seen some fields that yielded forty bushels to the acre—(The Government pamphlet reports fifty bushels on new lands), others not far distant giving but fifteen. No doubt, in a new country, where many turn farmers not before acquainted with it, the average yield gives a poor idea of the capabilities of the soil. I remarked one morning a particularly poor looking crop of Indian corn. On the Sunday, in the same country, I walked through a field of forty acres of this splendid plant, growing to a height of eighteen to twenty feet, and yielding thirty-seven tons to the acre as food for cattle. I plucked an ear nearly ripe, eighteen inches long, and counted six hundred grains on it" (p. 79), usually there are two ears, sometimes three on one stock or stem—not of course all so large.

"Upwards of a hundred varieties of apples were exhibited. For cooking there were the Cayuga, Red Streak, or twenty-ounce Pippin, an imposing fruit measuring sometimes over fifteen inches; the Alexander, of glorious crimson; the red Astrachan or Snow apples, so named from the whiteness of the pulp; the Gravenstein, Baldwin, and many others. For dessert, there were the Fameuse

the streaked St. Lawrence, the Spitzenberg, the Seek-no-farther, of gold and red," (p. 76). "The Canadian apple is the standard of excellence," (p. 5).

"Even in California, the orchard of the Union, the superiority of the Canadian apple was, to my surprise, confessed. Vast quantities are exported to England, and sold as American, their nationality being lost" (p. 77.) "Fruit and vegetables grow generously. Melons and tomatoes grow equally with the potatoe, pea, turnip, and the rest of the vegetables known in England. The grape thrives well. Raspberries, strawberries, blackberries, or brambles, cranberries, cherries, and other fruits, currants, plums, grapes, apples, &c., grow wild. Orchards everywhere thrive."

These facts suggest some practical considerations worthy of the consideration of emigrants.

CHAPTER VIII.

FARMING AND STOCK BREEDING IN CANADA.

CANADA seems specially fitted to supply the United Kingdom with the farm produce, which it is necessary for her to import. The old provinces can supply her with horses and beef and mutton, and Manitoba and the North West with wheat.

The general healthiness of the climate and the favourable conditions for feeding all kinds of stock which prevail in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island, together with the immense areas available, leave no room to doubt that Canada is capable of supplying all the needs of the Mother Country as respects supplies of horses, cattle and sheep.

And the vast areas in Manitoba and the North West now being brought into play will furnish her, as well as other importing countries, an almost illimitable supply of cereal.

The great strength as well as the great wealth of the Dominion of Canada rests in her soil: her minerals are of undoubted value, her fisheries are the finest in the world, her manufactures are not insignificant and must continue to increase,—yet, it is not on these she must chiefly rely for future greatness. She has one attraction greater than all others combined, and that attraction is her broad forest lands and her rich, rolling prairies. Agriculture is her strength.

Fortunately there can be no doubt as to the result. Though a young and new country, as compared with others, she is already

known the civilized world over as a great meat and corn-producing country. Her staples have a character and a standing abroad such as her people have no reason to be ashamed of.

There is no more independent man in the world than the Canadian farmer; he may not have so much wealth as some English farmers, he may not be in a position to cultivate his land to such a degree of perfection, and he may not have many of the social advantages, yet, as a rule, he is a happier, a more contented, and a more independent man. His land is his own absolutely. His taxes are light; his family are well to do; he is the equal in every respect, (not unfrequently the superior) of the most successful persons in the towns near by.

In a new country like Canada it would be absurd generally to look for scientific farming as carried on in England. As land is abundant and labour scarce, a great breadth of land is cultivated, but in what high English farmers would consider a rough sort of way. This is the rule, but there are exceptions. In the Province of Ontario there is a School of Agriculture, connected with a model farm, at which scientific and practical agriculture is taught. There are also model farms in the Province of Quebec. The result is a marked improvement of late years in the style of farming in some parts of the country. But there is much to be done yet in this direction. In too many instances the land is merely scratched over; and it speaks well for the character of the soil and climate that under such adverse circumstances such excellent fields are obtained.

There is no country in the world that offers more attractions to the English farmer than Canada. The climate is, on the whole, the same as he has been accustomed to, the characteristics of the soil are similar, the crops produced are such as he has been in the habit of growing. With a few exceptions, the style of farmwork varies but little; and in laws, language and customs he would be at home. He would find very little that was new and strange to him. In addition to all this Canada's nearness to the English market, and her direct connection therewith, constitute important elements in the success of the Canadian farmer. In the far west of the United States, where the chief crop is Indian corn, the cost of transportation to the sea-coast is so great that many farmers have a hard struggle to live, and frequently find it cheaper to use their corn as fuel than to carry it to market. Canada is only nine days' sail from Liverpool, and the means of communication are perfect. Not only do Canadian wheat, flour, butter and cheese find their way to England in large quantities, but even such perishable produce as apples are transported across the sea, and generally pay the shipper a good profit on the venture. Then,

again, while the Australian meats find their way to England in tins, Canadian cattle, sheep, and horses are carried over alive, with as much ease and safety as are those of Ireland. It is also found that dead meat can be carried to the United Kingdom in compartments specially fitted on steamships, not only without deterioration, but with actual improvement.

As already pointed out, farm work in Canada does not differ widely from that of England. All that is new or strange may be overcome in a few months. The seasons are similar, though, owing to the snow and frost, no work is done upon the land during the winter. At the same time it is anything but an idle time with the farmer and his men—the live stock have to be looked after, new land cleared, and grain carried to market.

The field crops that are produced are wheat, oats, barley, rye, Indian corn, potatoes, turnips, mangel wurzel, peas, buckwheat, flax, &c. The garden fruits and vegetables are similar to those of England, except that tomatoes, melons, grapes, etc., will ripen in the open air in Canada. Thus the new-comer will find the crops nearly the same as he has been accustomed to cultivate. In the main, the work is similar. Machinery is largely in use; in fact, owing to the circumstance that the work is pressed into a shorter time than in England, and, owing also to the scarcity of labor, more machinery is used in proportion to the population.

That farming pays in Canada is clear from the fact that more persons are engaged in it than in any other branch of industry. In 1871, out of 463,424 persons enumerated in the Province of Ontario, as engaged in industries, 228,708 belonged to the farming class; in Quebec there were 160,041, out of a total of 341,291; in New Brunswick 40,394, out of a total of 86,488; and in Nova Scotia 49,769, out of 118,645. In fact, nearly one-half of the people are engaged in agriculture.

A summer's tour through Canada will convince any reasonable man that farming must pay. The well-cleared fields, the herds of sleek cattle, the great barns and stabling, the substantial farm-houses, and the thrifty appearance of the people, all furnish abundant evidence of contentment and prosperity. Ask the farmer his experience, and, in nine cases out of ten, he will tell you that he came from the "Old Country" fifteen, twenty or thirty years before, with an empty pocket, a strong arm and a willing heart. He will tell you also that, in the early days of his settlement, he had to struggle and toil, and labor, hard and long; that he had to face many a difficulty and endure much hardship; but he is hale and hearty now, enjoying, in ease and comfort, the well-earned reward of perseverance and industry. Others will again tell you that they brought out a little money

with them, and that, through a proper use of that little, they now find themselves independent of the world. Of course there are those who fail at farming in Canada, but they are few and far between, and an inquiry into such cases would shew that, in nearly every instance, the failure was due to the unfitness of the individual himself for the pursuit and not to the country.

As set forth in another place, the very best class to settle in Canada are Old Country tenant farmers, with a small capital. There is many a farmer paying as much each year in rent and taxes in England as would purchase him the freehold of a good farm in Canada. Any man of experience having five hundred pounds sterling, or upwards, in cash, may safely try his fortune in the Dominion. Good, well-cleared farms, with all necessary buildings and improvements, may be purchased in any of the older countries. "Why is it," the reader naturally asks, "that these farms are to be purchased if farming pays so well?" The explanation is simple. In a great many instances—too many, in fact—the farmer brings his sons up as lawyers, doctors or merchants. They settle down in the towns or cities to the practice of these professions, and there they remain. In course of time the farmer dies or becomes too old for active duty, and thus the homestead, there being none of the family to work it, is either sold or rented. Though, as a rule, the farmer is the owner of his own land, farms may be leased at a reasonable rental. Sometimes a farm is worked on shares, one-half given to the owner and the other half to the tenant.

In addition to grain-growing, pastoral farming is now largely carried on in Canada. In many parts the land is specially suited for grazing purposes. Formerly there were only the local and American markets open to the Canadian stock breeder. This is no longer the case. Hundreds of cattle and large quantities of dead meat are shipped to England each year. This great trade is only in its infancy. It promises to assume large proportions in the near future, to the mutual benefit of Canada and the Mother Country.

In comparing Canada's present standing as a stock-breeding country with her standing twenty years ago, we find that her progress in this direction has been most remarkable. It is barely twenty years since the first herd of English thorough-bred short horns was brought to Canada. Previous to that time very little attention had been paid to stock raising. In many instances cattle were allowed to look after themselves. They roamed the forests in perfect freedom, and come home to the "clearing" when the cold weather set in. True, the oxen were worked at certain seasons, and did good service in clearing up the land; but

for market purposes cattle added but little to the settler's income. It was the opinion of many persons in those days that stock breeding, as carried on in parts of England, could never be successfully carried on in Canada. The experience of the last few years shows that these persons were entirely in error. Though the number of farmers who have ventured on the experiment of stock-breeding on a large scale is not great, the test has been most thorough and complete in both Ontario and Quebec, and the result satisfactory.

Mr. Cochrane's farm in Quebec, and Bow Park in Ontario, furnish prominent examples of what may be done in this direction. The collection of cattle at the great stock-breeding farms in Canada is among the most valuable in the world. It is made up of the very best blood of the bovine aristocracy of England. Not many years ago there were no pure herds in the country; except the small species of cows in the French parts of Lower Canada, which were brought in chiefly from Bretagne, and possess the milking characteristics of the Alderneys. To-day, there are in Canada many herds with a pure and unbroken record extending back many generations.

It is a fact established beyond all doubt that the famous short horns of England not only do well in Canada, but that the character of the stock actually improves in the new country. In not a few instances the off-spring of stock taken out from England has been carried over to the Mother Country and sold at high prices. At a recent sale in England a three-year old bull which brought the extraordinary price of three thousand six hundred guineas was of Canadian blood. The herds to be seen at the Provincial and other exhibitions are the wonder and admiration of experienced English stockmasters.

Short horns are generally preferred, yet there are herds of Devons, Alderneys, Galloways and other breeds.

The best varieties of English sheep and pigs also do well in Canada.

Notwithstanding the high prices paid for aristocratic blood, ordinary cattle are much cheaper than in England. This is owing to the fact that hitherto the Canadian stockmaster had open to him only the local and the United States markets. This is no longer the case. A short time ago the experiment of sending live stock and dead meat to England was entered upon, and the result was so successful that there are now many persons, firms and several lines of steamships engaged in the trade. The cattle are landed in England none the worse for the voyage, and sell readily at good prices; and the dead meat is rated at the highest standard. The trade is, however, still in its infancy. The result will

be a considerable increase in the price of live stock in Canada before long. This will incline many farmers who have not hitherto done so to enter largely into stock raising. Where the land is suitable they cannot do better. For English farmers with capital there is an excellent opening. It is as safe an investment as they could possibly make. The foot and mouth disease is unknown in the country. The cattle thrive well, and are made ready for market at a cost trifling as compared with the cost in England.

It may also be mentioned that Canadian horses are now shipped to England in considerable numbers and at a very handsome profit to the dealer. The ordinary Canadian horse is a hardy, tractive, strong, healthy animal, and answers excellently for cabs, omnibuses, tram cars, and other such work. There are also horses of high blood in Canada.

CHAPTER IX.

FRUIT GROWING.

A VERY important branch of farming in certain parts of Canada is fruit growing. It is very generally thought by persons not familiar with the country that, owing to the severity of the winter, fruits cannot be successfully cultivated except to a very limited extent, and at a great cost. There is no foundation in fact for such an impression. On the contrary, in the production of such kinds of fruit as belong to the temperate zone, Canada cannot well be surpassed. The character of the soil in many districts is suitable for the apple, plum, pear, etc., while in the hot summer sun the peach and grape reach maturity and develop fruit having many points of excellence. A hardy kind of grape, which has been successfully crossed into the European varieties, grows wild in the woods; the strawberry, raspberry, and gooseberry and other small fruits grow in profusion in all the older provinces. The red plum is also indigenous to the soil.

In specially favoured regions, such as the Niagara district, peach orchards many acres in extent are to be seen. The peach crop is not always a successful one; generally speaking, there is a good yield every second year. Though it is anything but probable that Canada will ever rival European countries in the character of her wine, nevertheless her vineyards are increasing in number year by year, and good, wholesome wines are being made. Experience

is all that is necessary to develop this into an important industry.

The best evidence we could have of Canada's character as a fruit growing country is furnished in her success in this direction at the Centennial Exhibition. The display made by the Province of Ontario was the finest at the show, surpassing all competition, which included nearly every State in the American Union, and astonishing persons who had looked upon Canada as a country of perpetual snow. The Americans honestly admitted themselves fairly beaten by their northern neighbours. The following extract from an article in the New York *Graphic* shows the prominence Canada gained in this respect. Coming from an American source, it carries with it special weight:—

“Probably the finest show of various fruits is made by the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, Canada, a society which has done much to promote and encourage the cultivation of fruits in North America. It was formed a number of years ago with this object in view, and has been extremely successful in all its undertakings. The membership includes more than 3,000 persons. Three meetings are held every year, at which the members interchange their views upon the various subjects connected with fruit-growing. These meetings are held in different parts of the Province of Ontario, in order to be more convenient for members to attend, and once a year new and promising hybrids, trees, and plants are given to members, who are expected to cultivate them carefully, and report the results of their trial. A number of the members of this Society have achieved a reputation as careful hybridists, and the names of Arnold, Dempsey, Mills, and Saunders are held in deserved estimation throughout the pomological world. The best results of their labours are generously placed at the disposal of the Association, and new and promising varieties of fruits are soon widely and inexpensively scattered abroad and thoroughly tested.

“The society also publishes an annual report, embodying its transactions, and preserving such useful information with regard to fruit culture as they may be able to gather, and gives a copy of it to each of its members. In this manner many choice fruits and much useful information are disseminated among the members, hence it is that the fruits produced by them are generally noted for superiority and excellence.

“At the quarter centennial of the American Pomological Society in Boston, the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association carried away not only silver medals for the best collections of plums, but also prizes for the peaches, grapes, and pears displayed in competition with the most noted fruit growers of the United States. Many people suppose that the climate of Canada is a perpetual

winter, but nothing could be further from the truth. The climate is generally the same as New England or Northern and Central New York ; and Ontario, from whence these fruits come, is the most fertile part of the whole Dominion.

"The present display occupies the entire north side of the Pomological Building, and is composed of 1,000 plates of apples, 200 plates of plums, 200 plates of pears, 90 plates of crab-apples, and 25 varieties of peaches, 153 plates of grapes, and a variety of nuts, including walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, hazel nuts, and peanuts. The same Association, in July last, made a display of gooseberries, currants, raspberries and cherries, some of the first-named articles being an inch in length. They were highly commended by the judges, as no prize was competed for.

"One of the finest specimens of fruit exhibited is the Alexander, a beautiful clear red and white apple of large size. Another is the Kent Filbasket, a large obtuse pyramid, beautifully mottled with red on a yellow ground. The Virginia Sweet is a showy red apple, rather oblong in shape, and of large size. The Irish Peach Apple is a great beauty, as well as of fine quality, while the Duchess of Edinburgh is a very hardy apple, mottle red in colour, and of handsome appearance. It is good either for the kitchen or table, and is highly esteemed by connoisseurs. Sherwood's Favourite is a fine yellow and red, and Swayzie Pomme Grise is a hardy cinnamon russet of beautiful colour. There are remarkably fine specimens of the Snow Apple, which is a bright red outside and a pure white inside, and takes its name from the latter characteristic. Spur's Sweeting is a fine showy apple of rosy waxen colour, and the Chenango Strawberry is a beautiful red apple of conical shape. Many other specimens are shown, among which are thirty-one varieties of new French apples exhibited by James Dougall, of Windsor. All the foregoing specimens named are raised in large quantities in Canada, and thousands of barrels are annually exported to Great Britain and the United States. As a sample of the manner in which they will keep, a plate is shown of the growth of 1875, in which the apples are well preserved and of good appearance.

"One of the finest specimens of pears exhibited is the Flemish Beauty, which grows without a blemish, and is hardy as an oak ; Sickles, Bartletts, Negleys, and the Belle Lucrative are also displayed in great quantities, of a quality that compare favourably with any others on exhibition.

"The plums displayed are remarkably fine, the most noticeable ones being the Columbia, Pond's Seedlings, Damsons, Gages, and the Lombard. The latter is a beautiful dark crimson, and is very prolific. Hundreds of bushels of these plums are sent every year

to the United States, where they find a ready sale and are greatly esteemed.

"In peaches the Lord Palmerston is doubtless the largest shown. One of these was displayed which was over eleven inches in circumference, the qualities being a firm, white flesh with free stone. The Early Crawfords and other varieties are also very fine.

"In grapes, the Tokalon and many varieties of Rogers' hybrids are the most noticeable. The Autuchon, a beautiful white grape, and the Lindley, light-coloured, and resembling the Catawba, attract much attention. Miller's Burgundy, a grape which grows very close and thick, and the Delaware, a delicious variety, are also favourably known to fruit cultivators.

"These are but few of the many specimens displayed. It would be impossible, in a notice like this, to do justice to the entire collection. As a representative collection intended to exhibit the fruit from that section of the country between the Niagara river and Lake Huron, and from the Ottawa to the Detroit rivers it could not be surpassed. The arrangement and classification reflect much credit upon the officers of the Association, and especially upon the gentlemen who are in charge. It must be doubly gratifying to them that this very beautiful display of the fruits of the Province attracts such universal attention. Their exhibit has contributed much to the beauty and attractiveness of the pomological department, and they are to be congratulated upon the fruit producing capabilities of their soil and climate, and the taste and enterprise of their fruit-growers."

With such facts as are contained in the above extract, let it not hereafter be said that Canada is a wilderness of ice and snow.

CHAPTER X.

DAIRY FARMING, ETC.

WITHIN the last few years great progress has been made in Canada in the way of dairy farming. Not long since the cheese manufactured in the country was not sufficient to supply the local demand; whereas there are now cheese factories by the score in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

"American" cheese, as it is all called, is well known in England; but very few people are aware of the fact that the best "American" cheese is made in Canada. In the window of a cheesemong-

er's shop in Ludgate Hill, London, Canadian Stilton and Canadian Cheddar are constantly exhibited, and so well do they suit the palates of Englishmen that many persons prefer them to the English articles after which they are named. The Canadian cheese is, in fact, the very best made on the American continent. The cattle are of the very best breeds, the pasture is excellent, and the work is cleanly and carefully done.

Great benefits have flowed to the farming classes through the opening of the cheese factories. Formerly the milk was in many instances given to the pigs, but now there is a market at the cheese factory for every quart of it. Though great strides have been made during the last ten or fifteen years in cheese making, the industry is still in its infancy. Judging the future by the past this will shortly assume immense proportions and become one of Canada's great sources of wealth.

Butter making is also largely carried on in the Dominion. Millions of pounds are exported each year. The quality is excellent.

Near the large towns, market gardening is profitably carried on. A comparatively small capital is necessary, and with industry and perseverance, backed up by experience, a good income is assured. Like every thing else, however, none but those who have had experience in Canada should attempt it.

Poultry raising is only beginning to be much looked after in Canada, probably because poultry is so cheap. In course of time, however, as the market extends, and as means are found of exporting fowls, geese and turkeys to England, henneries on a large scale will be established. The exportation has already begun.

Bee-keeping is profitably carried on in many parts of the Dominion.

These few points shew that what may be termed the smaller branches of farming are not neglected by the Canadian husbandman. Still much remains to be done in this respect.

CHAPTER XI.

FARMS FOR SALE.

IMPROVED farms may be purchased in almost all parts of the Dominion. By the term "improved farms" is meant farms either partially or entirely cleared of woods and under cultivation. As farming is the main industry of the country it may naturally be

asked why it is that farms are to be purchased? As explained in another place, it is customary with many Canadian farmers to bring their sons up to professions or to put them in trade. The result is that, when old age comes upon the father of the family, the land is either sold or leased. Or it may be that the old man dies on the homestead, and, in order that the property may be divided between the heirs, it must be sold. Then again, during the last few years, that is since the "Manitoba fever" set in, many farmers in the older parts of the Dominion have sold off, or are desirous of selling off in order to settle in Manitoba.

It may be further stated that a reason why improved farms in Canada can be obtained on such moderate terms, is owing to the fact that there is a constant tendency along the whole of the north eastern face of the American continent, on the part of a class of settlers, to undertake pioneer life, or to commence anew, in order as well to obtain a larger field than the old homestead, for the sake of the settlement of their sons, and for the love of adventure and of the life with which they started for its own sake. It thus happens that conditions are afforded especially favourable for the tenant farmer from the United Kingdom, with a little capital, to acquire a farm, on which his previous habits of life have adapted him to work; while the older settler of the country has more special adaptation for the pioneer life than the newly-arrived immigrant. But newly-arrived immigrants of intelligence very soon become acquainted with what may be called the specialties of the country.

CHAPTER XII.

MINES AND MINERALS.

THOUGH the main sources of the wealth of Canada lie in her fertile fields and grand forests, her mines and minerals must, in course of time, attract more attention than they have hitherto done, and yield a good return for the capital and labour expended on them. As the Canadians devote their attention chiefly to the more common pursuits of farming and ordinary trade, comparatively little has been done towards developing the mineral resources of the country; yet the results abundantly prove that there are vast and valuable deposits of minerals in various parts of the Dominion. A mere enumeration of the minerals that have been discovered up to this time will enable the reader to form

something like a correct idea of the position of Canada in this respect. There have been found gold, silver, copper, iron, galena, plumbago, antimony, manganese, gypsum, granites, marbles, lithographic stone, slates, burrstones, hones, limestones, sandstones, and brickclays, various kinds of precious stones, vast deposits of phosphate of lime, of salt, and immense quantities of petroleum and peat. These minerals are not confined to any one province. In almost every part of the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific some of them are to be found.

Gold mines are worked, though only in a small way, in Nova Scotia, Ontario and Quebec. It is principally quartz mining. The gold fields of British Columbia are famous the world over for their size and their extraordinary yields. They extend over an area of 105,000 square miles; that is, twice the area of England, and yield annually about £400,000 worth of the precious metal. In the early days of gold mining in British Columbia fortunes were sometimes made in a few weeks. In 1863 Dillion's claim yielded in one day 102 pounds weight of gold. Other claims frequently yielded from ten to fifty pounds of gold in twenty-four hours. But, while those times have passed, as regards the discoveries so far made, the average earnings of miners is about seven hundred dollars a year, which is a high figure. Explorations connected with the Geological Survey in 1876, showed the whole country to be auriferous. Gold mining is now one of the chief industries of the Pacific province; and the probability is that great wealth will yet be developed.

Silver has been discovered in several parts of the Dominion. The richest deposits, however, appear to be on the north shore of Lake Superior. In 1874, one mine—Silver Islet—yielded nearly 500 tons of ore, worth about £100,000 sterling. As it is only a few years since the silver was discovered, the industry is still in its infancy. Want of capital has delayed the work of development. Still several shafts have been sunk, and it is confidently expected that the Thunder Bay district will shortly be sending out great wealth of rich ore annually.

Iron has been discovered in several provinces; and in many cases the deposits are of great value. The iron mines of Nova Scotia have been successfully worked for several years. In Ontario and Quebec the quantity raised is increasing annually. The difficulty in these provinces is that there is no coal for smelting purposes; but as wood is abundant this difficulty is likely to be overcome—in fact, has already been overcome—by smelting the ore with charcoal. One or two companies are now engaged in this industry, and the iron and steel turned out by them are of the very best quality. There is a great abundance of iron ore in

British Columbia, but it is not yet being worked except in a very small way.

Copper has been found in many parts of Canada. The amount exported in 1874 from Ontario and Quebec alone was 3,142 tons; in addition to which a considerable quantity must have entered into home consumption. As with other branches of mining in Canada more capital is required to properly carry on the work. The ore is noted for its purity.

Although in the region of the great lakes there is no coal in other parts of Canada there are immense deposits of this most valuable mineral. In Nova Scotia there are some thirty mines in active operation; and the aggregate output averages about one million tons per annum. The yield might be increased to any extent; but the output must, of course, be regulated by the demand. With a wider market, which will come in time, the yield might be increased an hundred fold. Many of the transatlantic steamers take in coal at Halifax and other Nova Scotia ports.

In the heart of the continent, in that vast region known as "the Great North-West Territories," there are immense deposits of coal, supposed to be the most extensive in the world. It crops out on the surface in many places over an area of country hundreds of square miles in extent. This coal deposit is one of the most important peculiarities of that great district. The prairies of Canada, in fact, contain coal enough to supply the whole world for ages to come. The Canada Pacific Railway, now in course of construction, will run across this coal country. Then again, on the other side of the Rocky Mountains, the coal fields of British Columbia are practically inexhaustible. The Comox field alone is estimated at about 300 square miles in extent. The output in 1874 was over 80,000 tons: this can be increased a thousand-fold if necessary. British Columbia seems destined to become the greatest coal-producing country on the Pacific side of the American continent. In some places the seams are so favourably situated that the coal can be loaded on shipboard direct from the mine. The mineral wealth of this growing province is beyond estimate, and coal forms no unimportant part of the whole.

Petroleum is found in several parts of the Dominion, but chiefly in the Province of Ontario. The total quantity manufactured, that is to say, purified after being taken from the earth, varies according to the state of the market. In 1873 it amounted to 14,602,087 gallons. In several instances flowing wells have been "struck," but, as a rule, the oil is pumped from the wells by machinery. The Canadian oil, when properly rectified, is of excellent quality, and stands well in foreign markets.

While boring for oil near the town of Goderich, in the Province

of Ontario, a few years ago, salt springs were "struck" at a depth of about twelve hundred feet. This important discovery induced others to sink wells in the neighbourhood, and the ultimate result was that the salt springs were found to extend into some of the adjoining counties. The work was pushed forward and grew rapidly, so that at the present time there are several hundred wells in active operation yielding thousands of tons of salt each year. In Nova Scotia, also, salt has been discovered.

The marble found on the Upper Ottawa is of a most superior quality. It is beautifully veined, and takes a brilliant polish. The quarries are vast in extent, but only a comparatively small quantity has been taken out up to this time.

In nearly every Province there are immense deposits of peat. Owing, however, to the abundance of wood in country places, very little use has been made of the peat so far. When wood becomes scarce and dear an excellent substitute will be found in the peat. It has been tested on the Grand Trunk Railway, and has been found to answer well in place of coal.

From what we have said above it will be seen that Canada is not badly off in the way of minerals. She is in possession of everything of this nature that any people can desire, or that is necessary to the progress of any nation. Comparatively little, however, has been done hitherto towards developing the mineral resources of the country. The people have devoted—and properly so, too—their time and money to agriculture, trade and commerce, and have not entered largely into the more speculative business of mining. Sufficient, however, has been done to show that Canada possesses incalculable wealth in her minerals; and this wealth will, we doubt not, be turned to good account in course of time. Capital and enterprise are all that are required.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE LAND SYSTEM—FREE GRANTS AND HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS.

THOUGH free grants of land are practically to be procured in every part of the Dominion, the system is not the same in all the provinces. For the information of the reader we subjoin an outline of the system in each province.

It is advisable, notwithstanding the great advantage of settling upon land, that the immigrant should have some experience before

doing so, or take accurate information respecting the step he is contemplating.

NOVA SCOTIA.—In this province there are about 10,000,000 acres, nearly one-fifth part of which consists of lakes and rivers. Of the whole extent, about 5,000,000 acres are fit for cultivation. Wild lands may be obtained from the Government for about 1s. 9d. sterling per acre. Here, as in all the other provinces, the purchase of land carries with it the ownership of all minerals found therein.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—This province contains 17,347,360 acres, of which 13,000,000 are fit for cultivation, with only some 730,000 under actual improvement. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may cause eligible portions of Crown lands to be selected for settlement. One hundred acres of land so surveyed may be located to immigrants or other male settlers, of the age of eighteen years and upwards, who do not own other land in the province, upon the following terms and conditions, viz.:—

“On payment of twenty dollars cash in advance, to aid in the construction of roads and bridges in the vicinity of his location, or upon his performing labour on such roads and bridges to the extent of ten dollars per year for three years, as may be directed by the Governor in Council or officer appointed to superintend the same.

“He shall commence improving his location immediately after obtaining permission to occupy the same, and shall, within two years, thereafter satisfy the Governor in Council that he has built a house thereon of not less dimensions than sixteen by twenty feet, and is residing thereon, and that he has cleared at least two acres of said land.

“He shall continue to reside upon said land for three consecutive years, at the expiration of which time, provided he shall have cleared and cultivated at least ten acres of said land, and performed the labour in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, or paid twenty dollars in advance, a grant shall issue to him of the one hundred acres so located as aforesaid; provided always that, should the means of such person locating as aforesaid be limited, he may from time to time, and for reasonable periods, absent himself from said land in order to procure the means of support for himself and family without forfeiting his claim to constant residence.”

Under this system several colonies of English and Scotch emigrants have been settled in New Brunswick within the past few years.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The land in this rich and prosperous Province is nearly all taken up and under cultivation.

QUEBEC.—This Province covers a territory of 210,000 square miles in round numbers, or about 120,000,000 acres, 10,678,931 acres of which have been conceded in fiefs and seigniories, 8,950,-

953 acres are held in the townships in free and common soccage, and 6,400,359 acres are divided into farm lots. There remain about one hundred millions of acres of land still to be surveyed.

The Government of Quebec are in a position to offer for colonization 6,400,000 acres of land, divided into farm lots, nearly half of which are accessible by means of good roads, and more than two-thirds are fit for settlement. The price of these farms varies from twenty to sixty cents per acre, 1s. to 3s. stg. Upon eight of the great colonization roads, every male colonist and emigrant, being at least eighteen years of age, may obtain a free grant of 100 acres. The number of acres of land at present set aside to be disposed of in free grants is 84,050; but the Lieutenant Governor in Council may increase the quantity if found necessary.

By the end of the fourth year, the grantee must build a habitable dwelling on his lot and have 12 acres under cultivation; he can then take out letters patent which make him absolute proprietor.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may at any time lay aside a district of country for the purpose of establishing a colony or settlement of persons who come to the Province as one party.

There is in the Province of Quebec a homestead law, under which the immigrant's property, in certain conditions, is exempt from seizure.

ONTARIO.—This Province is a territory of 105,000 square miles, or 69,000,000 acres, and Crown lands may be purchased at one shilling an acre and upwards, according to situation. The free grant system is as follows:—"Every head of a family can obtain gratis two hundred acres of land, and any person eighteen years of age may obtain one hundred acres in the free grant districts. This offer is made by the Government to all persons, without distinction of sex, so that a large family, having several children at or past 18 years of age, may take up a large tract, and become in a few years, when the land shall have been cleared and improved, joint possessors of a valuable and beautiful estate. The settlement duties are: to have 15 acres on each grant of 100 acres cleared and under crop in five years, to build a habitable house, at least 16 by 20 feet in size, and to reside on the land at least six months in each year."

The patent is not issued till the end of five years.

There is a homestead law in force in Ontario whereby the land of the settler is protected from seizure for a certain number of years, and thus preserved for his family, no matter what financial difficulties he may get into.

MANITOBA.—The scheme for building the Canadian Pacific Railway by the proceeds of sales of lands has altered the old system

of obtaining lands. But free grants in alternate sections are still given for homesteads. The Government regulations should be consulted by the intending emigrant.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—In this province any male person, being a British subject, of the age of eighteen years, may acquire the right to pre-empt any unoccupied, unsurveyed and unreserved Crown lands (not being an Indian Settlement) not exceeding 320 acres, to the north and east of the Cascades, and 160 acres in the rest of the Colony. A fee of \$2 is to be paid for recording such pre-emption. The occupation shall be a continuous *bonâ fide* personal residence for four years, and when the lands are surveyed, the price shall not exceed one dollar per acre, and the pre-emptor shall have the right to buy his claim.

If, during the first four years, the pre-emptor shall cease to occupy his pre-emption claim, the Commissioners of Lands may cancel his claim, and cause all improvements and deposits to be forfeited.

The upset price of surveyed lands is one dollar per acre. Leases to any extent of unpre-empted and unsurveyed lands, for pastures or cutting timber, spars, etc., and of 500 acres for cutting hay, may be granted by the Governor in Council, subject to such rent, terms, etc., as the Governor in Council may order.

CHAPTER XIV.

EDUCATION.

LONG before school boards were established in England, Canada was in the enjoyment of a well-organized educational system. More than a quarter of a century ago commissioners appointed by the Government were sent to the United States and several European countries, for the purpose of enquiring into and reporting upon the systems of public education then in practice in the places visited. The result was the foundation of a public school system, which has been improved from time to time, until it may now safely be said that, in this respect, Canada is second to no other country in the world.

English farmers and others who think of removing to the colonies are sometimes deterred by the thought that, in the new land, they may not find institutions and opportunities for the proper education of their children. It is fancied that, because a country

is young, it must, of necessity, be wanting in many of the surroundings and characteristics of civilization. A more mistaken idea could not possibly be entertained; the fact being that in many respects the new countries—especially those under the rule of the Anglo-Saxon race—are in advance of the old countries, for the simple reason that, in framing their institutions, while they copy all that is good and suitable in the Old World systems, they avoid all that is bad or defective. The educational system of Canada affords a striking example. Not only are these public schools found in every part of the Dominion penetrated by civilization, but the system is less complicated than in England, a higher standard of education is maintained, while the cost is not nearly so great. The result is that education is universal. School-houses dot the land over. In the Province of Ontario alone, with a population of about two millions, there are about five thousand public schools, while the private schools number close upon six hundred. The teacher invariably follows close upon the heels of the backwoodsman, and no new settlement remains long without its school-house. There are many men in Canada to-day, occupying positions of prominence, socially and politically—men able to speak and write forcibly, intelligently and well on many subjects—whose entire schooling was received within the four walls of the rustic school-house.

The system is as perfect as it is simple. Every township is divided into school sections of a suitable extent for one school, and in each section trustees are elected to manage its school affairs. In towns and cities a Board of School Trustees is chosen by the people. The Trustees regulate the expenditure of money, order the erection of new school houses when necessary, engage teachers, and have general charge of everything connected with the public schools. The necessary funds are raised, partly by tax upon the ratepayers, and partly by grant from the Provincial treasury. Teachers are prepared and trained at normal schools, supported and maintained at the public expense. Instruction is not by any means confined to the mere rudiments of English. In many cases the higher branches are taught, and the children are turned out with a good, sound, practical education that fits them for any ordinary position in life. As a rule no fees are charged, the schools are absolutely free, and thus the children of the poor have the same opportunities as the children of the rich. Such, in a few words, is the public school system of Canada.

Education, however, does not rest at this point. For those who can afford it—and nearly all can, for the cost is comparatively small—there are schools of a higher grade. In all parts of the country there are grammar schools, managed like the common

schools, by a Board of Trustees. At these institutions, as well as at many excellent private schools, the pupils receive a classical education, and are trained and prepared for the legal and other professions. Above these again there are colleges, possessing university powers, endowed with scholarships of considerable value, open to youths prepared in the lower schools. There are also schools of medicine at Toronto, Montreal and other places; while the various leading religious denominations have schools or colleges at which young men are prepared for the ministry. For the higher education of young ladies there are numerous excellent schools many of which are denominational in character. Nor are the afflicted forgotten, there being schools for deaf-mutes and for the blind, supported and maintained at the public expense.

The public and grammar schools are under the supervision of duly qualified inspectors appointed by the Government. The text-books in use are excellent in every respect; and all the larger schools are well provided with apparatus for the purpose of giving practical instruction in chemistry, astronomy and other branches. In connection with many schools there are free libraries containing a judiciously-chosen collection of books for the use of the pupils.

From all this it will be seen that Canada has made abundant provision for the education of her children. No country in the world is better off in this respect; and the Englishman may make his home there with the utmost confidence in being able to give his sons and daughters as good an education as he can desire.

CHAPTER XV.

POSTAL SYSTEM, MONEY, TELEGRAPHS, NEWSPAPERS, &c.

THE postal system of Canada extends to every village and hamlet in the land, no matter how remote from the centres of business and population. The rate of postage is 3 cents per half ounce prepaid. The number of post offices is 5,161; the number of miles of mail route is 38,526; the number of miles of annual travel about 15,126,676; the number of letters and postal cards carried each year, 41,800,000. The gross postal revenue for the year 1876 was \$1,484,886; the expenditure during the same period was \$1,959,758. The number of letters carried in a year between Canada and the United Kingdom is over two millions; newspapers and books num-

ber about the same. The ocean postage is five cents, (two pence half-penny sterling,) per half ounce prepaid. The average passage of the mail steamers is about nine days. Postal cards can be sent between Great Britain and Canada for 2 cents (1d. sterling).

The money order system in operation is similar to that of England. All money order offices are authorized to draw on each other for any sum up to one hundred dollars; and any applicant may receive as many one hundred dollar orders as he may require. The rates are as follows:—

On orders not exceeding \$	4.....	2 cents.
On orders up to	10.....	5 “
Over \$10, up to	20.....	10 “
“ 20 “	40.....	20 “
“ 40 “	60.....	30 “
“ 60 “	80.....	40 “
“ 80 “	100.....	50 “

The money order offices in Canada issue orders payable at money order offices in the United Kingdom, and *vice versa*, for any amount up to ten pounds sterling, and grant as many orders under and up to that sum as the applicant may require. The rates are

On orders up to £2.....	25 cents.
Over £2 and up to £5.....	50 “
“ £5 “ “ £7.....	75 “
“ £7 “ “ £10.....	\$100 “

It may be well here to give the relative values of English and Canadian money. A sovereign is worth four dollars and eighty-six cents; half a sovereign, two dollars and forty-three cents; a crown one dollar and twenty cents; half a crown sixty cents; a shilling, twenty-four cents; a four penny piece, eight cents; and a penny, two cents. A cent and a half-penny are therefore practically of the same value. The sign for a dollar is thus written, \$. The money in use in Canada is bronze, silver, gold and bank notes. The one and two dollar notes are of government issue. The banks are prohibited from issuing notes under four dollars. The chartered banks of the Dominion are well managed, and backed up by large capital. All bank notes, being convertible to gold on demand, are equivalent to gold, and are universally so regarded. They are, in fact, preferred to gold for common use, as being more portable. Gold, therefore, is practically pressed out of circulation. But any persons who desire to have it can instantly exchange notes for it.

In connection with the Post Office Department there is a Savings Bank system. The offices at which deposits may be made number

268. The amount standing to the credit of depositors, according to the last report, was \$2,740,952. This represents part of the savings of the working classes, belonging, as it does, chiefly to mechanics and domestic servants. While on deposit the money, of course, draws interest; and it may at any time be withdrawn from the savings bank in accordance with the rules established.

The Telegraph System of Canada is in the hands of companies chartered by Act of Parliament. The number of miles of wire in operation is over 30,000. The number of private messages sent is between two and three million per annum. The lines are in connection with the Atlantic cable. The newspapers receive about ten million words each year. Private messages are sent at the rate of twenty-five cents for ten words within the old provinces of the Dominion, no matter what the distance may be. There is, however, a smaller rate for messages between offices not more than twelve miles apart; and a half rate for messages sent in the night and delivered the next day.

The Canadians are a newspaper-reading people. Every village of any pretensions has its weekly press; while towns of seven or eight thousand inhabitants have their local dailies. Some of the city dailies have very extensive circulations. They are to be purchased on the day of issue hundreds of miles distant from the place of publication. Being the leading organs of their respective political parties they are eagerly read by the people. And it may be said that almost every Canadian is a politician. The Canadian newspapers are conducted with vigour and spirit. The enterprise they display in the collection of news is surprising. When Parliament is in session at Ottawa, the Toronto and Montreal papers commonly publish from eight to twelve columns of the previous day's parliamentary proceedings; each report being a special one and transmitted by telegraph. And even editorial articles, commenting on the day's debate, are sometimes telegraphed from Ottawa.

The country weeklies are chiefly local in character; still they enter largely into politics.

There are published in Canada several excellent magazines, two illustrated weekly papers, and illustrated and other periodicals.

There are class papers, these being agricultural, commercial and financial weeklies; while each of the leading religious denominations has its special organ. There are two Masonic monthlies and several other society publications. In fact the Canadians are unusually well supplied with newspapers and periodical literature. It follows that no man in the land need remain in ignorance of what is going on in the world around him; and the people generally

are well up in the events of the day, both home and foreign, and in a position to talk intelligently of their own public affairs and those of other countries.

CHAPTER XVI.

A HOLIDAY TRIP.

WHEN so many thousands of the better classes of the English people seek health or recreation on the Continent—especially during the summer and autumn of each year—it is a matter of surprise that so few ever think of visiting the New Britain on the other side of the sea. Though all who have taken a run through Canada in the holiday season give a glowing account of the magnificence of the scenery, the perfection of the means of travel, and the comparative cheapness of living, tourists from the Mother Country are not nearly so numerous as the attractions of the journey would lead one to expect. The Americans, who are always in search of pleasant resorts, are wiser in their generation than their English cousins. Hundreds of them visit Canada every summer. They come even from the States in the far south; and are to be met with at the watering-places, in the towns and cities and on the railways and steamboats in every part of the Dominion. The Englishman will run off to the Continent, see Paris and Rome, “do” Switzerland, or swelter in a little German watering-place; and return little the better in health and much poorer in pocket, entirely oblivious of the fact that he might have crossed the Atlantic and spent a few weeks very profitably and pleasantly, and certainly more cheaply among people of his own race and his own nationality. Still, we are glad to know that the number of English pleasure-seekers who visit Canada is increasing year by year, and it only requires that the attractions of the journey should become more widely known to make this one of the chief holiday trips for Englishmen and their families. Let us in imagination make the trip with the reader.

On a pleasant summer’s afternoon, say about the middle of July, we find ourselves on the deck of one of those moving villages, a trans-Atlantic steamer, in the Mersey. All is bustle and noise; everything seems topsy-turvey, for the last of the passengers, with mountains of luggage, has just come aboard, and we are on the point of sailing. In a few moments the last good-byes are

said, the tender casts off, the machinery moves, and our great ship glides slowly down the broad stream, bound for the far west. Presently we are in the Channel; if it be rough those with delicate stomachs disappear, while the old sailors pace the deck, talk wisely of the weather, or begin the business of acquaintance-making. All night we plough the Channel northward, and next morning come to anchor off Greencastle, in beautiful Loch Foyle, there to await the English mail and the Irish passengers. Early in the evening these are on board; once more "the anchor's weighed," and now we are off in earnest for the Western World.

When we come to look around us we find that, on the whole, we are with agreeable people, with some of whom we soon get up a speaking acquaintanceship, which becomes more intimate the longer we are out. Lawyers, doctors, clergymen, farmers, sportsmen, comfortable-looking families going out to Canada to remain there, and Canadian merchants and buyers. Some of these latter we find have crossed the Atlantic scores of times, and are genial, sociable men, having a firm and an abiding faith in the future of their young country. The time goes by in a pleasant, dreamy sort of way, for there is rarely bad weather at this season of the year. In the way of amusements and recreation, there are books, cards, chess, music, a concert, with readings and acting charades, eating, drinking, and flirtation; and, very likely, a little sea-sickness, though probably the victims of the latter would hardly call it an amusement.

On Sunday there is service in the saloon, to which the steerage passengers are invited. The service is very simple: the ordinary morning prayers are read, a couple of hymns are sung, the benediction is pronounced, and the proceedings are over.

On the fifth or sixth day out from Ireland we come in sight of the rugged coast of Newfoundland, and another day's run takes us through the straits of Belle Isle, into the gulf of St. Lawrence. A few hours later we sight the island of Anticosti on the right, and here we see the first signs of civilization, in the shape of a fishing hamlet or two at the water's edge. Further on we enter the mighty St. Lawrence itself, and thence to Quebec we have the land on either side, though at certain points, so great is the width of this majestic river, you cannot see the land except in very clear weather. As we advance up the stream we pass village after village of the French inhabitants, their white houses nestling in pleasant gardens, with a glorious background of deep green, stretching away in the distance as far as the eye can reach, and forming a picture only to be seen here. And so we move on, the towns increasing in number and size, till, on the eighth or ninth day out, the grand old fortress of Quebec looms up as we round

Point Levis; a little later our noble ship is tied up at the landing stage, and we step ashore on Canadian soil.

Quebec is the most Old-World city, and one of the most interesting, on the American continent. Here we spend a day or two most agreeably. We run out to the Falls of Montmorency, wander over the Plains of Abraham, go through the citadel, and see the sights inside and outside the walls of this venerable city; which, because of its strength, as a fortress, is called "the Gibraltar of America." Thence we go westward, either by train or river steamer; if by the former we pass through some very fine agricultural districts; if by the latter we have a sail of 180 miles up the St. Lawrence—a charming trip and made under the most favourable circumstances in one of those "floating palaces" for which the lakes and rivers of the New World are famous.

Two or three days may be profitably spent at Montreal, the commercial metropolis of Canada, and one of the finest cities on the American continent. The drives around the town are delightful, the churches are massive and grand, while the Victoria Bridge which crosses the St. Lawrence here, at a point where the river is two miles wide, is one of the most wonderful structures in the world. From Montreal to Ottawa by rail or river is our next stretch. The capital of the Dominion is well worth visiting, for its artificial as well as for its natural beauties. The Houses of Parliament and Departmental buildings are justly ranked amongst the best in America. A well-known writer has described them as being among the "architectural glories of the world." The Rideau and Chaudière Falls are wonderfully beautiful. The saw mills which are here by the score, turning out their millions of feet of boards each day, never fail to prove full of interest to the European tourist. This is the centre of the lumber trade—one of the leading industries of Canada—and at any time one may see hundreds of acres of "lumber," as the boards are called, piled over the islands and on the river banks. By rail from Ottawa to Prescott, thence westward by the Grand Trunk through a fine agricultural country and past many flourishing towns, any of which would be well worth visiting if we had time. We run through, however, to Toronto, 333 miles west of Montreal. This is the second city in Canada in wealth and population, and one of the most attractive. Its public buildings and institutions are numerous; and, in visiting these, as well as driving through the wide and beautiful streets, we pleasantly pass a few days. From this point many routes are open to us, but we choose the Northern Railway and go by steamboat and waggon as far as possible into the Muskoka country; in other words, into the backwoods of Canada. It was only a few years ago that these townships were thrown open.

for settlement, and now they contain a very considerable population, with several flourishing towns and all necessary branches of industry. This is known as the "Free Grant District," as the land, which belongs to the Ontario government, is given absolutely free of all charge to actual settlers. The scenery along the numerous lakes and rivers is unsurpassed in rugged beauty. But we shall find this district attractive chiefly for the reason that it will afford us opportunities for getting an insight into what is called "roughing it in the bush;" in other words, we shall see the sort of life the first settlers in the backwoods of Canada lead, with all its hardships and its drawbacks, as well as its pleasures and its freedom. We shall be compelled to rough it ourselves, but this will only make our experience the more enjoyable. A week or so here, then out into civilization again, up the Northern Railway to the town of Collingwood, at which port we take steamer to the head of Lake Superior. This trip through the upper lakes is surrounded with many attractions. We pass through the largest body of fresh water in the world, wend our way through groups of charming islands of every size and shape, enjoy the grandly massive scenery of Lake Superior, visit the copper and silver mines for which this region is famous, go to the very limit of civilization in this direction, and at the various stopping-places see many families and villages of the Canadian Indian little removed from his original condition of barbarism. The head of Lake Superior reached, we may return by another fine line of steamers to Sarnia, and back to Toronto by the Grand Trunk Railway, through one of the finest farming districts of Canada. This trip will occupy about ten days from Toronto.

A two hours sail across Lake Ontario brings us to the old town of Niagara, formerly the capital of Upper Canada, now a summer resort. Thence we run by rail up the west bank of the majestic river, a distance of about twelve miles, passing through scenes of historic interest, and alight at Clifton, within sight and sound of Niagara's mighty cataract. Two or three days will be sufficient here, though we should be glad to spend as many weeks, did time permit. Taking the Great Western train at Clifton we run westward through one of the finest fruit-growing districts in the world. On every side we see orchards of apples, peaches, plums, and berries, vineyards with their wealth of clustering grapes, and gardens bright with a profusion of flowers. A day at the beautiful city of St. Catharines; thence on to Hamilton, where another day may be most pleasantly spent. Here, if we have no more time to spare, we may take either train or steamboat for Montreal, about four hundred miles distant. It will be better, however, to run on to London by the Great Western and thence by the Grand Trunk

to Guelph. This will again take us through the very best farming district in Ontario, and enable us to form some idea of the agricultural wealth of the Province. At Guelph we might visit the Model Farm, which is carried on under the Provincial Government, and go over a few of the splendid farms for which the County of Wellington is remarkable. A few hours' run by the Grand Trunk again brings us once more to Toronto. Should time permit, we may make a trip over one of the narrow gauge railways into the beautiful country north-west and north-east of Toronto, and returning take a lake steamer at that port for Montreal. We steam down through Lake Ontario, past many beautiful and flourishing towns, at several of which we call, and enter the St. Lawrence at Kingston. Between this point and Montreal we make one of the most charming trips imaginable, through the ever-varying but always beautiful Thousand Islands, and over the boiling, surging rapids. Nothing can be conceived more enchanting and more exciting than "running the rapids;" and, when the pleasure and danger are past, and our steamer is moored to the wharf at Montreal, our only regret is that we have not time to repeat the trip.

If we can at all do so, we must run out from Montreal to Lake Memphremagog, which is remarkable for the beauty of its surroundings. Then on to Quebec by rail; as we came up by water from Quebec. We find the ship in the stream awaiting us; we go aboard by tender, and an hour later we are ploughing our way down the mighty river. We pass once more the pleasant villages and charming watering-places of the Lower St. Lawrence; take the mails on board about two hundred miles below Quebec; then start in earnest on our homeward voyage; and in eight days more are home again in "merrie England."

This is a holiday trip that any Englishman of moderate means may safely undertake. It can easily be done within eight weeks: the cost is not so great as if the same time were spent on the Continent or even at a fashionable English watering-place; while the attractions which the trip presents are so varied, so novel and so numerous, as to far surpass those of any ordinary European tour.

CHAPTER XVII.

FOR THE SPORTSMAN, THE ANGLER AND THE ARTIST.

CANADA offers a splendid field for the sportsman and the angler: Game and fish are abundant. The game laws are simple, having

reference only to the "close" or breeding seasons; the climate is invigorating and healthy; and experienced guides and assistants can be engaged in any part of the country. The sportsman need experience no difficulty in suiting his taste. He can have any form of sport he likes, from bagging squirrels and partridges and pigeons in the old settlements to tussling with grizzly bears in the wild canyons of the Rocky Mountains. The royal tiger and the lordly lion he will not find; but if he be sufficiently venturesome he may gather together a collection of hunting trophies of which he will have no reason to be ashamed, and at the same time undergo excitement and danger sufficient to satisfy any reasonable mortal.

In the way of wild animals there are in the old Provinces, bears, foxes, wolves, moose, cariboo, red deer, otter, mink, pine marten, sable, hares, raccoons, squirrels, etc., while in the far west there are immense herds of buffaloes on the plains, and grizzly bears and other animals in the Rocky Mountain region. Of feathered game there are woodcock, snipe, pigeons, plover, partridges, quail, geese, ducks, brant, curlew, and prairie fowl; while of eagles, hawks, owls and other such birds there are many varieties. All game is common property; the sportsman is at liberty to shoot where he likes, what he likes, and when he likes, with this exception that during a certain time of the year it is illegal to take game. This is necessary in order to preserve it from total destruction. However, no true sportsman—law or no law—would kill game out of season.

The English sportsman should take a good outfit with him, though it would of course be folly to burden himself with an unnecessary lot of "traps." A good-sized portmanteau will carry all he wants in the way of clothing. Tents and all necessary camp furniture, cooking utensils, etc., can be procured in any Canadian town. Rifles, guns, ammunition, knives, steel traps and all other such articles can also be purchased in Canada, if necessary.

For the sake of companionship, as well as for mutual protection and aid, in case of trouble or difficulty, there should be three or four in the party. English servants are only in the way, unless they happen to have had experience.

On arriving in Canada, the party, if they have no friends in the country with whom to consult, should at once call on the nearest Government agent, who, even though he may not know much about sporting matters himself (though most of them do), will place them in communication with persons who will afford them every assistance.

In the forests of New Brunswick and Quebec, moose, to say

nothing of other game, large and small, are abundant; but it would not be safe to enter on the chase without experienced guides. These can be had without difficulty and at a small cost. Most of them are Frenchmen, or a cross between the French and the Indian. They are active, hardy, enduring, shrewd fellows; thoroughly trustworthy; handy in camp, and cunning on the trail. They will find the game if it is to be found at all, and when brought down they know how best to treat such parts as are to be preserved as trophies; and how to cure the choice cuts of the meat. The French and half-breeds are to be preferred to the full-blooded Indian, because they are more cleanly as a rule, and much better cooks than the latter. It is not well, however, to allow any of them, especially the Indians, too much liberty with the brandy flasks. After a hard day's work on the trail, they are deserving of a drop of whiskey and water, but let it be one and no more. Moose and cariboo hunting is a hard, tiresome and occasionally a very exciting amusement. There are several parties of men in England, most of them ex-officers in the army, who visit Canada every two or three years for the moose hunting. They find that quite frequent enough. Some of them have very fine collections of heads and hides.

As has already been said, while on the moose trail the hunter comes across a variety of other game, beasts as well as birds, and thus he is enabled to form an interesting and sometimes valuable collection.

Duck shooting is to be had in every part of Canada. The birds come north in the spring of the year, and make their homes for the summer in the numerous small lakes to be found in the interior of every Province. They hatch their young on the shores, bringing them up on the wild rice and other food with which the lakes abound. In the autumn they are to be seen in countless thousands. Two men well up in the sport may easily bring down three hundred brace in a day. Such shooting does not compel one to go beyond the confines of civilization. Many of the best lakes for the purpose can be reached from the large towns in a few hours by rail or coach. At or near the lakes there are clean, comfortable, well-kept hotels, where one may be accommodated for four, six, or eight shillings per day, everything included. Wild geese are frequently killed in these lakes, though as a rule they spend the summer further north, while in the woods near the lakes a day's shooting is almost certain to bring the sportsman a well filled bag of miscellaneous game.

The best and most exciting sport to be had on the American continent is buffalo hunting, and the best fields are the grand prairies of the North West. The party should be provided with

good breach loading rifles, a revolver each, and an abundant supply of ammunition; although the hunt for these by the native Indian and half breeds is by the use of the common flint-lock smooth bore, which is loaded and discharged at the gallop, with great rapidity, the powder being simply put in the mouth of the barrel, and the bullet dropped on that, without any paper or ramming whatever. The firing is, of course, at point blank range, while galloping with a herd of buffaloes.

The hunting grounds may be reached by way of Sarnia and Collingwood and the Great Lakes to Duluth; thence by the Northern Pacific to Glyndon; and thence by the St. Paul and Pacific Railway to Winnipeg. There is also the choice of an all-rail route *via* Chicago and St. Paul, in the United States. The Lake route will be found particularly pleasant, and the time taken is very little longer.

There is a class of men in Manitoba known as "plain hunters," from the fact that they live chiefly by buffalo hunting. They are nearly all half-breeds, a cross between French or English and Indians, and are undoubtedly the most expert and successful buffalo killers on the American continent. The services of a few of these men can be secured without difficulty and at a moderate cost. Their horses, an active wiry breed, are trained to the sport, and appear to take as much pleasure in it as do their masters. At Winnipeg men, horses, tents, camp furniture and everything else necessary for a hunt over the prairies can be either hired or purchased. Before engaging guides, however, the sportsman should consult the local agent of the Government, who will readily give him every advice and assistance. The half-breeds are, as a rule, trustworthy, honest and respectful; still it is always the best policy to have the advice of one in authority in making your arrangements.

It is not intended here to describe a buffalo hunt, with all its excitement, its danger, and its novelty. The sportsman, however, may be advised to go and experience it for himself. It is the perfection of hunting, and as horse, rifle and revolver are brought into service, it will at once be seen that it has special and peculiar attractions for Englishmen, accustomed as they are to both hunting and shooting. To the genuine sportsman nothing can be more enjoyable; and he returns after his two months on the plains feeling that he has at last, for a time, been in reality a dweller in "the happy hunting grounds."

Those who have time and who have made the necessary preparations, may extend their trip westward to the Rocky Mountains in search of bears and other large game. They may even pass onward into British Columbia, the forests of which afford splendid sport.

Prairie fowl may be killed in any number on the plains, while the lakes swarm with ducks and geese.

Canada has the best fisheries, inland and marine, in the world. Nova Scotia and Newfoundland are famous for their cod fisheries. A recent pamphlet issued by the Nova Scotian Government says:—

“In some seasons our bays and harbours teem with fish of various kinds—mackerel, herring, cod, haddock, halibut, hake, pollock, shad, smelt, perch, eels, etc. Lobsters are abundant, and are usually sold in the Halifax market at about one shilling per dozen. Good sport is afforded in spearing lobsters at night by torch-light. We have a plentiful supply of shell-fish, viz., oysters, scallops, clams, quahaugs, mussels, etc. Indeed no country in the world can produce a greater variety of sea fish, or in greater abundance. Our rivers and lakes afford salmon, trout, and grayling; and we have no lack of the disciples of Isaac Walton. Any boy with a bean pole, a half-dozen yards of twine, with a hook on the end of it, and a few angle worms or grasshoppers, may go out in the morning and kill as many trout as will do a large family for breakfast. In some lakes they are quite large, and are taken as heavy as four or five pounds. In other lakes they are small, seldom weighing more than one pound. The little brook trout is an excellent pan fish; the prince of all the trout tribe is the sea trout. This fish is taken in large numbers at the mouths of rivers emptying into the Atlantic.”

All the rivers in Canada connecting with the sea, on the Atlantic as well as the Pacific coast, contain splendid salmon. The fish were taken indiscriminately and at all seasons up to a few years ago, when the government stepped in and put a stop to the slaughter. The fish are now closed during the breeding season, and there are breeding establishments, carried on under government, at which millions of young fry are turned out every year. The best salmon streams are in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia. In the upper lakes there are numerous other varieties of fish which make capital sport. Some of the salmon rivers on the lower St. Lawrence are leased from the government by private parties; but permission for a week's fishing can be readily obtained. The lakes and rivers up the country are all free.

Brook trout may be taken in all parts of Canada, but the trout fisher's paradise is to be found in the rivers on the north shore of Lake Superior, especially the Neepigon. This is a large, clear, cold and rapid stream affording splendid fishing from its mouth to its source. The fish run from one to seven pounds in weight; they are firm and hard, beautifully marked, and always “die game.”

To reach the Neepigon the fishermen go to Collingwood or Sarnia from Toronto, by rail, thence by steamer to Red Rock at the mouth of the river. At Sault Ste. Marie, on the way up, it is well to engage a couple of Half-breeds and a canoe, having previously laid in the necessary camp furniture and provisions at Toronto. From Red Rock the party proceeds up the river about eight miles and there camps out. As the country is in a state of nature one must rough it and live under canvas. Three weeks on the Neepigon will make glad the heart of any disciple of old Isaac Walton. It is glorious sport, and, as the surrounding scenery is grand in the extreme, the student of nature will find much to admire and think of in after days. The fish that are taken need not be wasted. The Half-breeds know how to cure them, so that they will keep for months. The writer has eaten Neepigon trout in England, and delicious they were.

Trout fishing is to be had in other parts of the country less remote from civilization, and good trout fishing, too; while bass, pike, pickerel and numerous other varieties, some of them very "gamey" and full of play, may be caught in any quantity in the lakes and rivers.

As in all new countries, the fine arts did not make much headway in Canada, until within the last few years. Men are too much taken up with trade and commerce; too eagerly struggling for wealth, to give any portion of their time to art studies. Yet as wealth accumulates, and as education elevates the mind, the public taste becomes refined, and a desire for such things manifests itself. Canada is a country calculated by nature to make its people love the grand, the beautiful, the sublime. Her beautiful rivers, her mighty waterfalls, her lovely lakes, her grand forests, her beautiful valleys, her towering mountains, and her charming pastoral scenes present a variety of scenery that cannot be surpassed. Such surroundings as these must tell in time on the tastes of any people. And so we are glad to say it is in Canada.

Not many years ago, before the present degree of refinement and culture had been reached, a painter could hardly make a living in Canada. Now there are scores. In the Province of Ontario there is a society for the promotion of native talent; and there is annually a very pleasant reunion, at which the works exhibited are drawn for as in the London Art Unions. The subjects are generally Canadian water colours, though a few artists confine themselves to oil paintings. It would be unreasonable to expect them to rival the works of European painters, yet there are several very promising artists in the Dominion, some of whom may yet be heard of on the other side of the Atlantic.

The English painter in search of new subjects cannot do better

than go to Canada. There he will find every variety of scenery imaginable, while at the same time he will enjoy an "outing" that cannot fail to invigorate and strengthen both body and mind.

CHAPTER XVIII.

WHEN AND HOW TO GO TO CANADA.

THE spring or summer is the best time of year to go to the old Provinces of Canada. Strangers should not go there in the winter with the intention of becoming permanent residents, unless under the advice of friends already in the country, whom they are going to join. The earlier in the spring one gets to the old Provinces the better. By leaving home about the middle of April, when the steamships commence running to Quebec for the season, the emigrants will arrive at a time when labor is in general demand.

Farmers who go to Canada with means, and who intend to purchase farms on their own account, should not close a bargain till they have had a good look around. Each one should deposit his money in a Government Savings Bank or in one of the Chartered Banks, where it will be perfectly safe and drawing interest. He should spend a year in the country parts; and it would be all the better for him in the end if he were to engage himself for the summer to an experienced farmer. The knowledge thus attained would stand him in good stead when on land of his own. Though land is often transferred without much formality, it is always the safest course to procure the services of a lawyer before concluding a deed.

So far as the laborer is concerned, his first object should be to procure work. He should keep clear of the large towns where he is liable to be led into temptation or to waste his money in idleness. Let him in all cases be guided by the advice of the government agents with whom he is brought into contact, and he will not be likely to go wrong.

Though the highest wages are paid during harvest, he should not wait for that busy season; his great object should be to get engaged by the year, so as to be sure of a comfortable home and steady wages during the dull as well as during the busy season. He should bear in mind that, until he gets into the ways of the country, he is worth much less to the farmer than he will be afterwards, and should therefore be careful not to make the common

mistake of refusing reasonable wages when offered him on his first arrival in the country. These remarks apply to the tradesman and mechanic as well as to the farm labourer.

All routes by United States ports (Portland excepted) should be avoided, and steamships should be chosen in preference to sailing vessels. There are several lines of steamers running direct to Canadian ports, to which we shall refer more fully presently. These steam-lines have agents in all parts of England, Ireland and Scotland, and also in most of the large continental cities. In all cases it is best to consult the nearest local agent, who will readily give every information in his power respecting rates, times of sailing, etc., and will also furnish the applicant with pamphlets on Canada free of charge. If there be no local agent, application should be made to the Canadian Emigration Agent, Canada Government Building, 31 Queen Victoria street, London, E. C. Under any circumstances it is always best to procure one's ticket before leaving home, as a place in the ship is thus secured, and much trouble, annoyance and confusion at Liverpool are avoided. Though passengers may book through to any inland town on any of the main lines of railway, it is preferable to book only to Quebec, at which port all necessary information will be given by the government agent or the railway officials.

Emigrants going to Ontario or the Western part of Canada should always, in the summer time, take a steamer going to the port of Quebec, and never to Halifax or St. John, as they save a long railway route.

STEAMSHIP LINES—ADVICE ABOUT SAILING.

There are several lines of steamships running from ports in England, Ireland and Scotland directly to ports in Canada, of which full information can be obtained from the hand bills and advertisements of the several companies.

There are lines which go to Quebec, which we repeat the emigrant for the west should always take in the summer time; and there are lines which go to Halifax and St. John, which emigrants for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick should always take, instead of going round by Quebec.

In the winter time, or when the St. Lawrence is closed, emigrants for the West can go by either Halifax or Portland.

Passengers of every grade on all of these vessels are provided with an abundance of cooked provisions; but steerage passengers must provide their own beds and bedding, and eating and drinking utensils, which can be procured in Liverpool before sailing for a few shillings. First-class passengers are allowed 20 cubic feet;

intermediate passengers, 15 cubic feet; and steerage passengers, 10 cubic feet of luggage free. All excess will be charged for.

As we have already said, the passenger should procure his ticket before leaving home either from an authorized agent of the line he intends sailing by or through the Canadian Emigration Agent in London. It is of the utmost importance also that every member of his family should be in good health, as they will be examined by a medical officer before embarking, and should any infectious disease be discovered the family will not be allowed to sail. Each ship has a medical officer on board, and in case of illness during the voyage he attends to the patients and prescribes for them free of all charge.

The following instructions are taken from a recently issued emigration pamphlet:

As soon as the passenger gets on board he should read the rules he is expected to obey whilst at sea. He will find them hung up in the steerage; and should do his best to carry them out, and to be well behaved and keep himself clean, as this will add much to his own comfort and good health, as also to the comfort and health of others.

If he have any grievance or real cause of complaint during the passage, he should go and make it known at once to the captain. The arrangements are, however, now so perfect for securing comfort and speed on the great ocean steam-lines, that complaints are seldom or never heard.

All boxes and luggage should be plainly marked with the passenger's name, and the place he is going to. They will be stowed away in the hold of the vessel, so whatever is wanted on the voyage should be put into a trunk, carpet bag or small box, which the passenger will take with him into his berth.

Emigrants are often induced to make a clean sweep and part with everything they have before leaving the old country, because it is said the charges for excess of luggage are so large that they would come to more than the things are worth. Now there are many little household necessities which when sold wouldn't fetch much, but these same things if kept would be exceedingly valuable in the new country or the bush, and prove a great comfort to the family as well. It is not, therefore, always advisable to leave them behind; they may not take up much room, and the cost of freight would be little compared to the comfort they will bring. The personal effects of emigrants are not liable to customs duty in Canada. Excess of luggage (unless very bulky) is seldom charged for on the Canadian Railways.

Lay in as good a stock of clothes before leaving home as you possibly can. Woollen clothing and other kinds of wearing

apparel, blankets, house linen, etc., are cheaper in the United Kingdom than in Canada. The emigrant's bedding, if it is good, should be brought; and if he has an old pea jacket or great coat he should keep it by him, for he will find it most useful on board ship.

Agricultural labourers need not bring their tools with them, as these can be easily got in Canada, of the best description, and suited to the needs of the country.

Mechanics are advised to bring such tools as they have, particularly if specially adapted to their trades.

Both classes must, however, bear in mind that there is no difficulty in buying any ordinary tools in the principal towns at reasonable prices; and that it is better to have the means of purchasing what they want, after reaching their destination, than to be hampered with a heavy lot of luggage on their journey through the country. It must also be borne in mind that the tools bought in Canada will likely be specially adapted to the use of the country.

Farmers and others with means, going out as saloon passengers, sometimes take with them the greater portion of their household furniture, bedsteads, tables, pianos and other heavy and cumbersome articles. Nothing could be more absurd than this. The cost is very great, the articles are liable to be damaged on the voyage; and, even should they reach Canada uninjured, many of them will be found to be out of place and the next thing to useless. All heavy household furniture should be sold off; it is much better to make a clean sweep of it and to go out, so to speak, "in light marching order." Furniture of all kinds can be bought in Canada as cheaply as in England. The pianos made in Canada are second to none. Everything in the way of house furnishings is to be had at reasonable prices, and much better suited to the country than the English made articles.

By following out the advice given above one may go to Canada with ease and comfort. The voyage is a short one, from eight to ten days; the steamships are of the very best class, and the wants and welfare of the passengers are carefully and constantly looked after. In fact, it is little else than a pleasure trip on a large scale.

CHAPTER XIX.

RATES OF WAGES, COST OF LIVING, RENTS, CLOTHING, &C.

THE commercial and industrial crisis which has affected so large a portion of the world set in, with severity, in Canada, in 1874,

and naturally very much deranged the rate of wages, which is still very much unsettled. But the depression appears to be now passing away, to be followed by the accustomed state of prosperity in the country. It is, however, yet very difficult to quote a rate of wages applicable to all parts of the country. In the old parts of Canada labourers' wages may be stated to be from eighty cents to a dollar a day, without board, but less in winter. Agricultural labourers get from ten to twenty dollars per month with board, and more for special work during the harvest, but in winter less. Labourers' wages on the Railway works in Manitoba and the North West are from one dollar and a quarter to two dollars a day. But emigrants should bear in mind that Manitoba is a new country, and the labour market limited. They should therefore be well advised before going thither in search of employment.

Female domestic servants get on an average five or six dollars a month with board. Higher wages are sometimes paid for very superior servants. Inferior ones might get less than the average stated.

The wages of artisans and mechanics differ with their trades, and are in many cases fixed by the trades union. As compared with the cost of living they are good; and they are relatively good as compared with other countries.

It may be generally remarked that, since the depression began, the class of mechanics and artisans and labourers in towns have been cautioned to use great care before emigrating, as considerable numbers, not only in Canada, but over the whole continent of North America, have been thrown out of employment, from the stoppage or reduction of accustomed industries.

These remarks have not applied in Canada to genuine agricultural labourers. These, and farmers with small capital, have had the very best prospects open to them, even during the crisis. In fact, men, to make the land give its increase and develop the mineral resources of the country, are a standing need in Canada.

As respects the cost of living, it has gone down with the depression of wages. All kinds of meat, potatoes, bread, butter, milk, cheese, and in fact all kinds of provisions are very cheap in Canada, very much cheaper than they are in England; and the people as a rule live well.

Generally speaking, the cost of clothing is cheaper in the Old Country than in the New, and provisions cheaper in the New than the Old; but the difference in the cost of clothing at the present time is not much; and the emigrant is not advised to burden himself by the purchase of articles of which he is not in immediate need.

The cost of board for immigrants may be stated to average from \$2½ to \$3 (10s. to 12s. stg.) per week; and the rent of houses for working men from \$5, (£1 stg.) to \$8 (£1 12 stg.) per month, according to size and locality. There are, of course, higher and lower prices than these quotations. Living is very cheap in Canada.

As regards employment, the newly arrived immigrant, without means, is generally advised to take the first offer made to him until he becomes acquainted with the ways of the country. And the inducement, as before explained, to come to Canada, is not simply higher wages and good living among kindred people under the same flag, in a naturally rich country, possessing a pleasant and healthy climate; but the confident hope which the poorest may have of becoming a landowner, and, while securing a competence for himself, comfortably settling and educating his children in a manner he could not hope to do among the crowded population of the Old World.

CHAPTER XX.

PROVINCES OF THE DOMINION.

ONTARIO.

THE old Province of Ontario had an area of about seventy-eight million acres, of which about a third was surveyed, and for the most part granted and sold. But of the surveyed portion upwards of three millions of acres yet remain to be disposed of, either as free grants to settlers or by purchase.

The recent award, however, of the arbitration on the boundaries of Ontario, gave to that Province an immense extension of territory,—an extension as great as the whole of the rest of Ontario exclusive of the Lakes Ontario, Superior, Huron and Erie. The Province of Ontario will in the future possess an area of fully 200,000 square miles. This is 80,000 square miles greater than the area of the United Kingdom; only 12,000 square miles less than the whole German Empire; only 2,000 square miles less than France; and equal to the combined areas of Holland, Portugal, United Italy, Switzerland and Belgium. The new territory alone possesses an area greater by 20,000 square miles than the group of countries just named, excepting Italy.

Ontario is the most populous and wealthy Province of the Con-

federation. It had, according to the census of 1871, a population of 1,620,851. Its south-western portions have a milder climate than Quebec or the Maritime Provinces. Its growth in wealth, principally from the products of agriculture, has been very rapid.

Occupations and Cities.

Agriculture forms the principal occupation of the inhabitants, although lumbering in the rich forests, mining in the bountiful deposits, and seafaring occupations, on the great lakes, attract a portion of the labour of the inhabitants.

Toronto, the seat of the Provincial Government, has a population of 56,092. There are also other cities of considerable extent. Ottawa, with a population of 21,545, is the seat of the Dominion Government, in which are erected the Houses of Parliament and Departmental Buildings. These constitute three of the finest edifices on the Continent of America. The city of Hamilton has a population of 26,716; London, 15,826; and Kingston, 12,407.

Resources.

The soil of the country varies in different localities, but a large proportion is of the very best description for agricultural purposes; its water communication, by means of the great lakes, is unsurpassed; in mineral wealth (excluding the one article, coal) it has resources of the very greatest extent, abounding, as it does, in iron, copper, lead, silver, marble, petroleum, salt, etc. Its immense forests of pine timber are too well known to need any description. The great lakes abound with fish, and the forests with game.

Ontario is essentially an agricultural country. The producing class, then, is that which the country needs—men to clear the forest lands, to cultivate the soil, to build houses, to make the ordinary household goods, and to open up communication from one part of the country to another, by the construction of roads and railways; but it cannot be too strongly impressed upon intending emigrants that, of professional men and of book-keepers and clerks, Ontario has already enough and to spare.

Demand for Females.

Of the female sex the class most in demand are household servants: these are always sure of immediate employment, at good wages. There is also a considerable demand for dressmakers, milliners, and seamstresses, all of whom can obtain good wages.

Farms and Lands.

Uncleared land varies in price from 2s. to 40s. an acre, according to situation and soil. Cleared and improved farms can be bought at prices ranging from £4 to £10 an acre. The money can nearly always be paid in instalments, covering several years. The leasing of farms is an exception to the general rule, as most men desire to own the land they cultivate. Emigrants possessing means would do well not to be in haste to purchase, but to get some experience before taking so important a step. Agricultural labourers would study their own interests by accepting employment as it may be offered on arrival, and they will soon learn how to improve permanently their condition. Persons accustomed to the use of mechanical tools, who intend turning their hands to farming, will often find such an acquisition of great convenience and value.

Prosperity of Immigrants in Ontario.

Men commencing as labourers, without any capital but strong arms and willing minds, seldom keep in that condition very long, but after a period of more or less duration they generally become employers of labour themselves. It is this moral certainty of rising in the social scale, when the proper means are employed, that brightens the hopes and stimulates the exertions of the needy settler.

In coming to Ontario, old country people will find themselves surrounded by appliances of comfort and civilization similar to those which they left in the old land: the means of educating their children universally diffused; religious privileges almost identically the same; the old national feeling for the land of their fathers loyally cherished; and an easy means of intercourse, both by steam and telegraph, with every part of the great British Empire, of which Canadians are proud to boast that their country forms an integral and no inconsiderable part.

Climate and Productions.

The climate of Ontario is warmer in summer and colder in winter than that of England; but the air being dry the heat of summer is not found to be oppressive; while the clear sky and bracing air of winter render that season, in the opinion of many, the most pleasant of the year. The frosts of winter have a powerful effect in opening the soil, and the snow protects the ground from the winds and sun of the early spring; then the melting snow fills the

soil with moisture, and replenishes the wells with an abundant supply of water.

The productions of Ontario are similar to those of Western Europe. Cereals, grasses and root-crops find here their appropriate climate; while fruit is produced in great abundance.

Hemp, tobacco, and sugar beet are also profitable crops. Maize and tomatoes ripen well, and in the southern parts of the Province peaches and grapes come to perfection in the open air. The growth of such products as these forms an unerring index to the character of the climate.

Free Grant Lands.

On the 1st of January, 1874, there were sixty-nine townships open for location, under the "Free Grant and Homestead Act of 1868," and the following have been opened since that time, viz., Bangor, Faraday, McClure, Carling, Ryde, Oakley, Ridout, Mat-tawan, and Plumer, making in all seventy-eight townships, each containing from 50,000 to 60,000 acres. Besides the above, there are twelve more townships appropriated, making in all ninety. Other townships will be opened as railways and colonization roads are constructed; and the Georgian Bay branch of the Canada Pacific Railway will, in its construction, pass through townships in Ontario that will be open to settlers as free grants.

Two hundred acres of land can be obtained, on condition of settlement, by every head of a family having children under eighteen years of age; and any person over eighteen years of age can obtain a free grant of 100 acres on condition of settlement. These lands are protected from seizure for any debt incurred before the issue of the patent, and for twenty years after its issue by a "Homestead Exemption Act."

In order to make a successful settlement upon a free grant, the settler should have at least from £40 to £50 after reaching his location.

The old settlers are always willing to help new comers. A house, such as is required by the Act, could be erected by contract for from £5 to £8; but with the assistance which the new settler would certainly receive from his neighbours, it might be erected for even less. Should it be desired to clear the land by hired labour or by contract, in order to bring it more rapidly into cultivation, the cost would be about £3 sterling per acre. The best season of the year to go on to a free grant is the month of September, after harvest work in the old settlements is over. There is time to put up a house, and get comfortably settled before the winter sets in; and during the winter the work of chopping and clearing can go on. In this way, a crop can be got in during the

first spring. The operation of putting in the first crop is a very simple one. Ploughing is at once impracticable and unnecessary. The land is light and rich. All it needs is a little scratching on the surface to cover the seed. This is done with a drag or harrow, which may either be a very rough, primitive implement—a natural crotch with a few teeth in it—or it may be carefully made and well-finished.

Mines and Minerals.

The mineral wealth of Ontario can hardly be surpassed in variety and richness, but may be said to be almost entirely undeveloped.

Iron in large quantities is found a short distance back from Lake Ontario, in the country between the Georgian Bay and the Ottawa; also, in the same region, copper, lead, plumbago, antimony, arsenic, manganese, heavy spar, calc spar, gypsum or plaster of Paris, marble pronounced by good judges as fully equal to Carrara, or that obtained in Vermont, and building stone, all of them in large quantities near the surface. Gold has also been found in the same region, but not as yet in quantities sufficient to pay well. Mica is also found in considerable quantities, and is very profitably worked.

On the north shore of Lake Huron are the celebrated Bruce mines of copper, from which ore and metal to the value of about £50,000 are exported annually. Silver is found on the shores of Lake Superior, particularly in the neighbourhood of Thunder Bay. Silver Islet, a small island in this bay, contains one of the richest veins of this metal ever discovered. There are other veins on the mainland almost, if not quite, as rich.

Petroleum is got in the westerly part of the Province in immense and apparently inexhaustible quantities.

Salt is obtained at Goderich and the neighbourhood, in the shape of brine, from wells sunk to a great depth below the surface.

Large peat beds exist in many parts of the Province, and the manufacture of peat for fuel is now being carried on by two companies, the Anglo-American and the Ontario.

Education.

One of the chief attractions of Ontario as a home for immigrants is its admirable system of Public Education. This has been brought to its present perfection by much care and study. The systems prevalent in the most advanced countries of Europe have been carefully studied, and their best points appropriated.

The public schools are all free. All resident children between

the ages of five and twenty-one years are allowed to attend them, and the children of all classes are educated therein without distinction.

The public schools are non-sectarian. The children of all denominations are admitted without distinction.

The school funds are derived from four different sources. 1. The sale of lands set apart for school purposes, from the proceeds of which sale is paid the legislative grant, which is apportioned among the schools, according to school population, and is used only for the payment of teachers' salaries; 2. Municipal assessment; each city, town, or county is to raise by assessment an amount equal at least to the legislative grant; 3. Money received from the Clergy Reserve Fund and other sources. 4. Trustees school assessment.

The schools are governed by trustees elected from and by the ratepayers of the district; and it is imperative on the trustees of each school to levy a tax on the rateable property within their section sufficient to supply any deficiency that may be required after obtaining the legislative and municipal grants.

Manufactures.

The almost unlimited supply of water power throughout Ontario affords facilities for manufactures to which that power is adapted, and in consequence various descriptions of industry are springing up in all directions. Steam power is also used to a large extent. The principal articles manufactured are cloth, linen, clothing, leather, furniture, sawn timber, flax, iron and hardware, paper, soap, cotton and woollen goods, steam engines and locomotives, wooden ware of all descriptions, agricultural implements, etc.

Special Inducements.

Persons of moderate but independent means, who are living on the interest of their money in England, could double their incomes by settling in Ontario, where from seven to eight per cent. can easily be obtained for investments on first-class security. Add to this that living and education are much cheaper than in the Old Country, and it will be at once obvious how great are the advantages Ontario offers to this class of persons, and especially those with families.

Another class of persons to whom Ontario offers special inducements are tenant farmers who are ambitious of changing their condition as leaseholders to that of freeholders. Improved farms

can be bought in Ontario for the amount of capital necessary to carry on a leased farm in Great Britain, thus placing the well-to-do farmer in a position of independence.

QUEBEC.

THE Province of Quebec comprises a territory of 210,000 square miles or 129,000,000 acres of land, divided in this way :

Conceded in fiefs.....	10,678,981
In full and common soccage...	8,950,953
Surveyed into farm lots.....	6,400,000
	26,029,934
Still to be surveyed	102,970,066

This Province was originally settled by the French. The first English settlers who really fixed their home in Quebec were the United Empire Loyalists, whom the War of Independence in the United States caused to emigrate to Canada. To recompense their allegiance the British Government granted them magnificent grants of land in the Eastern Townships in Quebec, and in the peninsula formed by the great lakes of Ontario. In this way there exists to-day in the Province a mixed population consisting of French and English speaking people.

Education.

In order to make clear the social features of the Province we shall illustrate first the system of education. The Minister of Public Instruction controls and directs public instruction in this Province. This important public functionary is assisted by a council of twenty-one members, fourteen of whom are Catholics and seven Protestants. If at any time ten Catholic or five Protestant members of the council shall be of opinion that their respective educational institutions should be separately managed, in that case the law provides for separation; and it then resolves itself into two, so that the members of the different religious creeds shall have the exclusive management of the schools of their respective denominations. Nothing indicates a desire to put into operation this clause of the law which provides for separation; on the contrary, the most friendly relations exist among the gentlemen of different religious denominations who constitute the council.

Primary education is obligatory, in so far as every tax payer is bound to contribute to it a moderate sum. The sum levied is equal in amount to the school grant allowed by the Government to every municipality in the Province. Besides this, heads of families have to pay a monthly fee, varying from five to forty cents, for every child between the ages of 7 and 14 capable of attending school. There are annually allowed to poor municipalities \$8000. Primary schools are placed under control of commissioners elected by the rate-payers of each municipality.

In municipalities where there exist different religious denominations the school commissioners of the majority govern. If the minority are not satisfied with their management as it concerns them specially, they may signify their dissent to the president of the school commissioners, and select trustees to direct their own schools. Thus the minority, be it Catholic or Protestant, has no fear of being oppressed.

There are special schools, called normal schools, supported by the state, wherein school teachers are trained. There are three in Quebec, two Catholic and one Protestant. There are to-day in Quebec close upon 4,000 primary schools wherein elementary instruction is given to quite 200,000 pupils; and nearly 300 secondary and model schools attended by at least 40,000 pupils. These schools are maintained at a joint cost of quite \$1,000,000. Inspectors connected with the education department visit the schools of the district to which they are appointed to assure themselves of the competency of the teachers and the efficiency of their management. Besides these schools of primary instruction there are special schools, lyceums, commercial schools and schools of agriculture. These number about 150, and are attended by 3,000 pupils.

There are, besides these, wherein the classics are mainly taught, fifteen superior schools in the Province. Twelve are Catholic and three Protestant. The Catholic colleges owe their existence to the generosity of the clergy. In the majority of cases the professors are ecclesiastics, who follow their course of theology while they act as teachers, and are content to receive a remuneration of \$40 per annum, besides board and lodging. This explains the low rate paid by pupils for tuition and board, which does not reach the sum of \$100 per year. Hundreds of young men, devoid of means, have been and are educated gratuitously in these schools. Owing to these facilities, education of a very superior order is very widely extended in this Province.

There are three Universities in Quebec, two of which are Protestant—McGill College, founded in 1827; and Bishops College, Lennoxville, founded in 1843 by his Lordship Bishop Mountain.

The Catholic University, Laval, like the English ones, is incorporated, but, beyond this, has nothing in common with them. It was founded in 1854 by the Seminary of Quebec, which spent in the undertaking \$300,000, and now maintains it at its own expense, without State aid.

Religious and Charitable Institutions.

These institutions form one of the chief features of Quebec. With the earlier missionaries came the Sœurs Hospitalières to care for the sick, and the Ursulines and Sisters of the Congregation followed to attend to the educating of the rising generation, and assist in civilizing the Indians. These institutions, endowed by the State or by private individuals, have gone on multiplying and meeting the requirements of progress.

By the side of the Catholic institutions have grown up and prospered those of other religious communities, between which and the Catholic institutions no rivalry exists, except in doing good. The Government of the Province devotes a considerable portion of its revenues, about \$160,000 a year, to the support of charitable institutions. These short sketches of the system of education and charities in Quebec are amply sufficient to illustrate the spirit of broad humanity and fair-play existing in that Province.

Population and Climate.

At the last census, taken in 1871, the population of Quebec amounted to 1,191, 516 souls; of these 929,817 were of French origin, 69,822 of English, 49,458 of Scotch, 123,478 of Irish, and the remainder of other origins.

Classified according to religion, the population of the Province is composed of 1,019,850 Catholics and 171,666 Protestants.

The rigor of the winter in Canada is very much exaggerated in Europe, and so often advanced as an objection to the country that we shall allude to it to show that it is not what it has been represented. The climate of Quebec is the most healthy in North America; and, perhaps, its people are the hardiest and most vigorous.

The snow of Quebec is most favourable to agricultural operations. The ground enjoys rest for at least five months of the year, and winter imparts to the soil that vigor which promotes a sudden and full vegetation. In point of quality and quantity the crops will compare favourably with those of other parts of the continent. Quebec is distinguished for the excellent quality of its apples. The melon and tomato grow luxuriantly, and ripen in the open air.

Indian corn, hemp, flax and tobacco, when grown, yield a good return. Hemp and flax can be cultivated to any extent in the Province of Quebec. Another instance which will show the climate of Quebec cannot be so severe is that sparrows may be seen during the winter season, no matter what weather, flitting about. The summer of Quebec is equal to that of Toulouse; and fever and ague are unknown in the Province.

The Soil and its Productions.

The soil of the Province is extremely rich, and susceptible of the highest cultivation. It is adapted for the growth of very varied products; cereals, hay and green crops grow everywhere in abundance where the land is at all fairly tilled. Cattle breeding is being carried on on a very large scale, and within three years there has been exported from Quebec to Great Britain large quantities of dead meat and cattle, not exceeded by the best English breeds. For pasturage the lands of Quebec are of special excellence, particularly those in the Eastern Townships and north of the Ottawa. The impulse given to agriculture by the active co-operation of the Government is working great benefit and leading to strides little dreamt of five years ago.

Territorial Divisions and Municipal Institutions.

As regards civil matters Quebec is divided into parishes, townships, counties and districts. There are sixty counties in the Province. For judicial purposes the Province is divided into twenty districts. The functions of the municipal institutions are the keeping in repair of roads, bridges, and public works of a purely local character, and the maintaining laws favourable to agriculture.

The affairs of the parish are regulated by five or seven councillors elected by the ratepayers. A mayor presides over their deliberations, and great care is taken that no unnecessary expenses are incurred.

Agriculture.

The great bulk of the rural population live by agriculture. The extent of the farms generally is 100 acres; farms in the older settlements being worth, as a rule, from \$2,000 to \$4,000. The sons of farmers invariably push back into the new settlements, where a partially cleared farm may be purchased for about \$200; or purchase a lot from the Crown Lands at a cost of between 30 or 40 cents (1s. 3d. to 2s. stg.) per acre; or take a *free grant* along one of the

colonization roads. There are five main centres of colonization:—
THE VALLEY OF THE SAGUENAY—The extent of land surveyed and disposable in this district is about 616,600 acres, the price of which is about 20 cents (10d. stg.) per acre; **THE VALLEY OF THE ST. MAURICE**—There are in the Townships of this district surveyed, divided into farm lots, 441,200 acres of land for sale at 30 cents (1s. 3d. stg.) per acre; **THE VALLEY OF THE OTTAWA**—The number of acres surveyed and divided into farm lots actually to be disposed of in this district is 1,358,500 acres, the price of which is 30 cents per acre; **THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS**—In this rich grazing district there are 922,300 acres of wild land, which the Government is prepared to sell at a moderate rate. The Government lands in this section sell at from 50 to 60 cents (2s. 1d. to 2s. 6d. stg.) per acre. **GASPÉ**—In this district the Government offers for sale 491,100 acres of land, at the rate of 20 and 30 cents (10d. to 1s. 3d. stg.) per acre. Besides this, on the south shore of the lower St. Lawrence, the Government offers for sales 1,423,200 acres, at 30 cents (1s. 3d. stg.) per acre.

In the case of a purchaser of wild lands the condition of sale are: to pay one-fifth of the purchase money at the date of sale, and the remainder in four equal annual instalments, with interest at 6 per cent. per year; to take possession of the land sold within six months from the date of sale, and to reside on and occupy the same, either by himself or through others, for at least two years from the date of sale. In the course of the first four years the settler must clear and place under cultivation at least ten acres for every hundred acres held by him, and erect on his farm a habitable home of the dimensions at least of sixteen feet by twenty feet. In the case of free grants the exceptions are trifling. Possession must be taken within a month, and twelve acres must be under cultivation at the expiration of four years. The Crown Lands agents are obliged to grant a permit of occupation for 100 acres to any person who claims the same, provided only the person has attained the age of 18. And further to protect the settler a law was passed in 1868, providing that no mortgage should be valid on the land granted to him, nor his farm liable to be sold judicially for any debt contracted by him previous to his entering upon it, and for the ten years following the granting of letters patent. The following among other things are declared exempt from seizure for sale judicially:

“The bed and bedding of the family, the wearing apparel, stoves, knives and forks, spoons, spinning-wheels, weaving looms, etc., etc., the fuel, meat and vegetables for family use, two horses, four cows, six sheep, four pigs, hay and forage necessary for the support of these animals during the winter; vehicles and other

implements of agriculture." Certain of these articles may be attached, however, but only when the debt is contracted in the purchase of such articles. This protection is an evidence sufficiently strong of the interest taken by the Government in the settler. Independently of these provisions societies exist everywhere for the benefit of the agriculturist, and colonization societies, whose duty it is to promote settlement and protect the settler, are largely subsidised by the Government.

Last year a law was passed, which shows the desire of the Government of Quebec to make emigration and colonization go hand in hand. It provides that \$60,000 shall be set aside as a colonization fund, out of which the Commissioner of Agriculture, under authority, may cause a certain number of lots of 100 acres each to be prepared, in designated townships, to be offered to settlers who appear to be in a position to succeed.

The preparation of such lots to consist in the clearing of four acres ready for sowing and the construction of a dwelling not less than sixteen feet by twenty feet. The cost of the work, including price of land, not to exceed \$200 for each lot. Price of the land to be paid for in the usual manner, according to conditions above stated. The cost of the improvements to be paid in five other consecutive yearly payments to become due after the payment of the land, without interest until maturity of each payment. The settler in one of the districts where these advantages are offered has the option of making himself, on his lot, the four acres of clearance, and of building a home not less than 16 feet by 20. In such case he shall receive, as an advance, the price of these improvements. This advance shall be paid in five yearly instalments, exigible only after the price of the land shall have completely fallen due.

Manufactures, Trade and Commerce.

The advantages offered for manufacturing by the Province of Quebec are very great. The small manufacturers of Europe, who are unable to cope with the large capitalists, would find in Quebec immense advantages. The principal articles manufactured in the Province are cloth, linen, furniture, leather, sawn timber, flax, iron and hardware, paper, chemicals, soap, boots and shoes, cotton and woollen goods, etc., etc., and all descriptions of agricultural implements.

Mines and Fisheries.

The richest and most varied ores are found in quantities in Quebec. Gold is found in the district of Beauce and elsewhere,

copper abounds in the Eastern Townships, and iron is found nearly everywhere. Lead, silver, platinum, zinc, etc., etc., are found abundantly also. Mining, however, in this Province is only in its infancy. The exports from the mine amounted in 1876 to \$365,546. The total exports of produce of the mine for that year in the whole Dominion were \$3,731,827.

The fisheries of the Province are a great boon to the settlers along the rich lands girding the coast, and beginning to be a very rich source of trade. The total yield of the fisheries in Quebec in 1876, according to the report of the Department of Fisheries, \$2,097,667.

Means of Communication.

The rivers during navigation afford a cheap and easy mode of locomotion. The Province besides is everywhere traversed by large main and side roads, and every year the Government spends large sums of money in the construction of colonization roads leading up to new settlements. A network of railways is being built north and south of the river St. Lawrence, placing the most distant hamlets in proximate relation to the markets of Canada and the United States. Where the distant settlements are removed from railway communication the main roads or large colonization roads come into service, and enable the farmer to bring to or carry from his home what he requires for use, or the surplus he has to dispose of. But he has little trouble in disposing of his surplus, as hawkers during the winter buy in all sections of the country for Canadian and American markets.

General Information.

The most important trade in Quebec is the lumber industry, and this affords nearly everywhere a ready market for the farmer, certainty to the new settler, and in the winter season employment for himself and his horses. The value of exports of the produce of the forest from the Province of Quebec in 1876 was \$11,047,082. It is well to state that aliens have a right to acquire and transmit by gratuitous or onerous title, as well as by succession or by will, all movable and immovable property in the Province of Quebec in the same manner as British-born subjects. It is well also to remark there is no Government tax in Quebec; the Province has a large surplus out of which it undertakes and builds all the public works necessary. Owing to the judicious expenditures of money by the Government the progress made by Quebec has been something wonderful. In conclusion it may be fairly stated that Quebec is a good field for immigration. The Government having

129,000,000 acres of land at its disposal, performed the best service a Government can by making an effective survey. Having divided into farm lots 6,400,000 acres of land, it next caused the greater part of this territory to be traversed by colonization roads, founded agricultural societies, and enacted a law to give aid to intending settlers. It has laid the basis of a most important railway communication; spends thousands of dollars, also, yearly in promoting education. There are no questionable titles in Quebec, so that the purchaser from the crown has nothing to fear. In common with Canada, Quebec shares in a perfect postal and telegraph system. There are also Government savings banks where a depositor may obtain 4 and 5 per cent. for his money with the most perfect security. Those who settle in Quebec will settle in the central commercial Province of the Dominion of Canada, and among a most orderly and law-abiding people.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

In our sketch of this fine Province we will draw largely from a broad sheet, with map attached, issued, with the approval of the Government of New Brunswick, a short time ago. One of the Provinces of the Dominion, New Brunswick is governed in all local matters by a Lieutenant Governor, advised by an Executive Council, with a Legislature, composed of a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly consisting of 41 members, elected to represent the several counties.

New Brunswick borders the Provinces of Nova Scotia and Quebec and the State of Maine (one of the United States of America), and is, with Nova Scotia, nearer Europe than any of the populated portions of the continent of America. It is larger than Belgium and Holland united, and nearly two-thirds as large as England. It is 210 miles in length and 180 miles in breadth, and has a coast line of about 500 miles indented with spacious bays and inlets, and is intersected in every direction with large navigable rivers. It is generally a flat, undulating country. On its north-west coast from the Bay of Chaleurs to the boundary of Nova Scotia, 200 miles, there is hardly a hill exceeding 300 feet in height. There are some elevated lands skirting the Bay of Fundy and the River St. John, but the only section of a mountainous character is that bordering on the Province of Quebec, on the north, where the country is beautifully diversified by oval-topped hills ranging from 500 to 800 feet in height, clothed with lofty forest trees almost to their summit, and surrounded by fertile valleys and table-lands.

Counties.

New Brunswick is divided into fourteen counties, classified as follow:

1st. The sea-board counties, or those on the Bay of Chaleurs, Gulf of St. Lawrence and Straits of Northumberland, comprising Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent and Westmoreland. 2nd. The sea-board counties on the southern or Bay of Fundy coast, comprising Albert, St. John, and Charlotte. 3rd. The inland counties on the St. John River, comprising King's, Queen's, Sunbury, York, Carleton and Victoria.

Rivers.

An inspection of a map will show that the surface of the Province is everywhere intersected by rivers and streams, adding to the fertility of the soil and furnishing easy access to every locality. The principal river is the St. John, which is 450 miles in length. It is navigable for steamers of large class for 84 miles from the sea to Fredericton. The steamers running between St. John and Fredericton almost equal in magnificence the splendid steamers that ply on the great American rivers. Above Fredericton, smaller steamers ply to Woodstock, about 70 miles further, and when the water is high they make occasional trips to Tobique, a further distance of 50 miles, and sometimes they reach Grand Falls, a distance of 220 miles from the sea.

Into the St. John flow numerous large tributaries navigable to various distances: these are the Kennebecasis, the Washademoak, the Grand Lake, the Oromocto, the Tobique and the Aroostook.

The Miramichi is a large river navigable for vessels of 1,000 tons for 25 miles from its mouth, and for schooners 20 miles further, above which for 60 miles it is navigable for tow-boats. The Restigouche is a noble river, 3 miles wide at its entrance into the Bay of Chaleurs, and navigable for large vessels for 18 miles. This river and tributaries drain about 4,000 square miles of territory, abounding in timber and other valuable natural resources. Besides these rivers, there are the Richibucto, the Petitcodiac and the St. Croix, all navigable for large vessels.

Climate.

In New Brunswick the summer is warmer and the winter colder than in England, the ranges of temperature being in the interior from 92° above zero to 18° below zero (Fahrenheit); the whole number of days, however, in which the temperature is below

zero rarely exceeds twenty. It seldom happens that more than four days occur together when the mercury is below zero at all. In general the winters are pleasant, and a few days of extreme cold is nothing in comparison with the average amount of fine weather. People living in New Brunswick do not suffer more, if as much, from cold as those who live in Great Britain and other countries where the winters are more humid and the temperature less steady. All business is carried on as actively in winter as in summer, and the people do not wear more nor different clothing than that worn in England and the rest of Northern Europe.

The winter is fairly established at Christmas. In January, as in the other North American colonies, there is the usual thaw; in February there is the deepest snow, which seldom exceeds two feet; in March the sun acquires great power and the snow begins to melt. The snow disappears early in April, and spring ploughing commences; seed time continues, according to the season, from the last week in April till late in May. In June the apple trees are in full blossom. In July wild strawberries of fine flavor are ripe and abundant. Haying then begins. In August early potatoes are brought to market, as also raspberries and other wild fruits. In September oats, wheat and other cereal grains are ready for the sickle; these are generally secured before October. The autumn is long and the weather is then delicious. This is decidedly the most enjoyable part of the year. There are usually heavy rains in November, but when not wet the weather is fine and pleasant. The rivers generally close during the latter part of this month, and by the middle of December winter again fairly sets in.

The operations of the New Brunswick farmer are less impeded by rain than those of the English farmer, and there are more days in which he can profitably work out of doors; while the action of winter upon the soil, by raising up and spreading the particles, is such as materially to lessen the labour necessary to bring it into a proper state of tillage.

The manner in which all root crops thrive is remarkable, and the frost, by opening and pulverizing the soil, is one of the agents by which the large product is brought about. The climate is also well adapted for the rearing of cattle. With proper care they not only winter well but gain size and flesh. Large numbers of cattle are raised yearly for the United States market.

All the fruits generally found in England are grown in New Brunswick, especially apples, pears, plums, cherries, currants, gooseberries, and strawberries. The potatoes, of which the land yields very abundantly, are superior to any in America. Of wheat,

The average produce to the acre (of superior farming) is 20 bushels, of barley 29 bushels, of oats 34 bushels, buckwheat 33 bushels, of rye 20 bushels, of Indian corn 41 bushels, potatoes 226 bushels, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ tons, turnips 456 bushels or $13\frac{1}{2}$ tons. "Of the climate, soil and capabilities of New Brunswick," says Major Robinson, R.E., in his report of survey to the British Government, in 1845, "it is impossible to speak too highly,"—and Professor Johnson, F.R.S., of England, the author of several works on agricultural industry, reporting on the soil and agricultural capabilities of the Province, remarks:

"That the soil of New Brunswick is capable of producing food for a population of from five to six millions.

"That in the capability of growing all the common crops upon which man and beast mainly depend, it would appear that the whole Province of New Brunswick taken together exceeds even the favored Genesee Valley and the southern shores of Lake Ontario in the State of New York, and exceeding New York, in productiveness, it will exceed in the States of New England; and if, as appears from agricultural returns, it will bear a favourable comparison with 'Ohio' and Upper Canada (Ontario), it becomes doubtful, on the whole, how far the Western States are superior to it.

"That the climate is an exceeding healthy one, and that it does not prevent the soil from producing crops which, other things being equal, are not inferior either in quantity or quality to those of average soils in England."

Large blocks of choice farming land have lately been laid off by order of the Government, from which *free grants* of one hundred acres can be obtained by every head of a family containing children under 18 years of age, on condition of actual settlement.

New Brunswick occupies a prominent place in the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion as a fish-producing country. The value of the fish caught and cured, and material, in 1876 was, according to an official return, \$1,953,388.49.

Industries of the Province.

Situated on the sea, with forests of superior ship timber, New Brunswick has long been celebrated as a ship-building country, and with furnishing vessels remarkable for their model, strength and durability. With a population in 1871 of 285,594 souls, she had in 1876, on the Registry books of the Dominion, at December 31st, 1,154 vessels having an aggregate of 324,513 tons.

The manufacturing interest of the Province has greatly increased during the past few years. Establishments of woollen and cotton

goods, boots and shoes, leather, lumber, furniture, carriages, doors, sashes, stoves, paper, soap, agricultural implements, stoves, nails, steam-engines, locomotives, etc., etc., are in successful operation, and yearly multiplying, giving employment, directly and indirectly, to thousands.

General Information.

New Brunswick appropriates a large sum annually from the public revenues to educational objects, ranging from common schools to a Provincial University. The common schools, *free to all*, are supported from the Provincial revenue, and by rate upon the entire property of the country.

Postal arrangements are excellent. Telegraphic communication is found all over the settled portion of the country by connections with the United States and Canada, and by Atlantic cable with Great Britain and the Continent of Europe.

New Brunswick has perhaps the greatest number of miles of Railway, in proportion to population, of any country in the world—connecting the capital, St. John, with Halifax on the Atlantic, with Pictou on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and all the cities and towns of the United States by lines *via* Bangor, and with Quebec, Montreal and other places in Canada by the Intercolonial Railroad. Besides these, there are the River du Loup line *via* Fredericton and Woodstock, to the great river St. Lawrence, and several inter-provincial lines of considerable importance.

The best season of the year for emigrants is the early spring, arriving in New Brunswick about the middle of April, when the weather is fine, and farming operations commence.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The first European settlement of Nova Scotia by the British commenced under the auspices of Lord Cornwallis in 1749. The population of the Province, according to the census of 1871, was 387,800. The chief city, Halifax, contains about 35,000 souls. Nova Scotia, which is now part of the Dominion of Canada, is described, in a little work issued under the authority of the Government of that Province, as “a Peninsula, lying between 43° and 46° north latitude, and 61° and 67° west longitude. It is connected with the Province of New Brunswick by a narrow isthmus about 16 miles wide; its area is about 300 miles in length by 80 to 100 miles in width. Its length running about north-

east and south-west. The Province contains about 13,000,000 acres of land, of which about one-fifth part consists of lakes and small rivers. About 5,000,000 acres of land are fit for tillage; the remainder, which is chiefly a belt on the coast of the sea, is rocky and barren, and presents to a stranger visiting our shores a very rough, rugged and sterile appearance; but the interior of the country is not so. From the appearance of the coast no idea can be formed, could scarcely be imagined, of the beauty and fertility of the interior." The coast, although rugged, is indented with numerous deep-water harbours, most of which are easy of access, safe and commodious.

Climate.

The climate of Nova Scotia, contrary to the general impression in Europe, is more temperate than that of any other part of Canada, or even that of some of the Northern and Eastern States of the American Union. The extreme cold which is experienced in winter in other parts of America is not felt here, owing perhaps to the fact that the Province is almost completely surrounded by the sea, and that the Gulf stream sweeps along a few miles of its southern shore; and, further, that the Province is protected from the chilly north winds by an almost continuous belt of mountains, or very high hills, stretching along its northern side. The Province affords great variety of climate as well as productions, the average temperature of Annapolis county being 3° higher than in the counties of Cape Breton, and 6° warmer than in the State of Massachusetts. In the central part of the Province the mercury seldom rises above 85° in summer in the shade, and in the winter it is rarely down to zero. "The climate is extremely healthy; there is probably none more so in the world. The health returns from British military stations place this Province in the first class."

The Soil and its Productions.

The fertility of the soil in several of the agricultural districts is unsurpassed, the production of the farms, both in quantity and quality, in many cases excelling those of the Mother Country. The western counties of Nova Scotia excel in the growth of fruit, especially in apples, for which the soil and climate are specially adapted. Annapolis, Kings, Hants and Digby counties occupy a prominent place in their production, about 50,000 barrels of apples having been exported from Annapolis in a single year.

"All the small fruits, such as currants, gooseberries, straw-

berries, raspberries, blackberries, blueberries, huckleberries, cranberries, etc., are very abundant, both in a wild state and cultivated. The markets of Halifax and the small towns are well supplied with them in their season. Our wild strawberries, though small, are remarkably rich and high flavoured, indeed they are far more delicious than any of the cultivated sorts. The cultivation of this fruit seems to increase the size at the expense of the flavour. The grain and root crops are also excellent; the average production in the Western counties is, as nearly as can be estimated, as follows :

Wheat per acre.....	18 bushels
Rye " "	21 "
Barley " "	35 "
Oats " "	34 "
Buckwheat "	33 "
Indian Corn (Maize).....	42 "
Turnips.....	420 "
Potatoes.....	250 "
Mangold Wurzel.....	500 "
Beans.....	22 "
Hay.....	2 tons

"The above is a general average of the crops in three counties, but there are many farms which, being highly cultivated, produce crops that are much larger. Beets, carrots, parsnips, beans, peas, squash, pumpkins, melons, tomatoes, etc., are grown in large quantities. The crops of hay, timothy and clover, and coarse 'salt grass' that are raised on the dyke lands and marshes in the counties of Hants, Kings, Annapolis and Cumberland are something almost incredible. Four tons of 2240 lbs. of timothy and clover have been taken off a single acre, besides a light second crop late in the season."

Dairy farming, which is profitably prosecuted in many counties of the Province, is susceptible of great extension. Of late manufactures of butter and cheese, on a pretty large scale, have been established in various localities, in which the farmers in the neighbourhood have an interest and participate in the profits. Much of the profit of the farm arises from the raising of stock for the slaughter house, and praiseworthy efforts have been made to improve, by importations from abroad (chiefly from Great Britain), the breeds of cattle sheep, and swine. Pasturage is generally good throughout the Province, and the principal cost of raising stock is that of the hay for winter food, which is not very expensive. Sheep farming is not systematically carried on, although, as Mr. Morrison, former Commissioner of Immigration for the Province

observes: "As a sheep-raising country there is, perhaps, no better locality in America, notwithstanding which there is not a single sheep farm in the province. Every farmer keeps a few sheep, but the flocks are seldom taken proper care of. A number of thoroughbred shepherds, who would introduce the best breeds of sheep, both for wool-producing and for mutton, would, in a few years, make a small fortune. There is a great deal of land suitable for the purpose in every country, and even among the wild lands there are large tracts of open rough pasture that might be made capable of containing vast flocks of sheep at very little expense.

"Farmers in Nova Scotia raise a good deal of pork for their own use and for market, and many of the farmers' wives obtain considerable pocket money by the sale of poultry and eggs. They also make a great deal of yarn, which they knit and make into socks and warm clothes for their own wear and for sale."

The Fisheries.

The fisheries of Nova Scotia are an important interest for that Province. In 1876, the number of vessels employed was 653, number of boats 9,585, and number of men, 24,142. The quantity of codfish caught was 509,968 cwt., valued at \$2,549,840; of mackerel, 70,964 barrels, valued at \$709,640; of haddock, 13,679,214 lbs., valued at \$820,752; of herrings, 164,142 barrels, valued at \$660,570; of lobsters, 3,348,720 cans, valued at \$502,308. Of fish oils, the quantity obtained was 345,674 gallons, of a value of \$224,688. The total value of the Fisheries of this Province for 1876 was \$6,029,050.

Lumber and Ships.

Nova Scotia contains large tracts of woodlands which produce timber for shipbuilding and lumber, chiefly for exportation. Millions of feet of pine, spruce, hemlock and hardwood, deals, scantlings, staves, etc., are annually shipped from the different ports of the province to the West Indies, United States and Europe. This Province occupies the first position of any country in the world, as a shipbuilding and ship-owning country. The population by the census of 1871 amounted to 387,800 souls, and in 1876, at Dec. 31st, it had on the Registry Books of the Dominion 2,867 vessels, having an aggregate of 529,252 tons; that is, more than a ton and a quarter for every man, woman and child in the Province; and its ships are to be found in almost every part of the globe.

Mines and Minerals.

This Province is remarkable also for its minerals, especially for its deposits of coal, iron and gold. Coal mines are extensively worked in Cape Breton and Pictou, and latterly in the county of Cumberland. A considerable proportion of the quantity raised goes into domestic consumption, the chief exports being to the United States and other foreign ports and to the British North American Provinces. The total coal product for 1876 was 709,646 tons. The quantity of the product of the gold mines in the same year was 12,039 oz. ; of iron ore, 15,274 tons ; of gypsum, 80,920. Valuable deposits of high-class iron ore are found in different parts of the Province, which of late have attracted the attention of capitalists, who are erecting furnaces with a view to extensive manufacturing operations.

Government.

Nova Scotia, made a Province of the Dominion of Canada by Act of the Imperial Government, has since 1867 been governed in general matters by the Dominion Parliament, and in local matters by the Provincial Legislature. The chief officer is the Lieutenant Governor, appointed by the Governor General, who is advised by an Executive Council of nine members, several of whom are heads of departments. The Legislative body consists of a Legislative Council of twenty-one members, and a House of Assembly of thirty-eight members, elected by ballot to represent the several counties (18) into which the Province is divided.

Nearly three-fourths of the population are Protestants, the remainder, one hundred and two thousand, are Roman Catholics.

Education, which is very general, is partly supported by direct taxation, supplemented by liberal annual grants from the Legislature, which last year amounted to about \$185,000. At the common schools, which are subject to the control of the Government, the average number of scholars in daily attendance has been estimated at one hundred thousand, and all are free.

The quantity of land at the disposal of the Government is limited, the price \$44 per 100 acres of crown land—free grants being, however, given to *bonâ fide* settlers.

The price of ordinary day labour is from 3s. 9d. to 5s. sterling. Farm labourers, during spring time and harvest, earn even larger wages, and board besides. The cost of provisions is much lower than in England, the price of flour varying from £1 to £1 10s. sterling per barrel ; beef, mutton, veal from 6 to 10 cents per lb. Fish and vegetables are abundant and cheap.

The Province is abundantly supplied with newspapers, a larger number being probably published than in any other country with the same population. The postal arrangements are excellent, and the rates of postage moderate. The electric telegraph is found in every section of the Province, and there is direct telegraph communication with all parts of the Continent of America, and by cable with the Continent of Europe.

There are now, besides the ordinary roads of the country, about 350 miles of railway in operation, connecting the capital of the Province (Halifax) with Annapolis in the West, Pictou in the East, and Cumberland in the North. Other railroads have been commenced, and many more projected lines have been surveyed.

External communication other than by railway is carried on by the Allan, Anchor, and other steamship companies with Europe by steamer; between Halifax and Boston and Portland, also by steamer; with Bermuda and Newfoundland, and with places in Canada, by steamboats that ply in the Gulf of St. Lawrence connecting with railway at Pictou.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

This Province is situated on the south side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between New Brunswick and Cape Breton, and is separated from them by Northumberland Strait, which is from 9 to 30 miles wide. Its extent from east to west is 130 miles, and from north to south 34 miles, with an area of 2,134 square miles. The Island entered into the Confederation of the Dominion of Canada in 1873.

The coast is indented by numerous bays, two of which nearly divide the Island into three parts, and the harbours are numerous. The surface is gently undulating, presenting a charming aspect of hill and dale, and it is well watered with numerous springs and rivers.

The soil is remarkably fertile, and it has more land under cultivation in proportion to its size than any of the other provinces. All kinds of grain, fruit and vegetables do well. Large deposits of what is called "muscle mud" are found in the beds of all the rivers, some of them from 10 to 30 feet deep, and are used as fertilizers, giving very large crops of hay and clover. Potatoes, oats and barley have been the principal staples for export; horses also have been raised in numbers, and are much sought after by dealers from the Northern New England States. The sheep are fine, and are also sought for by New England buyers. Cattle breed-

ing has not yet received much attention, though the pasturage is remarkably good, and both hay and root crops yielding very large returns. It is believed that the Island affords favourable facilities for the breeding and fattening of cattle for export to the United Kingdom.

The fisheries are among the best in the Gulf, and give employment to a large number of men. Shipbuilding is also one of the principal industries.

The climate is temperate and healthy, and fogs do not prevail to the same extent as on the coasts of Nova Scotia.

Farms in good cultivation with buildings and improvements can be obtained for about \$20 an acre.

A submarine telegraph connects the Island with New Brunswick.

There is one railroad on the Island, 193½ miles long. It is under the control of the Dominion Government. Steamers ply constantly between the ports on the Islands and the seaports of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and New England States. The chief drawback is that during a part of the winter communication is interrupted with the main shore owing to ice blockades.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

If the reader will consult the map of Canada he will find in the heart of the continent a vast district, extending westward from the head waters of Lake Superior to the base of the Rocky Mountains, and northward from the United States boundary line to the Arctic Ocean. This region covers over an area 2,750,000 square miles in extent, and is generally known as "The North-West Territories of British America." Down to the year 1870 this immense territory was in the possession and under the control of the Hudson's Bay Company. In that year, by act of the Imperial Parliament, it was transferred to the Canadian Government, and now forms part of the Dominion.

The new Province of Manitoba is formed out of this territory. It contains about 9,000,000 acres of land; but it is comparatively a speck on the map of the vast Territory out of which it has been formed. The soil, which is mostly prairie, and covered with grass, is a deep alluvial deposit of unsurpassed richness. It produces bountiful crops of cereals, grasses, roots and vegetables. So rich and inexhaustible is the soil, that wheat has been cropped off the same place for fifty years without manure, and without showing signs of exhaustion. It is especially a wheat-growing soil, and is

believed to contain the most favourable conditions for the growth of this grain on the continent. Pumpkins, potatoes and roots of all sorts grow to a very large size, and of excellent quality. Strawberries, currants (red and black), raspberries, plums, cherries, blueberries, whortleberries, cranberries (both bush and marsh), grow wild and in abundance. Flax is very luxuriant. The same remark may be made of hops, which grow wild. The wild grasses of the country, which are very nutritious, are particularly favourable for stock-raising of all sorts. Cattle can be fattened in Manitoba, and driven to St. Paul without loss of weight. There are large tracts of woods along the streams. The beet-root grows in great abundance, but the saccharine qualities of the sugar beet grown in that Province have not yet been tested.

Manitoba is situate in the middle of the continent, nearly equally distant between the Pole and the Equator, and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Its climate gives conditions of decided heat in summer and decided cold in winter. The snow goes away and ploughing begins in April, which is about the same time as in the older Provinces of Canada, the Northern United States on the Atlantic Seaboard, and the North Western States, Minnesota and Wisconsin. The crops are harvested in August and September. The long sunny days of summer bring vegetation of all sorts to rapid maturity. The days are warm and the nights cool. Autumn begins about the 20th September, and lasts till November, when the regular frost sets in. The winter proper comprises the months of December, January, February and March. Spring comes in April. The summer months are part of May, June, July, August and part of September. In winter the thermometer sinks to thirty and forty degrees below zero; but this degree of cold in the dry atmosphere of the North West does not produce any unpleasant sensations. The weather is not felt to be colder than that in the Province of Quebec, nor so cold as milder winters in climates where the frost, or even a less degree of cold than frost, is accompanied with dampness. In times of wind storms, however, the cold is found to be specially searching. The testimony of settlers is universal as to the fact that the winter is, on the whole, both pleasant and healthy; and former residents of both Ontario and Quebec state that they like it quite as well as that of those provinces.

Snow does not fall on the prairies to an average greater depth than eighteen inches, and buffaloes and horses graze out of doors all winter. They scratch the snow off the prairie grass and grow fat upon it. Horned cattle do graze out of doors part of the winter, but in some states of the weather they require to be brought in. Instances are, however, stated in which horned cattle have grazed out all winter.

Heat and humidity are the two chief elements of climate, and these two divisions of the North West, the prairie and wooded, have high summer temperatures and heavy summer rains. South of the parallel of Manitoba lie the regions of summer droughts and great heat—producing the immense deserts over the western territories of the United States. The abundance of rain in British America, with summer temperatures sufficient to mature all the great staples of the temperate zones, makes it a good agricultural country. The absence of summer rains, with high temperatures, leaves vast areas of the interior of the United States barren wastes, especially those parts of the country westward from the 100th meridian or west of the Missouri. The following table will serve for comparison between the summer temperatures of the Red River and the countries south :

	<i>June.</i>	<i>July.</i>	<i>August.</i>	<i>Summer Mean.</i>
Red River.....	69.10	71.16	63.03	67.76
Chicago.....	62.7	70.08	68.05	67.03
Iowa.....	66.4	70.05	68.09	68.06
Wisconsin.....	61.7	68.06	65.07	65.03
New York.....	64.2	68.05	66.07	66.05
Toronto.....	64.2	67.95	65	66.93

It will thus be seen that the summer is warmer than that of Northern Illinois, Western Wisconsin, Northern New York or Toronto. In relation to agriculture the intensity of winter cold is not injurious, but on the contrary it has advantages, and its effect upon physical comfort is mitigated, as above stated, by a clear dry winter atmosphere.

In addition to the above-mentioned enumeration of products it may be more particularly stated that wheat is the special crop of Manitoba. It is not only that the yield per acre is very large, but the hard and flinty nature of the grain grown makes it particularly valuable for the manufacture of flour. Flour made from it commands a higher price than that made from wheat grown in more eastern and southern parts of the United States and Canada. Wheat can now be carried from Manitoba to Montreal at prices at which it will pay, and when the Railway is completed to Thunder Bay the rate will probably not exceed 15 or 20 cents per bushel. At this rate of freight it is believed that there cannot be any competition with it by wheat grown in the Eastern Provinces or in the United Kingdom, and its growth will soon attain very large proportions.

As bearing on the particular advantages of Manitoba for the cultivation of wheat, the following analysis of a specimen of the

alluvial soil from the prairie of the Province of Manitoba is given. It is by Professor V. Emmerling, Director of the Chemical Laboratory of the Agricultural Association of the University of Kiel, Holstein, Germany :—

(Translation of Letter to Senator Emil Klotz)

KIEL, 29th April, 1872.

“HON. SENATOR :

“The analysis of the Manitoba soil is now completed, and the result is in 100,000 parts :—

Potash.....	228·7
Sodium.....	33·8
Phosphoric Acid.....	69·4
Lime.....	682·6
Magnesia.....	16·1
Nitrogen.....	486·1

“Yours truly,

(Signed,)

“V. EMMERLING.”

(Extract from Letter of Senator Emil Klotz to Jacob E. Klotz, Agent for the Dominion Government.)

“KIEL, 4th May, 1872.

“After considerable delay, I succeeded in obtaining the analysis of the Manitoba soil from Professor Emmerling, Director of the Chemical Laboratory of the Agricultural Association of this place, and hope it may be of service to you. Annexed I give you our analysis of the most productive soil in Holstein, whereby you will see how exceedingly rich the productive qualities of the Manitoba soil are, and which fully explains the fact that the land in Manitoba is so very fertile, even without manure.

“The chief nutrients are, first, nitrogen, then potash and phosphoric acid which predominates there; but what is of particular importance is the lime contained in the soil, whereby the nitrogen is set free, and ready to be absorbed in vegetable organisms. The latter property is defective in many soils, and when it is found defective, recourse must be had to artificial means by putting lime or marl (a clay which contains much lime) upon the same.

“According to the analysis of the Manitoba soil, there is no doubt that, to the farmer who desires to select for his future home a country which has the most productive soil and promises the

richest harvest, no country in the world offers greater attractions than the Province of Manitoba, in the Dominion of Canada.

Analysis of the Holstein Soil and Manitoba Soil compared :

	Holstein Soil.	Excess of Properties of Manitoba Soil.
Potash.....	30	198.7
Sodium.....	20	13.8
Phosphoric Acid.....	40	29.4
Lime.....	130	552.6
Magnesia.....	10	6.1
Nitrogen.....	40	446.1 "

The facts above stated sufficiently account for the popular experience of the remarkable production of wheat in the Province of Manitoba.

Oats, barley, rye, potatoes, &c., are less restricted in their range, growing five degrees beyond wheat in the Mackenzie River Valley to the Arctic Circle. Barley is a favourite alternate crop for wheat in Manitoba, and yields very large returns—with a weight per bushel of from 50 to 55 pounds. Oats also thrive well.

It has not yet been demonstrated by experiment whether fruit trees, such as apples, will flourish on the open prairie. But it appears from experience in Minnesota that they will in connection with shelter and forest tree planting. There is, however, no doubt that the hardier kinds of apple will do well in Manitoba. This has been sufficiently established.

Although flax and hemp succeed well in Manitoba, the want of markets has prevented their culture, except to a limited extent. Bees do well here, as in similar northern climates, the clear skies and rich flora being favourable for them. They live better through the long, cold, dry winters, and consume less honey than in the milder and more humid winters of more southern latitudes.

The grasses grow rich and luxuriant for twelve hundred miles north of the southern boundary of Manitoba; and far down the Mackenzie River towards the Arctic Ocean immense herds of buffalo feed upon these plains as their chosen pastures. The significance of this fact is a proof of the vast extent of country in the North-West suitable for pastures.

The quality of the beef and mutton raised upon these northern grasses has been pronounced of superior excellence. Among the peculiar advantages of Manitoba, for stock raising and wool-growing, the most prominent are: 1st. The richness and luxuriance of the native grasses; the grass is mainly cut on the swamps and

meadows, which chequer the prairies or fringe the streams and lakes. 2nd. The great extent of unoccupied land, affording for many years to come a wide range of free pasturage. 3rd. The remarkable dryness and healthfulness of the winter. Wool grows heavier, and mutton, beef and pork are sweeter and more juicy. It is nearly forty years since the introduction of sheep into Red River, and no case of any disease attacking them has ever been known or heard of. Well fed ewes produce fleeces from 2 to 3½ pounds. Wethers produce fleeces from 6 to 8 pounds, the wool being of a good quality.

It has been stated that the climate of Manitoba and the North-West is pleasant and healthy. It may be added, the dryness of the air, the character of the soil, which retains no stagnant pools to send forth poisonous exhalations, and the almost total absence of fog or mist, the brilliancy of its sunlight, the pleasing succession of its seasons, all conspire to make Manitoba a climate of unrivalled salubrity, and the future home of a healthy, prosperous people, strong in physical, intellectual and moral capabilities. Fevers and consumptions are almost unknown, and diseases of an epidemical character have been never known to prevail.

The average fall of snow is about six inches per month. The snow falls in small quantities at different times, and is rarely blown into drifts so as to impede travelling.

When the North-West Territory passed into the possession of the Canadian authorities in 1870, the white population numbered only a few hundreds, and the chief place was Fort Garry, a mere hamlet. Since then the Province of Manitoba and a considerable part of the territory have been surveyed. In Manitoba a local Government has been established similar to that of the other Provinces. Fort Garry has become the city of Winnipeg, with a population of about 9000 souls; and it is already a place of considerable business, and contains a number of handsome buildings. The province is filling up rapidly by immigration from Europe as well as by the migration of farmers' sons and others from the older Provinces and from the United States.

That the North West of British America is destined to become the granary of the continent is clear beyond all doubt. Nature has done her share, and done it well and generously; man's labour and industry are alone required to turn these broad, rolling prairies to good account. A drawback at present is remoteness from the older parts of Canada, but this will not last much longer. Already a line of railway, connecting Manitoba with Ontario, is in course of being built; this will be finished in a year or two, and then Manitoba will be in direct communication with the outer world through Canadian territory. Winnipeg is already connected by rail with the United States Railway system.

Another drawback which has been serious in past years is the visitation of grasshoppers. But these have only come periodically, with long intervals between. And there is reason to believe that the evil can be overcome, as settlement progresses.

Taking all the circumstances and surroundings into consideration, there is probably no country more suitable in every respect for settlement by persons from the temperate and northern parts of Europe than the Province of Manitoba.

The common emigrant route for going to Manitoba from the old provinces is via the Canadian Railway system and Lakes Huron and Superior to Duluth. Thence by rail to Winnipeg. There is already communication by steamboat navigation from Winnipeg City, via Lake Winnipeg, and the Saskatchewan, to the very foot of the Rocky Mountains. Railway construction is also proceeding very rapidly within the Province of Manitoba.

A light buggy may be driven for a thousand miles in a straight line over the open prairie, the greater part of which is adapted to the production of wheat, not only in the largest quantity to the acre, but of the best quality.

This tract of country to the east of the Rocky Mountains contains under the surface of its rich prairie land one of the largest coal fields in the world, which in some places crops out of the surface on the banks of the rivers. It is almost impossible to overestimate the importance of this physical fact for the future of the Dominion. The rivers which run east from the Rocky Mountains are rich in gold deposits; and in fact mineral wealth of almost every kind is found in this territory.

The surveys in connection with the Pacific Railway have established the fact that the Peace River Valley contains an immense extent of territory, with climate and other conditions, highly suitable for an agricultural country, as far north as the 59th degree of latitude.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Province of British Columbia is the most western of the group of provinces which constitute the Dominion of Canada, and has a coast line of about 500 miles on the Pacific Ocean, with innumerable bays, harbours and inlets. It has an area of 220,000 square miles. The harbour of Esquimaux is the best on the Pacific north of San Francisco. It has an almost even depth of 36 feet, with an excellent bottom, and it is perfectly safe and sheltered. It is well lighted, and may be entered with facility at all times. Only a tongue of land, 750 feet wide, prevents free communica-

tion between it and the harbour of Victoria. Still further on the east coast of the Island of Vancouver is Nanaimo, sixty-five miles from Victoria. It is well situated, large and safe. The coal mines are near this port; there are also fine quarries near, and it is very important, as the most convenient port for the fisheries, especially whale fisheries.

Barelay Sound is on the west coast of the Island. It opens into the Pacific Ocean itself, and is about thirty-five miles long. At its head it is only fourteen miles from the east coast, and easy communication may be had with it. The water is very deep, and once in harbour, the shelter is perfect.

The harbours on the mainland are Burrard Inlet, Howe Sound, Bute Inlet, Milbank Sound, River Skeena and River Nass.

Burrard Inlet is situated on the Gulf of Georgia, a few miles from New Westminster. It is nine miles long, deep and safe. It is the port from which the lumber trade is chiefly carried on. It is very easy of access to vessels of any size or class, and convenient depth of water for anchorage may be found in almost every part of it.

Howe Sound is north of Burrard Inlet, separated from it by Bowen Island, and comparatively difficult of access.

Bute Inlet is much farther north, is surrounded with lofty mountains, and receives the waters of the River Hamathco. Valdez Island lies between its mouth and Vancouver.

Milbank Sound, still further north, will become valuable as a harbour, as the gold mines on Peace River attract population.

The River Skeena is now ascended by steam vessels from Nanaimo, and is one of the routes to the Ominica gold mines.

The River Nass, a little further north, is near the frontier of Alaska. It has been ascended by a steamer more than twenty-five miles. It is believed that the region it waters is rich in gold, and both it and the Skeena are valuable for the fisheries.

The Province of British Columbia from its climate and great mineral wealth may be described as at once the Britain and California of the Dominion of Canada. It has also great wealth in its forests and its fisheries, and its harbours are the nearest point on the continent to the heart of the great eastern trade with China and Japan. They are also favoured by the trade winds. It is probable, to judge from the last report (1877) of the Chief Engineer of the Canada Pacific Railway, that Burrard Inlet will be the western terminus.

As respects the agricultural resources of British Columbia the following particulars are condensed from the evidence of Professor John Macoun, as given before the Immigration and Colonization Committee of the House of Commons of Canada in 1876. Mr.

Macoun accompanied the Director of the Geological Survey, in the capacity of Botanist; and also the Chief Engineer of the Pacific Railway, in an exploring expedition across the continent. The following is the substance of his evidence:

"The Island of Vancouver is about 300 miles in length, with an average breadth of about 60, and probably contains 20,000 square miles. Whatever soil I saw was good, but the surface is so much broken by rock that it is altogether impossible to tell the amount of good arable land on the Island. There is no doubt the day will come when Vancouver will support a large population—partly agricultural and partly engaged in mining, lumbering and fishing. The land which is under cultivation around Victoria at present consists of rich bottom land much like the patches of rich soil found among the Laurentian rocks of Ontario. It is generally wet in spring, but, by a proper system of tillage, seed could be sown much earlier than it is at present. When I reached Victoria, May 2nd, 1875, very little spring ploughing had been done, and yet apple trees were in full bloom, and in some places grass was a foot high. The climate is wet in winter and spring, but the summer is dry and very pleasant.

"Vancouver can *never* become an agricultural country; but, with a different class of settlers from those that do the loafing and the grumbling in Victoria, it will become in time a very valuable portion of the Dominion.

"The climate of British Columbia, west of the Cascades, including Vancouver Island and Queen Charlotte's Islands, is wonderfully like that of Great Britain, except that the summers are very much drier. A warm current of water flows *down* the west coast of America, just as the Gulf Stream flows *up* along the coasts of Great Britain, and in its passage warms up the coast from Alaska to the Columbia, and gives to the western slope of the Cascades those forests which are the wonder of the world. The vapour rising from the warm sea is blown inwards, and, becoming condensed by the cooler air of the land, falls in rain or fog upon the slopes and valleys and produces the moist climate of the winter and spring. During the summer months the temperature of the land and sea are slightly reversed, and the land, instead of condensing the vapour, dissipates it—at least, in the neighbourhood of Victoria.

"The Valley of the Fraser below the Cascades is included in this region, and has a climate much like that described above, except that I would expect a wetter summer than there is on the coast.

"Twenty five miles above Yale we pass the outer Cascade Range, and in doing so pass from almost constant rain to the

opposite extreme. About 12 miles higher up we pass over another mountain and reach a region of complete aridity.

"At Lytton we are fairly in the interior basin, and from here to Clinton the waggon road passes through a region where nothing can be raised except by irrigation, and this means can only be employed to a limited extent.

"The road passes through about 70 miles of this country, and during the greater part of the year the ground is scarcely ever moistened by a shower. The river flats and lower hillsides are almost without vegetation. Scarcely anything of a woody nature except 'Sage Bush' can grow, but, as you ascend the hills, bunch grass begins to form a sward, and after attaining a height of about 2,500 feet above the sea the lower limit of the Douglas pine is reached, and above that the forest is almost continuous. It is upon the slopes between the forest and the dry valleys that the splendid grazing lands of British Columbia are to be found. The Nicola Valley is of this nature, and the only soil in it fit for farming purposes is found in the narrow valley along the river, or on the 'benches' to which water can be brought for irrigation purposes. The whole region, from the American boundary on the Columbia by Okanagan and the Shuswap Lakes, Kamloops and north-westward across the Fraser, to and beyond the Chilcoten Plains, is arid, and to a great extent only suited for a grazing country. Taking this section as a *whole*, it is only fit for pasture, but all the level portions on which water can be brought will produce enormously, as the soil everywhere is good, being only deficient in moisture. Owing to the light snow fall and the comparative mildness of the weather, cattle winter out without difficulty.

"The waggon road leaves this section at Clinton, and passes over a very elevated portion as far as Soda Creek on the Fraser. This is a very rough section, but still it is far from being barren; much good land is scattered through it, but not continuously. It is rather a risky business to winter stock on these hills, but still it is done. The greater part of this tract is covered by forest, and hence has a greater rain and snow fall than the lower country. The spring, too, is much later, being nearly three weeks behind that of the Nicola Valley. The spring in the latter valley seems to be about as early as that on the Lower Fraser. Vegetation is about as far advanced on the 1st of May in the Nicola Valley as it is at Belleville, Ontario, on the 24th.

"In the vicinity of Quesnelle the land is comparatively good, and irrigation is unnecessary, although many are of the opposite opinion. Mr. Selwyn brought home with him wheat, oats, barley and timothy which were raised in the neighbourhood, and certainly they were as fine samples as could be produced anywhere.

" Taking a retrospective view of the country from this point, I must say that British Columbia does *not* present a field for the agricultural immigrant at present, but will when her mining interests are considered of more importance than at present. British Columbia above the Cascades can *never* export her agricultural products with profit, and whatever is raised in the country must be consumed there. That there is enough good land to raise all the food necessary for a very large mining population is certain, and that the day will come when one will be there is just as sure.

" Between Quesnelle and Fort St. James, on Stewart's Lake, is a wide extent of country (180 miles) with a very diversified aspect and a cool, moist climate. The Valley of the Nechaco River is very wide and perfectly level. On both sides of the river are beautiful prairies and poplar copse wood, and at the time we passed (June 15th) through it, everything looked beautiful and inviting.

" I cannot speak with certainty of the absence or occurrence of summer frosts, but if they should not be severe this would be one of the finest tracts (Nechaco Valley) in all British Columbia.

" The whole country above Quesnelle seems to have a cool, moist climate, and to be more like Quebec in its productions than Ontario. Fort St. James, on Stewart's Lake—the highest point in the district—has always been known to produce garden vegetables, potatoes, barley and oats, but, whether wheat has ever been raised or not, I am unable to say. All this region is an elevated plateau with broken, rocky hills at intervals, but scarcely anything which could be called a mountain. Should the railway pass as far north as the Neshaw, many fine settlements would spring up along the river.

" Labour is much higher than in Ontario, usual prices being from \$40 to \$60 per month. There is no more difficulty in cultivating land in British Columbia than in Ontario, but the price paid for the labour performed is too high. Where irrigation is required the expense must be greatly increased, but the yield is very great in such locations.

" The Chinese monopolize many lines of manual labour, and by so doing prevent the immigration of white labourers. They are the market gardeners, labourers of all descriptions, house servants, cutters of wood, laundry-men, etc., to the whole Colony. One result of this is that the country is not properly developed. These people are only sojourners in the land, and, like many others, remain only for a time and carry their gold away with them.

" What British Columbia wants is a class of men who are not

above manual labour, and who have made up their minds to remain in the country and become permanent settlers. Such men can only be acquired by holding out proper inducements to them for settling in the country.

"That section spoken of as being west of the Cascades and including Vancouver and Queen Charlotte's Islands, is covered with, probably, one of the finest forests in the world. Chief amongst the trees is the Douglass Fir (*Abies Douglasii*), which is the chief forest tree, and which is used throughout the country for building purposes, and for export in the form of deals and spars.

"White Cedar (*Thuja gigantea*) is another giant, and in the valley of the Frazer and up the coast attains to an immense size. The Indians use this wood altogether in the construction of their houses, and in building those large canoes which are the wonder of the eastern people.

"The other trees are a species of Yew, another of Alder, two species of Fir (*Abies Menziesii* and *grandis*); two species of Pine (*Pinus contorta* and *monticola*); two species of maple (*Acer macrophyllum* and *circinatum*); Hemlock Spruce (*Abies Mertensiana*) is a common tree on the mainland; while a species of Oak (*Quercus Gayrrana*) is abundant on the Island, but has not been detected on the continent. An evergreen tree (*Arbutus Menziesii*) is quite common along the coast of the Island, and, both summer and winter, its foliage contrasts finely with that of the sombre-hued Douglas Fir.

"In the second, or arid district, a Pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) takes the place of the Douglas Fir of the coast, and is a very valuable tree, growing to a large size, with clean trunk, and resembling the Red Pine of Ontario very much. The tops of the lower mountains and the sides of the higher ones support a heavy growth of Douglas Fir, but it is far from being the beautiful tree of the coast.

"The timber of the third region is not so good, and consists principally of Poplar and Black Pine (*Pinus contorta*) with occasional groves of Douglas Fir on the higher hills. Black and White Spruce with a little Balsam Fir make up the remainder.

"The soil in the valleys, whether they are narrow or wide, 'benches' or otherwise, is always good. The valleys are partly alluvium and partly the detritus washed down from the hills. Apparently there was a time when the rivers stood much higher than they do now, and the 'benches' which show along their sides were then about on a flood level with the river. Since then the river has successively broken through the barriers which confined it, and left these terraces ('benches') at various heights. The

slopes of all the hills are more or less grassy, and the valleys along their base have scarcely any loose stone upon them in consequence.

"I was in Victoria from the 12th to 28th December, 1872, and from the 2nd to 14th May, last year. While I was in Victoria in 1872, a fall of snow and slight frost took place, and the papers came out next day with an account of the extraordinarily cold weather, and I was led to infer from that, that such weather was not common in winter. Jessamine, roses, and violets were in flower, and everything betokened a mild winter. The summer on the coast is every thing that can be desired, being dry and pleasant.

"In the arid region the spring is about as early as on the coast ; the winter is comparatively cold, with very little snow, and the summer is dry and hot. Summer frosts can do no harm in these regions.

"From Clinton upwards the winter is very cold, with a considerable snowfall and frosts extending through the month of May, and possibly into June. I heard of no injury from frosts at Quesnelle or any point on the Frazer, but noticed frost on the grass on the 27th May, at or near Soda Creek. From this date until the 4th June, the weather kept cold, but there was no frost. On the 28th June at Macleod's Lake, Lat. 55°, there was a severe frost, and many wild flowers were injured, but nothing was hurt in the garden. This frost extended to St. John's, east of the mountains, but no further.

"One important point in connection with spring or summer frost should be kept in mind: that swampy soil is more liable to injury from frost than dry soil, and a frost occurring in a swampy region is no proof that the surrounding country is liable to suffer from such frost. We all know that in the vicinity of swamps we have slight frosts in many parts of Ontario even as late as the beginning of June, and numbers of farmers can point out spots in their wheat fields injured by them.

"I would expect spring frost in the upper region, but have no knowledge of the fact, other than what I before stated.

"I think that on the whole British Columbia has a very healthy climate, and one that would tend to long life.

"Various species of raspberries, currants, gooseberries, strawberries, and blueberries are found throughout the country. The Oregon grape (*Berberis aquifolium* and *nervosa*) extends all the way from Vancouver to Lat. 55° in the interior, and to Alaska along the coast.

"Perhaps there is no better place in the world for raising fruit than Victoria.

"Apples and pears of a very large size are produced in such abundance that the former can hardly be sold at any price. The orchards are all in the low wet grounds, and will begin to decay in a few years, whereas if they were planted among the rocks where the oak grows, the trees would live longer and probably produce better fruit. I can see no reason why grapes could not be produced in abundance on any part of Vancouver, if the summer temperature is high enough. After the railway is built Vancouver will send immense quantities of fruit into the interior, as it can be raised to any extent and of every kind.

"From the boundary line to Alaska there is not a bay, fiord or river that is not teeming with fish. Salmon are caught in great numbers, both in spring, summer and autumn. Last spring large quantities of fish were being caught at New Westminster for export. An establishment for the canning of salmon has been established there, and it is to be hoped that this is the beginning of a very prosperous business. Salmon ascend the Fraser all the way to Stewart's Lake, which they reach about the month of August; they likewise ascend the Skeena into the Babine Lake, and are caught by the Indians and Hudson Bay Company's people and dried for winter's use. The salmon of Babine Lake are both larger and fatter than those caught in Stewart's Lake, and are therefore brought across to supply Fort St. James with food in winter.

"Sturgeon 700 lbs. weight are often caught in the above-mentioned lakes, and every lake and stream in Upper British Columbia teems with trout of different species, besides many other varieties of less value.

"Of salt water fish I saw the 'Houlican' in the Fraser in myriads last spring. Many were lying dead along the river, and served as food for various animals. Halibut were very plentiful in Victoria, and many other seafish. I believe the fisheries of British Columbia, if properly conducted, would eventually be as profitable as those of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

"About the island of Formosa, on the eastern coast of China, a current analogous to the Gulf Stream is observed moving to the north-east. It passes Japan, and part of it enters Behring's Sea and warms the northern part of Alaska, while the other part is deflected farther to the east, and passes down the West Coast of America, carrying with it the heat necessary to produce the exceptionally warm climate of Vancouver and the West Coast generally. It is this stream which gives the heat and moisture that are the cause of the magnificent forests found from Alaska southwards. The forests of Norway and those of Western America are the product of the two great currents—the 'Gulf Stream' on the east and 'Kuro Siwo' on the west, and sceptics may rest assured that the

value of the West Coast timber far exceeds that of the Eastern Provinces.

"Gold has been found in paying quantities at Okanagan on the American Boundary,—at Shuswap Lakes—at Cariboo—on the Ominica—on the Stickeen—and latterly at Cassiar, and an examination of the map will show that all this gold is produced from mountains lying between the Rockies and the Cascades. Copper, iron and silver have been found at various points in the Cascades, and coal is abundant on Vancouver and Queen Charlotte's Islands. I just mention these and ask: Are these all, or are they merely indications of what is to come? After having travelled over 1,000 miles through British Columbia, I can say with safety that there will yet be taken out of her mines wealth enough to build the Pacific Railway. Consider that gold has been found in paying quantities, at various points, along a northwest line for more than ten degrees of latitude, before you decide that the foregoing statement is that of an enthusiast."

In addition to the above statements of Mr. Macoun it may be remarked that the Geological Survey in connection with the Pacific Railway have established that gold exists over the whole extent of the Province from the Cassiar Mines to the U.S. boundary. And recent quartz workings have developed great richness. The Minister of Mines has shown in his last report that the average number of miners engaged in the gold mines of the province is 3,171; the average earnings per man per year \$663; the yield in 1876 was nearly two million dollars; and the total yield from 1858 to 1876 was \$39,953,618. The output of coal in the year 1876 was 139,191 tons, which was rather less than the quantity sold. The coal of British Columbia is sought for in San Francisco on account of its superior excellence.

As respects lands, the following particulars are taken from a recent publication by the Agent General of British Columbia:

"The soil of British Columbia is at the disposal of the Parliament of the Province, not of the General Government as in the United States.

"*Public Lands.*—The Land Act of 1874 makes most liberal provision for the acquisition by settlers of land, either as Free Homesteads, or by purchase. Land can be secured against seizure.

"*Free Homesteads.*—Heads of families, widows, or single men of 18 years and upwards may obtain free grants of 320 acres eastward of the Cascade range of mountains, or of 160 acres in other parts of the Province. The settler selects his own land, records it in the office of the District Commissioner, the fee for which is two-dollars, and at once enters upon occupation. After two years occupancy, and certain conditions as to improvements having

been complied with, a Crown grant or conveyance will be made, the only expense of which will be five dollars—so that a farm of 320 acres may be obtained in a beautiful and healthful country for about thirty shillings!

“*Sale of Surveyed Lands.*—Lands, the surveys of which have been duly made and confirmed by notice in the *Government Gazette*, are open for purchase at the rate of one dollar an acre—to be paid in one full payment, or in two annual payments of 50 cents per acre: payment to be made in two years from time of purchase.

“*Unsurveyed Lands.*—Persons desirous of purchasing unsurveyed, unoccupied, and unreserved Crown lands must first have the land surveyed by a surveyor approved by the Government.

“Tracts of land near the land actually occupied can be *leased for grazing purposes*, on terms designed to be liberal to the pre-emptor. Such leased land is liable to be ‘pre-empted’ by others, but, in that case, the lessee’s rent is reduced proportionately.

“Land covered with wild hay can also be leased in the above way, but not more than 500 acres of it to any one person, and not for longer than five years.

“Mining and timber leases will be named under their proper heads further on.

“Military and naval officers in Her Majesty’s service are entitled to free grants on certain conditions. The Agent-General will give information.

“*Homestead Act.*—Most important Act. If a settler have a wife and children, this Act must be dear to him; the farm and buildings, when registered, cannot be taken for debt incurred after the registration; it is free up to a value not greater than 2500 dollars (500*l* English); goods and chattels are also free up to 500 dollars (100*l* English); cattle ‘farmed on shares’ are also protected by an Exemption Act.

“Farm lands in private hands may be bought at almost any price, from 5 dollars (20*s*. English) to 40 dollars (8*l*. English) per acre, according to situation and improvement.”

THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

In preceding chapters some general directions are given for the guidance of different classes of settlers. In the present we propose to lay some special facts before the reader relating to a particularly favoured district.

The experienced farmer with a few hundred or a few thousand pounds in bank cannot well make a mistake in settling down in

any part of the older settlements, provided he exercises an ordinary amount of common sense and judgment in selecting his land. Every province in the Dominion contains within its borders millions of acres of good land, but there are in each province certain spots or districts which are the best of the best, and which, owing to local and special circumstances, present advantages of more than ordinary magnitude. In the Province of Quebec, for instance, there are thousands of square miles of splendid agricultural lands in the Valley of the Ottawa, the Valley of the St. Maurice, and other districts, which in course of time will be brought under cultivation and become dotted over with towns and cities and all the accompaniments of civilization. Yet good and rich as is the land in those districts it is admitted that the garden of Quebec is that magnificent stretch of country locally known as "The Eastern Townships." Farmers and others going from the British Islands to Canada sometimes object to remain in the Province of Quebec, because the vast majority of people of that province are of French extraction. This is an unreasonable objection. As a rule, the French live on most harmonious terms with their Anglo-Saxon neighbours. This is evident from the fact that, in some instances, the French send to Parliament as their representative a man of British extraction. However, even if there were any force in the objection as applied to the Province as a whole, there is none whatever as applied to the Eastern Townships, for the reason that they are for the most part settled by Anglo-Saxons. The language, customs and manners of the people are those of other British Canadians. For these reasons, therefore, as well as others to be mentioned presently, the Eastern Townships present more than ordinary attractions to the agriculturist and capitalist from Great Britain.

A recent writer on Canada in speaking of this fertile district says:—

Few sections of Canada, perhaps, offer greater inducements to the immigrant than the Eastern Townships. The proximity of the townships to the American markets, and the great facilities for shipment to these and the markets of the Dominion afforded by the Grand Trunk Railway,* secure the farmer a certain and ready market.

The general features of the country being hilly, coupled with the abundance of water in lakes, rivers and springs, afford not only sufficient moisture for the crops, but considerable water power for manufacturing purposes.

*Other lines have been opened since this was written, and are now in active operation.

Hardwood is here to be met with everywhere, and, after clearing, a fertile soil is found, in general friable enough, but in all cases well adapted for the cultivation of cereals and green crops. One of the chief causes of the rapid success which crowns the settler in the Eastern Townships is that from these highlands during the first year he may reap a crop; frequently even the ashes of the trees burnt to effect a clearing help to a great extent to defray the expenses attendant upon doing so.

The rich mineral deposits of the townships have within these few years attracted thither a considerable population.

As a grazing country the townships are unsurpassed, and great attention is now paid to the breeding of cattle and the growing of wool. This branch of agriculture is very much encouraged, owing to the profitable markets of the United States, which are almost at the doors of the farmers. Within the last few years the best breeds of sheep have been successfully introduced from England, and not unfrequently at the agricultural exhibitions in the United States, these and the horned cattle from this thriving district have carried off first prizes.

Possessing the advantages of a double market, in consequence of their proximity to the frontier, many of the farmers in the townships cultivate on a large scale. In some cases the farms comprise from 100 to 600 acres. This extensive mode of farming creates a demand for agricultural labour and gives employment to large numbers of labourers at good wages.

"In this district the Government owns 920,300 acres of wild land, which it is prepared to sell at very moderate rates.

"The Government lands sell at from 50 to 60 cents per acre. In the case of lands held by private proprietors the prices are influenced much by locality, by the contiguity of towns or villages, by roads and accessibility to leading markets; but on an average the price per acre may be set down at one dollar (for wild land). The settler from England, Ireland or Scotland will find these nationalities numerously represented in the Eastern Townships. Nowhere in the Provinces will he be more at home than in the south-west part of this region."

Already a large trade has sprung up in the Eastern Townships in the exportation of horned cattle to England. This trade is rapidly increasing, and adding largely to the general prosperity of the district.

The manufacturing interests of the Eastern Townships are of considerable magnitude, and are constantly on the increase. The water power is practically unlimited, and the local demand alone, to say nothing of the outside market, is sufficient to support a large number of mills and factories at which agricultural imple-

ments and machinery, clothes and other articles are manufactured. Money can be readily invested at a good rate of interest, with first-class security.

Taking it altogether, this is one of the most favoured as it is one of the most prosperous districts in the Dominion ; and is, therefore, well deserving the attention of the English farmer, capitalist and agricultural labourer.

CHAPTER XXI.

VIEW OF CANADA AS SHOWN BY FIGURES.

It remains to give a chapter of general statistics in order to furnish the intending emigrant with such an idea of the importance of the Dominion of Canada as can be obtained by figures.

POPULATION.

Take the population to begin. The general census of the old four Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia was taken with great care in 1871. The following is the result as respects population in that year, as compared with the previous census of 1861 :

	1871.	1861.	Increase.
Ontario.....	1,620,851	1,396,091	
Increase.....		224,760	16.10
Quebec.....	1,191,575	1,111,566	
Increase.....		80,009	7.20
New Brunswick.....	285,777	252,057	
Increase.....		33,743	13.38
Nova Scotia.....	387,800	330,857	
Increase.....		56,943	17.21
	3,486,003	3,090,561	
Average Increase of the four old Provinces.....		395,442	12.80

The following figures show the population of the whole Dominion in 1871, taking the basis of the census, so far as possible, and an estimate for the remainder.

Population.

Nova Scotia.....	387,800
New Brunswick.....	285,777
Quebec.....	1,191,576
Ontario.....	1,620,850
Manitoba (in 1870).....	12,228
North West Territory (estimated, including Indians).....	36,000
British Columbia (estimated, including Indians).....	32,586
Prince Edward Island.....	94,021

Total Dominion	3,660,838
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The present population of the Dominion (in 1879) is over 4,000,000.

The *Origins* of the people of the four old Provinces, as shown by the census of 1871, are given in the following table:—

	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.
African.....	13,435	148	1,701	6,212
Dutch.....	19,992	798	6,004	2,868
English.....	439,429	69,822	83,598	113,520
French.....	75,333	929,817	44,907	32,833
German.....	158,608	7,963	4,478	31,942
Greek.....	7	7	1	24
Half-Breed.....	2			
Hindoo.....	8			3
Indian.....	12,978	6,988	1,403	1,666
Irish.....	559,442	123,478	100,643	62,851
Italian.....	304	539	40	152
Jewish.....	48	74	3	
Russian, Polish.....	392	186	1	28
Scandinavian.....	686	454	200	283
Scotch.....	328,889	49,458	40,858	130,741
Spanish, Portuguese.....	213	142	223	251
Swiss.....	950	173	64	1,775
Welsh.....	5,282	283	1,096	1,112
Various other origins.....	295	32	1	13
Not given.....	4,508	1,154	373	1,526
Totals.....	1,620,851	1,191,516	285,594	387,800

TRADE OF THE DOMINION.

The following table shows the trade of the Dominion since Confederation. The increase from 1868 is remarkable, notwithstanding the check during the last three years, caused by the very general commercial depression.

EXPORTS, IMPORTS, GOODS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION AND DUTY.

<i>Fiscal Years.</i>	<i>Total Exports.</i>	<i>Total Imports.</i>	<i>Entered for Consumption.</i>	<i>Duty.</i>
	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.
1868.....	57,567,888	73,459,644	71,985,306	8,819,431 63
1869.....	60,474,781	70,415,165	67,402 170	8,298,909 71
1870.....	73,573,490	74,814,339	71,237,603	9,462,940 44
1871.....	74,173,618	96,092,971	86,947,482	11,843,655 75
1872.....	82,639,663	111,430,527	107,709,116	13,045,493 50
1873.....	89,789,922	128,011,281	127,514,594	13,017,730 17
1874.....	89,351,928	128,213,582	127,404,169	14,421,882 67
1875.....	77,886,979	123,070,283	119,618,657	15,361,382 12
1876.....	80,966,435	93,210,346	94,733,218	12,833,104 48
1877.....	75,875,393	99,327,962	96,300,483	12,548,451 09
1878.....	79,323,667	93,081,787	91,199,577	12,795,693 17

The following table shows how Canada compares with the United States, the neighbouring and adjoining country, as to the value of domestic exports from the United States and the Dominion of Canada, also, the amount *per capita* exported from each country respectively, during the year 1876 :—

	Exported from the United States Calendar year 1876.		Exported from Canada Fiscal year 1876.	
	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Amt. per capita, census 1870.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Amt. per capita, census 1871.</i>
	\$	\$	\$	\$
The mine.....	52,218,917	1.34	3,731,827	1.02
" fisheries.....	3,676,213	0.09	5,500,989	1.50
" forest.....	13,931,019	0.36	20,128,064	5.59
Animals and their products.....	122,895,193	3.16	13,517,654	2.70
Agricultural produce (exclusive of grain and breadstuffs).....	6,224,537	0.16	1,235,015	0.34
Agricultural produce, grain and breadstuffs.....	132,085,740	3.40	19,904,650	5.44
Agricultural produce, raw cotton and tobacco leaf.....	219,693,680	5.66		
Manufactures.....	69,316,383	1.79	5,843,650	1.66
Other articles.....	17,410,486	0.44	2,629,588	0.72
Total.	637,452,168	16.40	72,491,437	19.82

FINANCES,—RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

<i>Receipts for fiscal year 1878.—Consolidated Fund.</i>		<i>Amount.</i>
Customs.....		\$12,782,824 35
Excise.....		5,059,113 84
Post Office (including Ocean Postage and Money Orders).....		1,207,790 15
Public Works (including Railways).....		2,034,483 53
Miscellaneous.....		1,290,800 01
Loans.....		8,330,545 54
Investments.....		4,031,736 57
Open Accounts.....		1,649,417 93
Total.....		36,376,711 92
<i>Payments for fiscal year 1878.—Consolidated Fund.</i>		<i>Amount.</i>
Interest on Public Debt.....		\$7,048,883 55
Charges of Management.....		189,566 54
Sinking Fund.....		945,746 02
Premium, Discount and Exchange.....		2,519 80
Civil Government.....		823,369 80
Administration of Justice.....		564,920 11
Police.....		10,616 44
Mounted Police, North-West.....		334,748 50
Penitentiaries.....		308,101 69
Legislation.....		618,035 38
Geological Survey and Observations.....		96,049 74
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics.....		92,365 62
Census.....		1,053 66
Immigration and Quarantine.....		180,698 44
Marine Hospitals.....		57,484 60
Pensions.....		105,842 05
Superannuation Fund.....		106,588 91
Militia and Defence.....		618,136 58
Ocean and River Steam Packet Service.....		402,371 90
Fisheries.....		93,262 28
Lighthouse and Coast Service.....		461,967 71
Steamboat Inspection.....		14,315 82
Public Works and Buildings.....		998,594 70
Culling Timber.....		49,940 48
Subsidies to Provinces.....		3,472,807 87
Domain Lands, Manitoba.....		87,628 52
do Forces do.....		11,210 18
Miscellaneous.....		81,167 81
Boundary Survey, United States.....		43,905 69
Indians.....		421,503 66
Settlers' Relief Account, Manitoba.....		
Insurance Inspection.....		8,577 48
Charge on Revenue:		
Customs.....	714,527 77	
Excise.....	215,024 56	
Weights and Measures.....	96,484 66	
Inspection of Staples.....	1,020 08	
Adulteration of Food.....	5,964 94	
Post Office.....	1,724,938 52	
Public Works.....	2,471,437 90	
Minor Revenues.....	21,785 45	
Redemption.....		5,251,183 82
Premium, Discount and Charges of Management, 1878.....		8,139,742 27
Investments.....		12,762 34
Open Accounts.....		591,500 00
		8,794,756 43
Total.....		41,041,919 29

PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST.

The following is a statement of the total amount of the public debt of Canada and interest; also the amount of both *per capita* of the population.

Total debt at July 1st, 1878.....	\$174,957,268 96
Total assets	34,595,199 05
Net debt.....	\$140,362,069 91

Interest on Public Debt.

Payable in London.....	\$5,780,539 72
Payable in Canada.....	506,245 95
Total interest.....	\$6,286,785 67

Debt and Interest per capita of Population, 1877.

Net debt <i>per capita</i>	\$33 25
Gross debt <i>per capita</i>	43 50
Total interest <i>per capita</i>	1 60

Receipts per capita of Population.

Consolidated revenue, fiscal year 1877, <i>per capita</i>	\$5 62
Tax receipts, fiscal year 1878, <i>per capita</i>	4 79
Expenditure, 1877-78, deducting cash investments, <i>per capita</i>	5 78
Gross revenue for same year, <i>per capita</i>	5 76

It will appear plain from these figures that the actual burdens per head on the people of Canada are very small.

BANKS OF THE DOMINION.

Paid up capital	\$68,923,154
Notes in circulation.....	18,265,364
Deposits.....	71,284,767
Specie and Dominion notes.....	14,459,476
Discounts.....	120,155,535

In addition to that of the Banks there is a Government circulation of \$10,680,493; making a total circulation of \$28,945,857.

And in addition to the deposits in the Chartered Banks there are deposits in the Government Savings Banks, Post Office Savings Banks, other Savings Banks, and Building Societies to a considerable amount. The following figures show the totals:

Chartered Banks.....	\$71,284,797 00
Government Savings Banks.....	4,652,138 99
P. O. Savings Banks.....	2,639,937 47
Savings Banks.....	6,271,506 99
City and District Savings Bank, Montreal.....	3,905,997 34
Caisse d'Economie Notre Dame de Québec.....	2,365,509 65
Total amount invested in Building Societies.....	24,497,007 39

Total amount of deposits and investments in Building Societies..... 115,616,893 83

It thus follows that the—

Bank Capital is.....	12 20	<i>per capita</i>
Bank Note Circulation.....	4 66	"
Bank Deposits.....	17 82	"
Bank Discounts.....	30 30	"
Total Deposits in Banks, with Government and P. O. Savings Banks and Investments in Building Societies.....	28 90	"

RAILWAYS OF THE DOMINION.

At the close of the fiscal year, 30th June, 1877, there were in actual operation in the Dominion 5,346 miles of railway, besides 228 miles in United States, owned and worked by Canadian companies. There were under construction 2,023 miles upon which work was actually done during the year, and a good many other lines chartered, upon which work at that date had not been commenced. The gauge of the total mileage was—

	<i>Miles.</i>
5 ft. 6 in.....	539 $\frac{3}{4}$
4 ft. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.....	4,136 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 ft. 6 in.....	672
Of these, were laid with steel rails	2,785 $\frac{1}{2}$
do iron do	2,765 $\frac{1}{4}$
do wooden rails.....	25 $\frac{1}{2}$

The number of miles of sidings was 688.

The total capital raised for railways in operation at that date was \$327,601,974, viz :

Ordinary share capital paid up.....	113,702,126
Preference do do	68,876,867
Bonded debt paid up.....	79,674,382
Amount paid and loaned by—	
Dominion Government.....	63,296,380
Ontario do	3,250,769
Quebec do	10,295,506
N. Brunswick do	2,883,000
Nova Scotia do	1,885,727
Municipalities.....	11,263,353

Total.....	\$355,078,111
Less unpaid Government and Municipal Loans.....	27,601,974

327,476,137

The paid-up capital of railways under construction was :

Ordinary share capital.....	\$ 1,999,874 00
Bonded debt.....	202,000 00
Government loans or bonuses.....	19,399 60
Municipal loans or bonuses.....	4,330 00

\$19,620,140 00

The total paid-up capital 30th June, 1877, was \$345,950,116. \$17,454,300 had been granted by the Dominion Government as loan to the Grand Trunk and Northern Railways, and \$42,828,726 as bonus principally to the Intercolonial, P.E. Island and Pacific Railways. The Ontario Government had granted a loan of \$70,000 to the Brantford, Norfolk & Port Burwell, and bonuses of \$2,661,134 to other railways. The bonuses of the Quebec Government amounted to \$10,295,506, of which two-thirds were to the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental. The New Brunswick Government had bonuses of \$2,383,000, with a loan of \$150,000 and share subscriptions \$300,000, and Nova Scotia bonuses of \$1,885,727.

The total train mileage was 19,450,813. The number of passengers was 6,073,233, and of tons of freight 6,859,796. Over two million passengers and two million tons of freight were carried by the Grand Trunk, the Great Western carrying the second largest number. The total earnings of all the railways were—

Passenger traffic.....	\$ 6,458,493 52
Freight do	11,321,264 26
Mails and Express.....	744,741 46
Other sources.....	217,554 24

Total..... \$18,742,053 48

The cost of operating was—

Maintenance.....	\$3,226,765 76
Working and repairs of engines..	4,816,349 41
Working and repairs of cars...	1,515,774 90
General operating charges.....	5,731,201 78

\$15,290,091 48

leaving a net profit of \$3,451,962 on the year's operations, about sufficient to pay \$4.33 per cent. on the bonded debt. The earnings averaged \$3,362 per mile, and the expenses \$2,764.

The total amount which the Dominion and Local Governments and Municipalities had expended and become liable for up to 30th June, 1877, was \$92,824,736.

As against this considerable amount of indebtedness there has not been so far any *direct* return, but the indirect return and increase of values in the country are believed to be very much greater than the amount expended.

As respects the Canadian Pacific Railway the result of the surveys are published in the report of the Chief Engineer (1877).

The surveys cover a period of six years, at a cost to the Government of \$3,136,615.75, and they may, in themselves, be called a marvel of their kind. They have established, not only the perfect feasibility, but the fact of an extremely satisfactory line, from the head of St. Lawrence navigation, on Lake Superior, to the Tête Jaune Cache, on the western side of the great Continental "divide" in the main Rocky Mountain chain. This pass has been before described by Mr. Fleming, as the "gate" of the Rocky Mountains. Its highest point of elevation is 3,626 feet above the sea, against 8,242, the highest level actually traversed by the Union and Central Pacific Railway from Omaha to San Francisco. That is, an altitude of much more than double that of the Tête Jaune or Yellow Head Pass. This is, however, only a small part of the advantages of the Canadian line in respect to altitudes actually successfully traversed by the American line. The length of the various lines surveyed and routes explored by the Engineering staff of Mr. Fleming is 46,000 miles, of which no less than 11,500 miles have been labouriously measured, yard by yard.

The Canadian line is out of all comparison in a more favourable position for cheap transportation than the Union and Central Pacific now in actual operation in the United States. There is no gradient in either direction between the Lake Superior terminus and the Tête Jaune Cache on the west side of the Rocky Mountains exceeding 1 per 100, or 52.8 feet per mile, and, with one single exception, at the crossing of South Saskatchewan, the heaviest gradient ascending eastward from a point near Battleford to Fort William is only 0.5 per hundred, or 26.4 per mile; and this location may be revised.

As far as regards snow obstructions it appears, from tables compiled by Professor Kingston, from three years observations in the Rocky Mountains, that in some of the passes and river valleys snow may average from four to five feet in depth, but in the general fall the average is far below that of Ottawa, Quebec and Montreal; while east of the Rocky Mountains, between Jasper Valley and Edmonton, it does not much exceed half that of Ottawa. With respect to the cold, though the autumn is more severe in the Rocky Mountain district than in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, yet the winter itself compares favourably with Eastern Canada. On other portions of the line the general snow fall is less than that of Ottawa.

The Prairie Region, from its great adaptability for wheat culture, will probably, at an early day, be the seat of a very large population, and the line has been especially located with the view to obtain the lightest possible gradients and the easiest curvature, with the intention of obtaining the absolutely best conditions of traffic for the future.

The extent of cultivable land between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains is stated in the report of the Chief Engineer to be 160,000,000 acres. The total average under cultivation in the Province of Ontario is under 7,000,000. There are drawbacks to the settlement of the North-West which claim recognition, but there cannot be any doubt as to the salubrity of the climate and the great fertility of the soil; and it is undoubtedly capable of sustaining a large population.

The question of greatest difficulty to be yet finally settled is to decide the route from the continental "divide" at the Yellow Head Pass to the Pacific Ocean; or whether to take it in a more northerly direction through the Peace River country. No less than eleven different routes have been projected from the Yellow Head Pass to the coast, ten of which have been measured, the routes varying from 461 to 560 miles. Route No. 1 to Burrard Inlet is the shortest. But Route No. 2 to the same Inlet appears to have the most decided advantages. The estimated cost of building the road by these several routes ranges, in round numbers, from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000. That (No. 2) to Burrard Inlet being \$35,000,000. These estimates are founded on work of the character of that of the Intercolonial Railway.

As regards the Harbour of the terminus with a view to through traffic, so far as known, Burrard Inlet, an arm of the Strait of Georgia, and particularly English Bay, at its mouth, is the best harbour, and has the easiest approach from the ocean.

The following is a statement of distances on the Canadian Pacific Railway, the portions under contract and the Telegraph lines under contract:—

	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Inter- mediate Distances.</i>
Ottawa to Eastern Terminus (resumed).	206	
“ Fort William.....	800	600
“ English River.....	913	113
“ Keewatin.....	1,093	185
“ Selkirk.....	1,210	112
“ Pontvincourt.....	1,381	117
“ Livingstone.....	1,481	100

	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Inter- mediate Distances.</i>
Ottawa to Saskatchewan.....	1,677	196
“ Battleford.....	1,767	90
“ Edmonton.....	1,997	230
“ Yellow Head Pass (Summit in Rocky Mountains).....	2,253	256
“ Tête Jaune Cache.....	2,390	47
“ Port Moody, Burrard Inlet....	2,746	
“ Waddington Harbour, Bute In- let.....	2,800	
“ Kamsquot, Dean Channel.....	2,741	
Montreal to Port Moody, Burrard Inlet...	2,862	
Montreal to Waddington Harbour, Bute Inlet.....	2,916	

Telegraph Lines under Contract.

Fort William to Selkirk.....	410	} 1,747
Selkirk to Livingstone.....	271	
Livingstone to Edmonton....	516	
Edmonton to existing line B.C.....	550	

Railway under Contract.

Fort William to English River.....	113	} 226
Selkirk to Keewatin.....	112	

Preliminary Location Survey Completed.

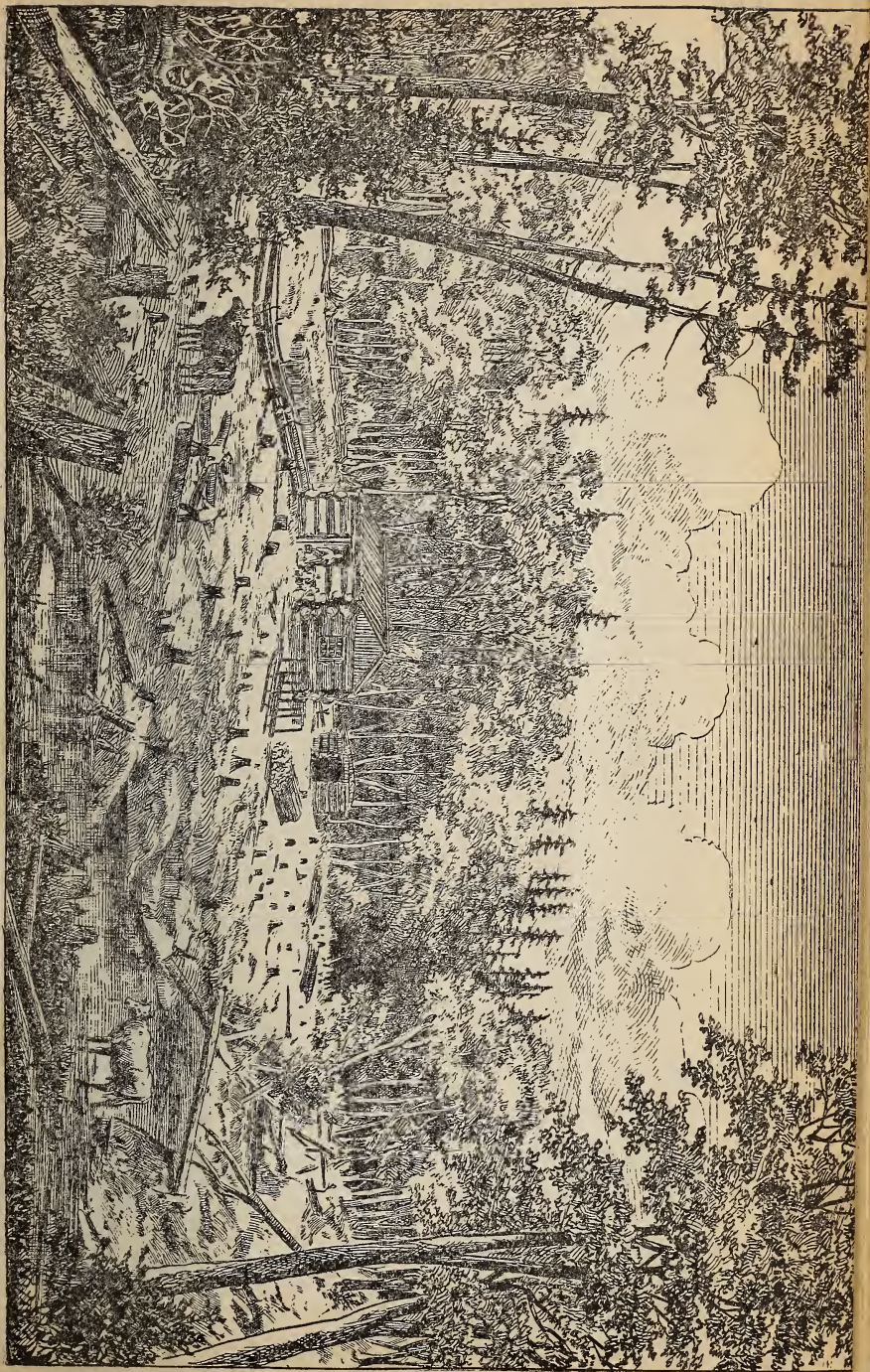
English River to Keewatin.....	105	} 1,275
Selkirk to Tête Jaune Cache.....	1,090	

Penbina Branch.

Line Graded.....	63	} 83
Balance of Line Located.....	20	

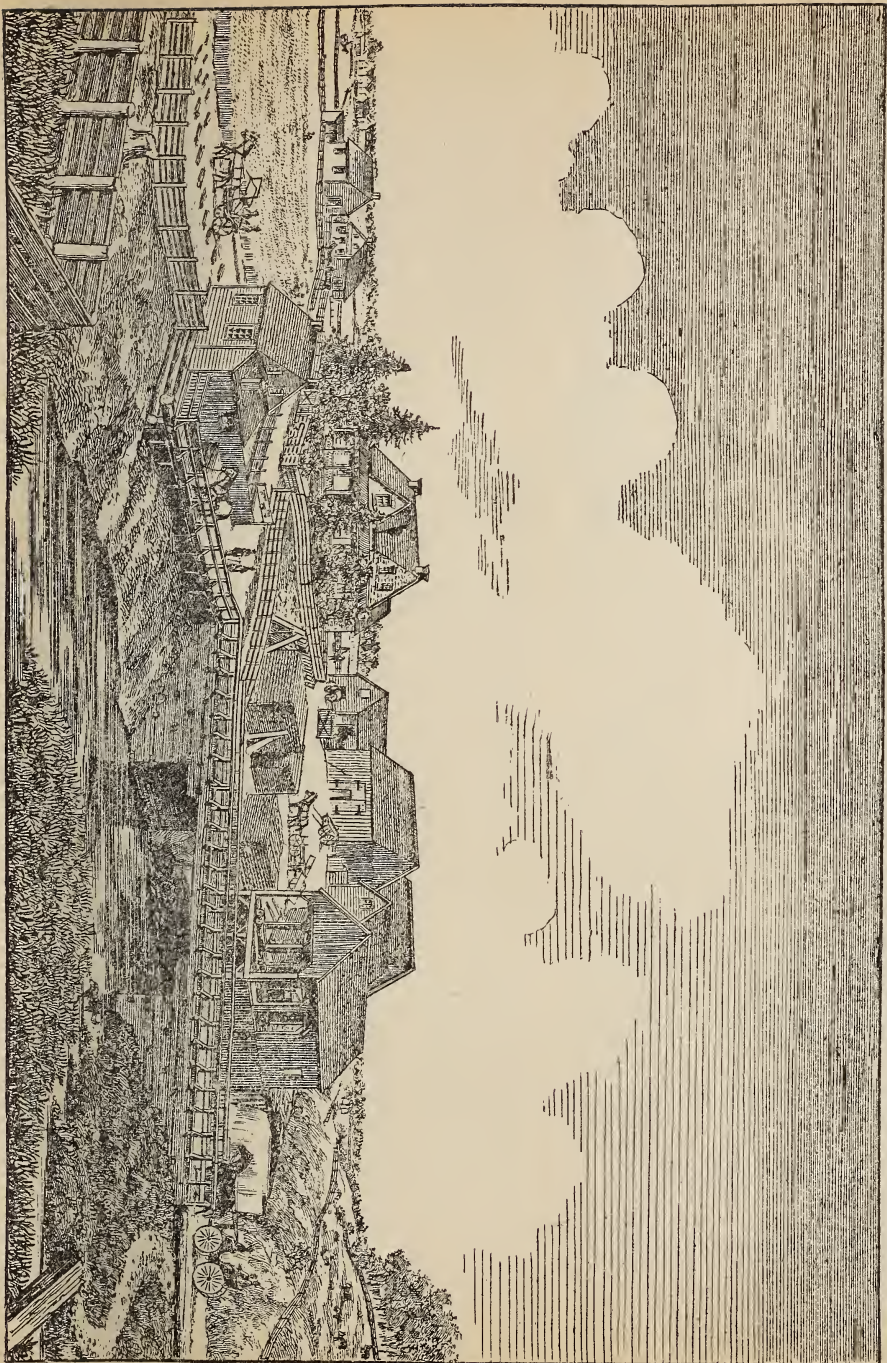


THREE VIEWS IN THE LIFE OF A CANADIAN FARMER.
No. 2.—FIFTEEN YEARS AFTER SETTLEMENT IN THE BUSH.



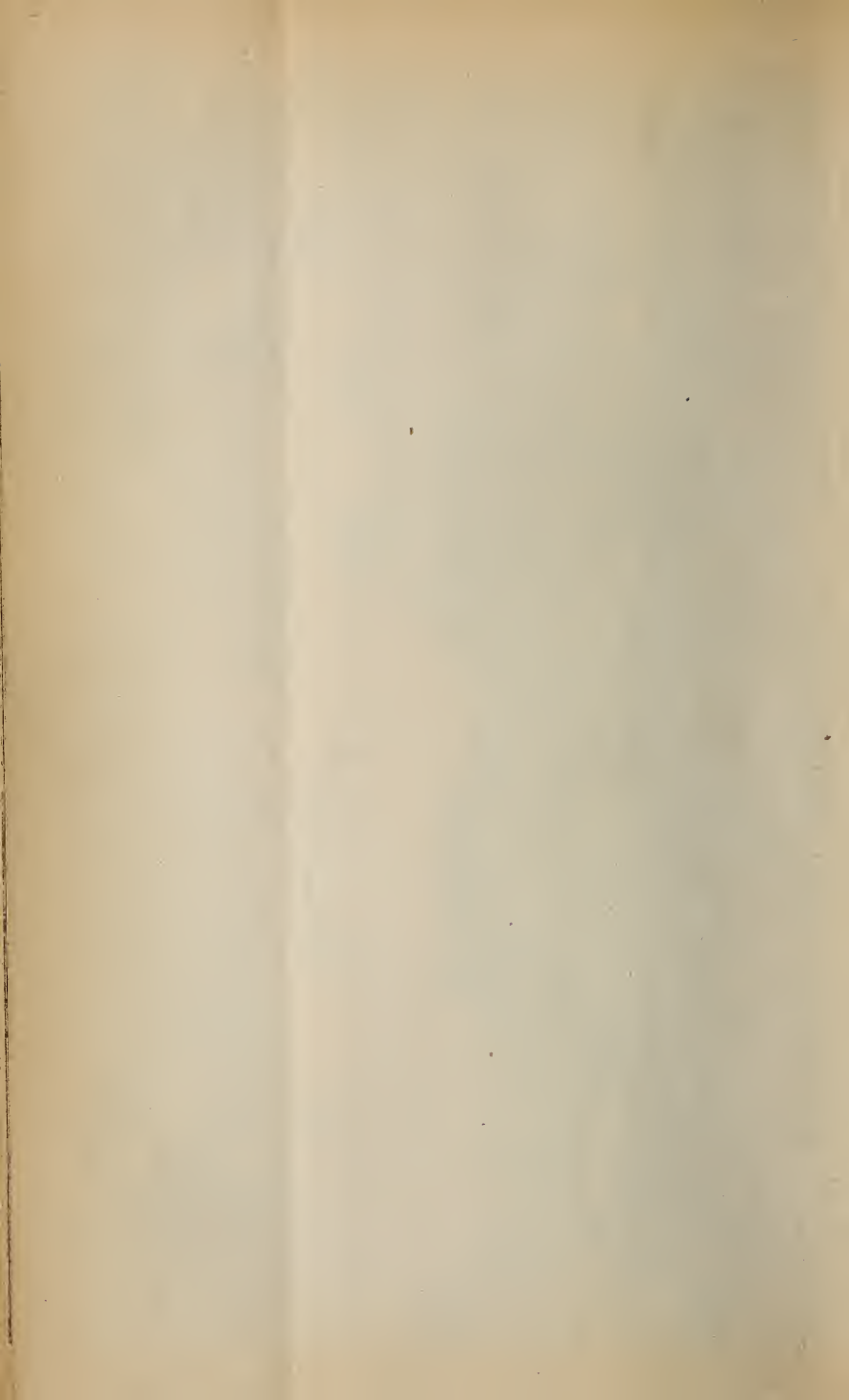
THREE VIEWS IN THE LIFE OF A CANADIAN FARMER.

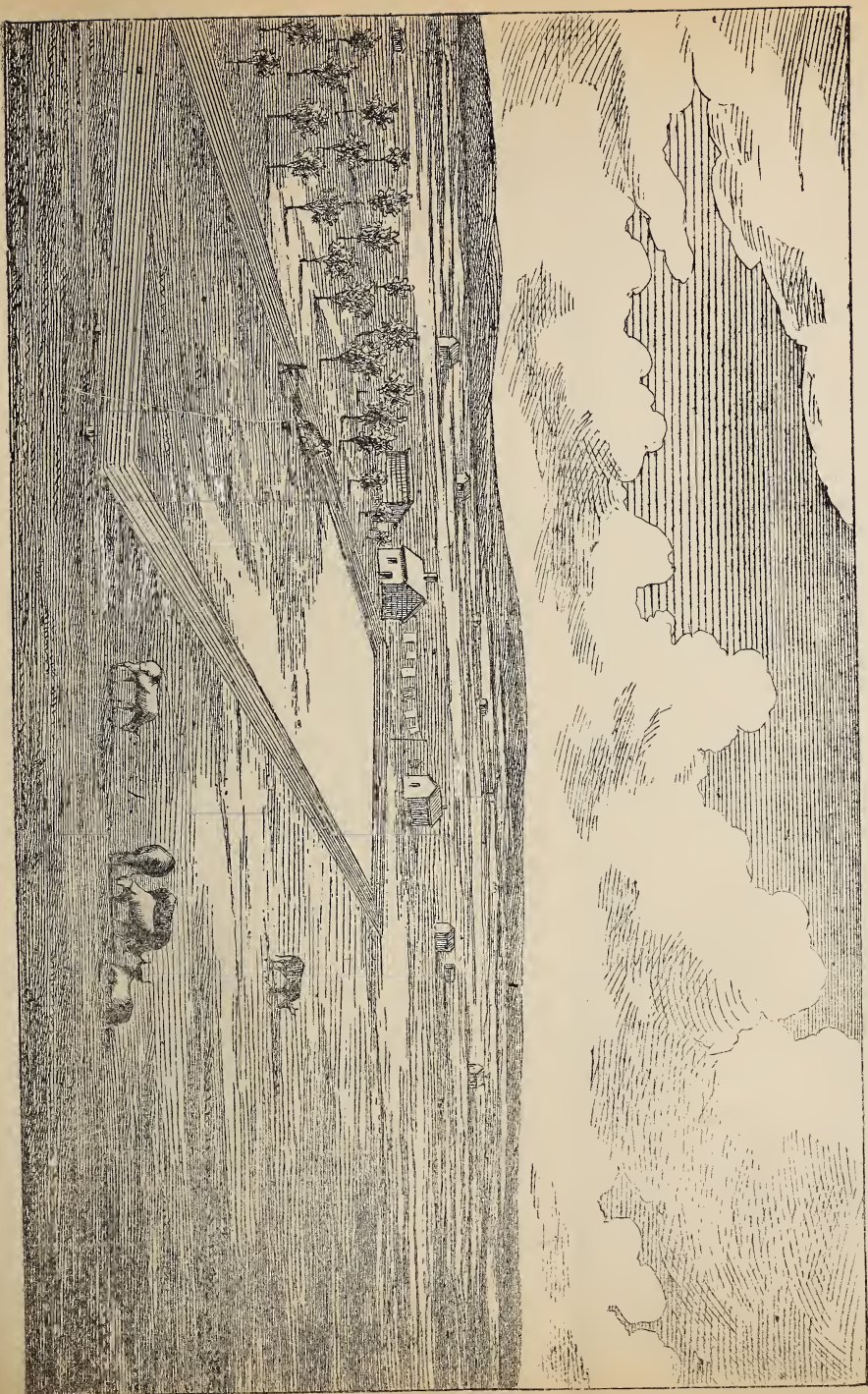
No. 1.—THE SHANTY IN THE BUSH.



THREE VIEWS IN THE LIFE OF A CANADIAN FARMER.

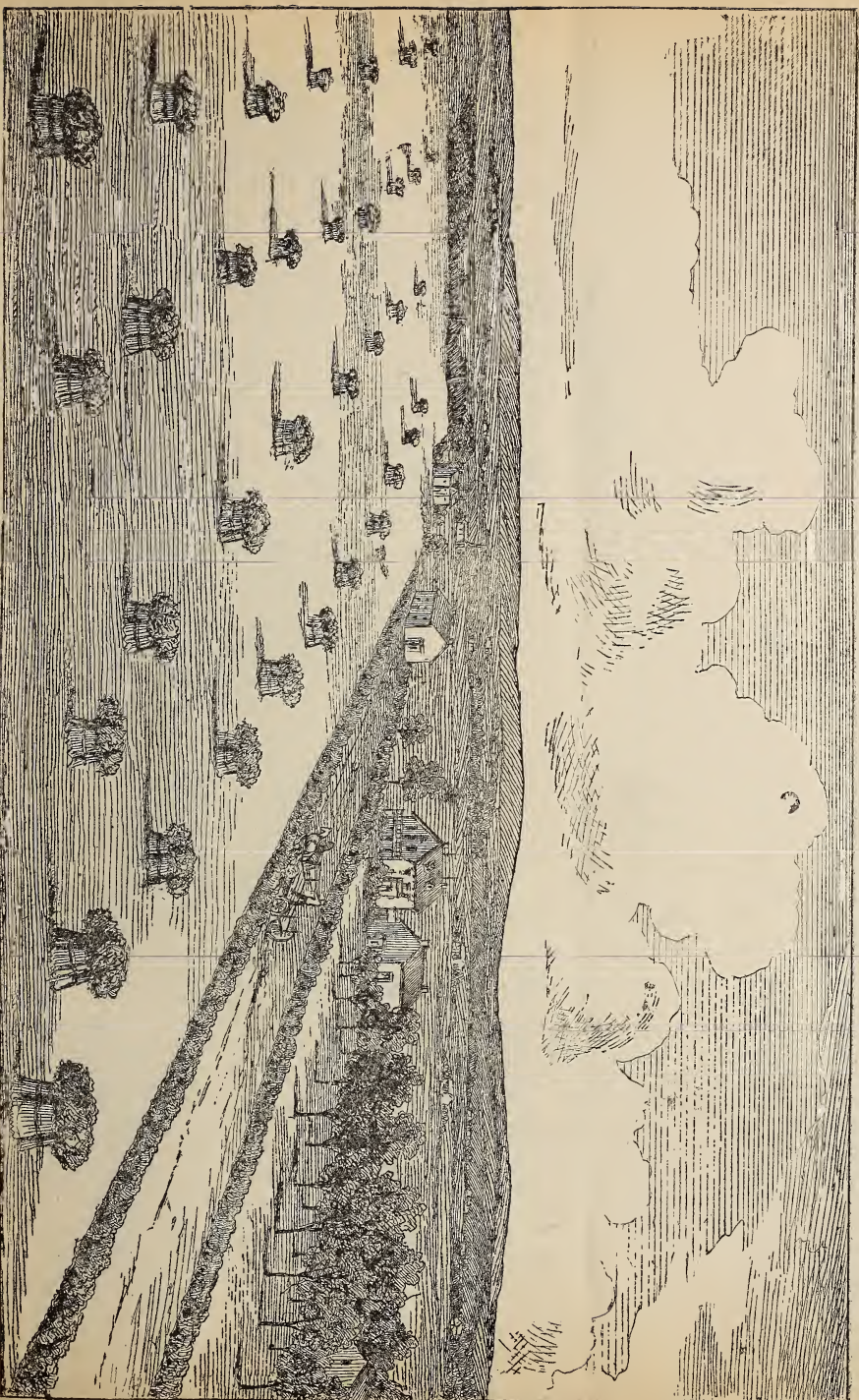
No. 3.—THIRTY YEARS AFTER SETTLEMENT IN THE BUSH.





PRAIRIE FARM.—VIEW No. 1.

FIRST YEAR OF SETTLEMENT ON THE PRAIRIE.



PRAIRIE FARM.—VIEW NO. II.

AFTER SIX YEARS' SETTLEMENT ON THE PRAIRIE.

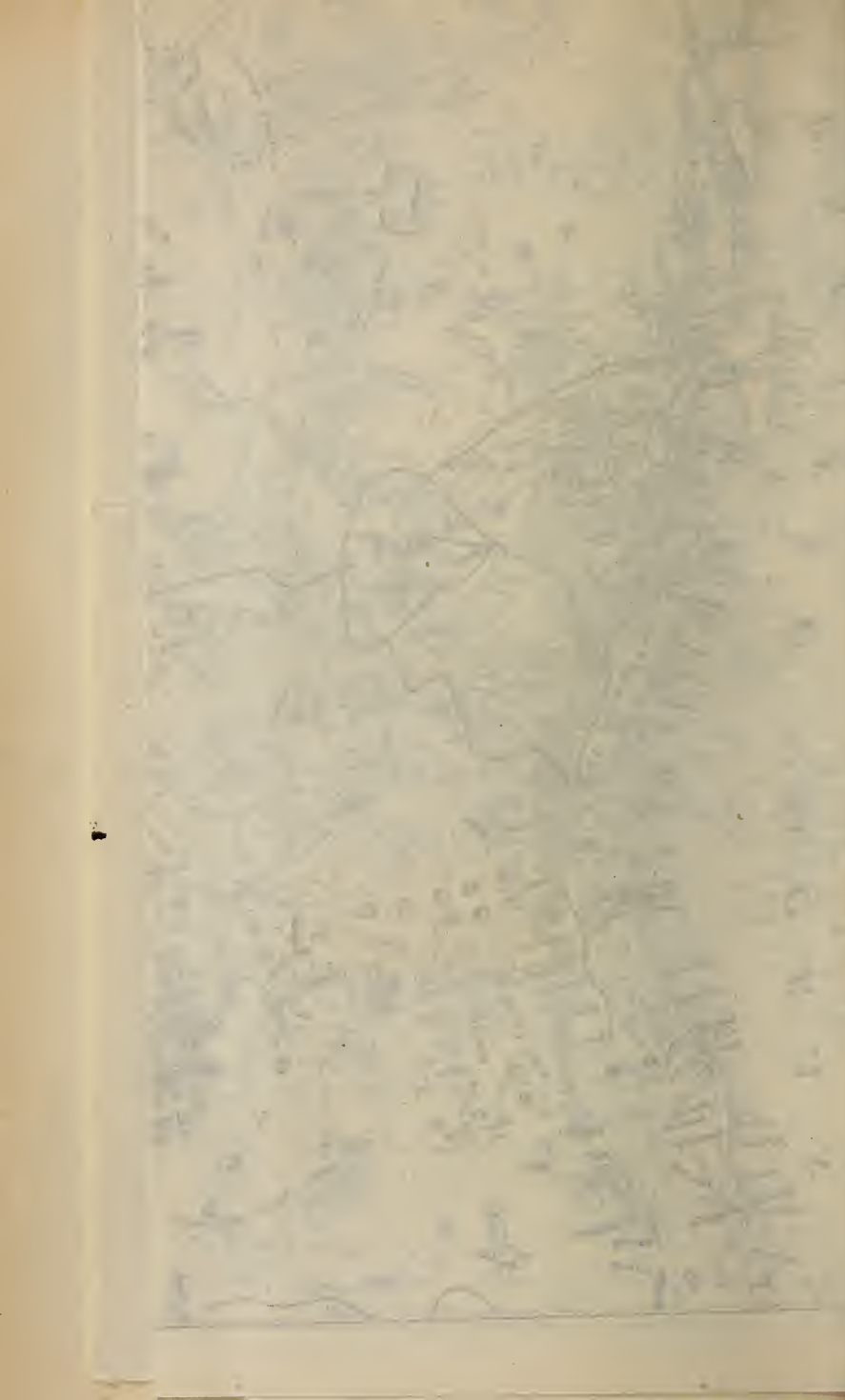


MAP
OF
CANADA
AND
PART OF THE UNITED STATES

Compiled from the latest Authorities
1874.

References.
Railways.
Projected Railways.
Boundaries of Canada
of the Provinces.

SCALE OF MILES
0 50 100 150 200
The Canadian Land & Public Company Montreal



CANADA:
A HAND-BOOK
OF
INFORMATION
FOR
INTENDING EMIGRANTS.



OTTAWA:
PUBLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
1877.

CANADA.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE information contained in the following pages has been mainly compiled from official sources. It is intended to constitute a Hand-Book for the intending emigrant; with a view to furnish him with such information as may be most useful to him, as well respecting the Dominion of Canada, as a field for the emigrant from the United Kingdom and Europe, as such directions as may facilitate his movements, after he shall have decided to take the important step of emigration.

There will be a special chapter of the Hand-Book devoted to a description of "The Proper Classes to Settle in Canada." But it may be well at the commencement of these introductory remarks to say a few words on what may be called motives to emigrate. The first question which a man who thinks of emigrating should ask himself is, "Why should I do so?" And it is probably the most important practical question of his life. It involves the breaking up of all the old ties and associations of his childhood, and beginning life afresh in a new country, where everything which surrounds him will seem new and strange to him at first, but with which he will in a very short time, in most cases within one year, become familiar, and the general experience in Canada is that when an immigrant has lived a few years in the country he could not be induced to leave it.

It is, however, true that emigration has led to many cases of very severe individual hardship; but these are the exception, and they always come from the unfitness of the persons who suffer it to emigrate at all.

Generally speaking, where a man is doing well at home, and sees his way to continue to do so, great caution should be used in advising him to emigrate. But a man who is doing well himself, and has a family, may generally find a better chance for educating and advantageously placing his family in life in Canada than in the crowded populations of old countries.

Above all things, an emigrant should have good health, and be stout-hearted, prepared to do anything that comes to his hand, and to adapt himself to the circumstances of the new country in which his lot is placed. He may have many things to learn, and many to unlearn. Any man who is not willing to attempt this should not be advised to emigrate.

The first condition of success in Canada is work. Canada is no place for the idler or the dissipated. A man of this character had much better stay at home. Nobody should dream of coming to Canada who thinks it is a country where men can get on without work, unless they have independent means to live on,—in which case they can live cheaply, and educate and settle their children comfortably, with the best prospects.

What the country wants above all things, are resolute workers. For these there is room. But it may be well for the idlers to remember that there is no poor law system in Canada. There has been found no need for it hitherto.

The greatest of the industries of the country is Agriculture; and agricultural labourers and tenant farmers with a little means are specially wanted in Canada. There are many thousands of agricultural labourers who came to this country almost in a state of pauperism who are now independent men, living on the estate of their own farms, and who have educated and settled their children around them. It is rather a question of attaining this kind of independence that shall move agricultural labourers to emigrate than that of higher wages; and the same argument applies even more strongly to tenant farmers, as respects the possibility of their gains on rented lands at home, compared with those they may obtain on property of their own in Canada.

It may be of interest to the intending emigrant to know that the Dominion of Canada is a vast territory of about 3,345,681 square miles. It comprises half of the whole of the continent of North America. Its division into provinces and territory (not including the large Island of Newfoundland which has not yet entered the Dominion) may be stated as follows:—

	Square Miles.
Nova Scotia.....	21,731
New Brunswick.....	27,322
Quebec.....	193,355
Ontario.....	107,780
Manitoba	14,340
North West Territory.....	2,750,000
British Columbia.....	220,000
Prince Edward Island.....	12,173
	3,346,681

The area of the whole of the continent of Europe is 3,900,000 square miles; the area of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is 2,933,588 square miles,—that of Alaska is 577,390 square miles,—combined, making 3,510,978 miles. Thus the Dominion is over four hundred thousand square miles larger than the United States, without Alaska.

From East to West Canada stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans; and its extreme southern point reaches a little below the forty-second parallel of latitude. In other words it extends from the pole to the latitude of the south of Europe. Very large portions of this vast territory are cultivable; and the remaining portions are rich in mineral and other kinds of wealth. The proportion of cultivable land suited to the productions of the temperate zones in view of the very large cultivable areas in the North West Territory, may be stated to be larger than that of the United States.

Canada possesses many thousands of square miles of the finest and richest forests of the continent, and many thousands of square miles of the most fertile prairie land.

It possesses the largest extent of land yet open for settlement, adapted to the growth of grasses and cereals, and other productions of the temperate climates, not only on the continent, but in the world.

It has fisheries of boundless extent, unequalled on the continent, if not in the world, both on its Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

It has also coal fields of immense extent in the Provinces on both its coasts; and it is believed that coal deposits of very great magnitude lie under the surface of its rich and immense tract of prairie land east of the Rocky Mountains.

It has gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, phosphate and other mines of great richness; and almost every description of the most valuable building materials; also petroleum, salt, peat, etc.

The immense rivers and lakes of the Dominion furnish the grandest facilities of water communication. The sailing circle, from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to Europe, gives much the shortest distance across the Atlantic. The line across the continent to the

Pacific is by far the shortest for a railway; the conditions for its construction are the most favourable; and the Canadian passes through the Rocky Mountains are the easiest.

On the Pacific coast it has the same favourable commercial conditions, with the finest harbours.

The water system of the St. Lawrence and the great lakes constitutes one of the most marked features in the geographical formation of North America, and leads directly from the Atlantic to the North West of the Dominion. And from the head of Lake Superior, with the exception of a few interruptions, which can be easily overcome by canals, another system of lakes and rivers extends navigation across the continent to the foot of the Rocky Mountains; by means of which the products, in the future of this immense territory, will be borne to the sea-board.

More than 5,157 miles of railway are already in operation within the Dominion; 2,142 more miles are in process of construction; besides the portions of the projected Pacific Railway not yet commenced, which will be over two thousand miles more.

The Dominion of Canada must, therefore, from these facts, become, in the not distant future, the home of one of the most populous and powerful peoples of the earth.

Every immigrant who settles in Canada will have an inheritance in the great future of the Dominion, and help to build it up.

CHAPTER II.

SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT—GENERAL, PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL.

It may be said, without fear of contradiction, that the Canadian system of Government is one of the best ever framed. This is admitted by all who have enquired into the system and studied its workings.

Through her connection with Great Britain, Canada possesses the stability and strength, and many of the forms, of the English monarchical system; and yet, under the liberal franchise laws, the governing power is practically in the hands of the people. As nearly as the altered circumstances will permit, the powers, privileges and immunities of the Canadian Parliament are similar to those of the Mother Country.

The executive power, as in all other parts of the Empire, is vested in the Crown, and is administered by the Governor-General as the representative of the Queen. The Governor-General is appointed by the Imperial Government, and has an allowance of £10,000 per annum out of the consolidated revenues of the Dominion. His Excellency's constitutional advisers are the Government of the day. As in England, in order to hold office, the members of the Ministry must possess the confidence of Parliament.

The Parliament of the Canadian Dominion consists of two Houses: the Upper House, or Senate; and the Lower House, or House of Commons. The members of the Senate are appointed by the Crown for life; and thus, in a degree, correspond with the peers of England. The second Chamber, or House of Commons, is elected by the people. The life of a Parliament is five years; but it may, of course, be dissolved at any time, in a constitutional manner, by the Crown. There must be a session of Parliament every year; and other sessions may be held if necessary.

As there are no classes in Canada corresponding to the landed gentry of the Mother Country, and as social distinctions are not so marked as in England, the people, so to speak, select their Parliamentary representatives from their own ranks. Parliament is made up of lawyers, medical men, and successful merchants, traders, farmers, manufacturers and mechanics; men of character and probity, who are elected for their worth and ability; and not through the influence of wealth or social position. For attending to their public duties, members of Parliament are allowed an indemnity out of the consolidated revenue of the country.

The Dominion Parliament has charge over all matters relating to the country, as a whole, such as customs and excise duties, postal affairs, navigation and shipping, fisheries, banking, the militia, and all other matters of a general or national character. The Crown has the power of disallowing any measure adopted by Parliament, but this power is rarely exercised.

All subjects of Her Majesty settling in the Dominion enjoy precisely the same rights and privileges as native Canadians. They have the right to vote, and are eligible for election to any office in the gift of the people so soon as they are possessed of the property qualification necessary under the law. Foreigners may be naturalized after three years' residence.

Canada being a confederacy of provinces, in addition to the Dominion Parliament, referred to above, each Province has a Government and Parliament of its own. These consist in most instances of (1) a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor General in Council; (2) a Legislative Council appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor; and (3) a Legislative Assembly elected by the

people. Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, however, have no Upper Chamber or Legislative Council. Each Province has a Government, responsible to the Local Parliament; the confidence of which it must possess in order to retain office. The powers of Provincial Legislatures, it may be stated in general terms, are confined to matters of a local character. The members, as in the Dominion Parliament, receive a sessional allowance from the provincial purse.

The Municipal system of Canada is most complete. In fact the Canadians justly pride themselves on the degree of perfection they have reached in this direction. Each Province is divided into counties, and each county into townships, and county councils are elected annually under a simple and inexpensive system. Incorporated towns have their councils, presided over by a mayor, while each city has its mayor and aldermen, and, in some Provinces, council men as well as aldermen. By these bodies the municipal rates and taxes are fixed and levied; the money so raised being expended on local improvements, public schools, and in the general management of civic affairs.

It will be seen from this brief outline of the Canadian system of Government, general, provincial and municipal, that, practically, the entire power rests in the hands of the people. All laws are passed by their representatives, and, if those representatives are negligent or unfaithful, the people simply withdraw their confidence and support and elect other men in their stead. Not a dollar of taxation can be levied except by the Municipal Council; in fact in many instances where a large sum is asked for a special purpose the question of granting or withholding it is submitted to the direct vote of the people. The natural result of this system is that taxation is exceedingly light, especially in the rural parts of the country. Even in the larger towns and cities the rates are low as compared with parish rates and taxes in England. In the management of their municipal affairs the Canadians have set an example that the people of other countries might well profit by.

CHAPTER III.

A COMPARISON—CANADA AS A WHEAT AND GRASS GROWING COUNTRY.

CANADA, as has been shewn elsewhere, embraces the chief zones of the wheat and pasture lands in North America, and covers the same latitudes as the best regions for the great staples of the temperate

zones in the old world. In order to set this forth clearly, and to shew the superiority of Canada as a grain and grass growing country over the Western States of the American Union, we cannot do better than give a condensation of the facts contained in Dr. J. B. Hurlbert's interesting book on "The Climates, Productions and Resources of Canada."

The latitude of the central parts of England is 54° ; London is $51^{\circ} 30'$; Edinburgh $55^{\circ} 57'$; the northern part of Prussia, 54° ; the capital of Prussia, $52^{\circ} 45'$; the capital of Sweden, $59^{\circ} 21'$, and the southern part of Sweden, 55° .

The central parts of Illinois, Indiana, and the northern part of Missouri are in latitude 40° , the same as Palestine and the great deserts of Tartary. Kansas and New Mexico are in the same latitude and position as Persia, in which there are such fearful droughts.

It will thus be seen that persons going from the midland counties of England, Denmark, Northern Prussia or Southern Sweden, to Central Illinois, Missouri or Indiana, must go fourteen degrees *or nearly one thousand miles south*, and make the same change in climate as they would were they to emigrate to Palestine, Independent Tartary or Persia; that is they must go from a climate of comparatively cool summers with a humid atmosphere to one of intense heat and severe droughts. Those who migrate from the north of England, from Scotland, Germany or Sweden, to Kansas, Central Missouri or Illinois, must undergo a still greater change of climate, necessitating an almost entire change of agriculture.

The summer temperatures of England are from 60° to 62° , those of Central Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, 75° to 78° . This difference of about 15° carries one south of the best climates for the production of grains and grasses.

But high temperature and a burning sun are not the only enemies with which the Englishman going so far south has to contend. The want of rain is another and even more grievous defect in the climate of those parts of the United States; for high summer temperatures with heavy rains are conditions of climate favouring tropical plants, but high temperatures *without* rain are destructive of all vegetation; and high temperatures with an insufficiency of rain give only imperfect crops. Those parts of the States just named very much resemble Palestine, Arabia, Persia, Syria and Independent Tartary. Both regions are similarly situated on the respective continents; both are in the zones of the summer droughts, high temperatures, and winds, and rapid evaporation; but with this important feature in favour of the Asiatic countries, they lie nearer the Ocean and Mediterranean Sea, thus rendering the atmosphere more humid and modifying the droughts.

Nor would the effects of the want of summer rains be fully stated

without reference to the rapid evaporation in countries like those named. In England the evaporation in summer is from 40 to 60 per cent. of the rain-fall, leaving from 60 to 40 per cent. in the soil, affording moisture to plants while working its way slowly to the creeks and rivers. In the interior of America, hundreds of miles from the sea, the evaporation is very great, especially in Kansas, Missouri, Southern Illinois and Iowa. Those States, too, lie east of the great desert and semi-desert stretching from the 100th Meridian (the western boundary of Iowa and Minnesota) to the Rocky Mountains. The prevailing summer winds on this part of the continent being from the west and south towards the east and north-east, blow almost uniformly over the States lying eastward and north-eastward. Being arid burning winds, they parch the land, withering every green thing. Minnesota and Wisconsin are less affected by these winds, for they border on those immense inland seas whose waters, from their great depth, being cool even during the summer months, check the evaporation and increase the rain-fall.

North of these desert and semi-desert areas, both in the old and new worlds, lie the zones of summer rains and moderate summer temperatures, two elements of climates most favourable for the grains and grasses. In Europe, the capacity of the central and higher latitudes for the cereals, coarse grains, pastures and meadows has been fully tested and acknowledged. On the American continent similar climates are producing similar effects. Throughout Canada, from the Atlantic to Lake Superior, these great staples of the central and higher portions of the temperate zones produce better, surer and more abundant crops than are produced in any of the States to the south or south-west of the Lakes. Along the valleys of the Red, Assiniboine, Saskatchewan and Mackenzie rivers, for more than seven hundred miles north of the United States boundary, wheat has been grown, yielding a more abundant return than the best portions of the Republic; and where wheat repays in such positions we have the best climates for the coarser grains, grasses and root crops. Barley, the grasses and many root crops, grow twelve hundred miles north of the boundary. These plants are the fruits of the summer rains and summer temperatures of from 58 to 70 degrees of Fahrenheit. The significance of the facts here stated, the high latitudes to which these plants go, is the proof they give of the immense agricultural countries in the interior of the continent north of the 49th parallel, that is to say in Canada.

South of these fertile regions, (except on some of the mountains) and west of the 100th meridian, these plants either fail entirely or succeed but imperfectly, from climatic effects, chiefly from a deficiency or entire absence of rain during the agricultural months, accompanied with high summer temperatures; and over the States

lying immediately east of these desert areas, the summer heat is still too great for the profitable growth of these products, and the rain still deficient, or rendered insufficient through high temperatures and rapid evaporation.

The most southern part of Canada is on the same parallel as Rome in Italy, Corsica in the Mediterranean, and the northern part of Spain, farther south than France, Lombardy, Venice or Genoa. The northern shores of Lake Huron are in the same latitude as Central France, and vast territories not yet surveyed, embracing many million acres of land of good quality, lie south of this parallel, and where the climates are favourable.

The space given us here will not allow of extended statements illustrative of what has been said.

We quote a few passages from Mr. Marshall's recent (1871) work on Canada, because his opinions are those of a well-informed stranger, and one who tells us that he entered Canada without prepossessions in its favour; meaning, as we infer, that he was prepossessed unfavourably towards the country, having come into it through the United States; and, like most Englishmen, received his first impressions of Canada both before he left England and afterwards from Americans.

Mr. Marshall visited an agricultural show which represented only the country around London (Ontario). Of this he says:

"The fine display of produce surprised me. Wheat, barley, oats and other cereals were well represented. Maize shows excellent samples. The roots and vegetables were surprisingly fine. A field pumpkin which I measured was four feet ten inches in circumference, a squash eight feet three inches, weighing 150 lbs."

"The potatoes were the finest I have ever seen. There were a great number of varieties; citrons, melons, marrows and tomatoes, were also exceptionally large and fine." P. 76.

"It is difficult to speak of the returns of grain commonly yielded to the farmer in this country. I have seen some fields that yielded forty bushels to the acre; the government pamphlet says fifty bushels on new land, and others not far distant giving but fifteen. No doubt, in a new country, where many turn to farming not before acquainted with it, the average yield gives a poor idea of the capabilities of the soil. I remarked one morning a particularly poor looking crop of Indian corn; on the same day, in the same country, I walked through a field of forty acres of this splendid plant, growing to a height of eighteen to twenty feet, and yielding thirty-seven tons to the acre as food for cattle. I plucked an ear nearly ripe, eighteen inches long, and counted six hundred grains on it." P. 79.

Usually there are two ears, sometimes three, on one stock or stem—not, of course, all so large. Mr. Marshall continues:

"Upwards of a hundred varieties of apples were exhibi-

ted. For cooking, there were the Cayuga, Red Streak or twenty ounce pippin, an imposing fruit, measuring sometimes over fifteen inches; the Alexander, of glorious crimson; the Red Astrachan; Snow Apples, so named from the whiteness of the pulp; the Gravinstein, Baldwin and many others. For dessert, there were the Fameuse, the Streaked St. Lawrence, the Spitzenberg, the Seek-no-farther of gold and red." P. 76. "The Canadian apple is the standard of excellence." P. 5.

"Even in California, the orchard of the Union, the superiority of the Canadian apple was, to my surprise, confessed. Vast quantities are exported to England, and sold as American, their nationality being lost." P. 77. "Fruit and vegetables, grain generally, melons and tomatoes grow equally with the potato, pea, turnip and the rest of the vegetables known in England. The grape thrives well. Raspberries, strawberries, blackberries, or brambles, cranberries, cherries, currants, plums and other fruit grow well. Orchards everywhere thrive." P. 5.

These facts suggest some practical considerations worthy of being well weighed by those in Europe who may think of emigrating:—

1. The danger of so great a change in climate as that from the moist cool summers of Northern and North-western Europe, to the arid burning summers of those central regions of the continent.

2. The almost entire change in the farming operations in climates so different. The farmer in going from North and North-west Europe to those parts of the States named must give up, as staples, his grains, grasses, herds and flocks.

3. A country like the south western prairies, which will not, through severe drought, dry atmosphere, and great evaporation, produce trees, cannot be favourable to fruit-trees; and experiment has confirmed this. For it must be borne in mind that the absence of forests is caused chiefly by climatic defects, the want or deficiency of rain. That fires may keep down trees which would otherwise grow in certain districts near rivers, or on soils retentive of moisture, is not denied. But such cases are exceptional and local.

4. The great manufactures and the chief commerce are, in Europe, in the higher temperate zones. The climates in lower latitudes are too enervating for the continuous labour necessary in great industrial pursuits, such prolific sources of wealth in the cooler regions of the earth.

5. A man in changing his country should have some ambition, nay, should feel that it is his duty to plant his family in a climate where they may become a vigorous and a healthy race; and such races are found pre-eminently in the zones of the wheat and grasses, the natural homes of the ox, the sheep and the horse.

In comparing Europe with North America we find that those

regions of the new world which correspond with the best grain and grass zones of the old are in Canada. They are in similar positions and have similar climates; the summer temperatures ranging from 58° to 70° of Fahrenheit, with a rain-fall well adapted to the growth of such vegetation. The grains and grasses on both continents are in the middle and higher parts of the temperate zone—in the region of summer rains, and moderate summer temperatures, in contrast with those parts of the continent which have summer temperatures tropical or semi-tropical, and too high for these products. There are also, on both continents, immense areas with either a total absence of rain during the agricultural months, or with an insufficiency. The rapid evaporation and arid burning winds, too, not only on those desert plains, but over the regions lying to the east and north-east of them, are additionally deteriorating agencies, affecting extended areas beyond the regions deficient in summer rains.

The best pasture and grain lands of North America are in Canada, and are to be found in a broad belt from the Atlantic to the Pacific, up the valleys of the St. Lawrence, the Red and Saskatchewan with their branches; and on the Atlantic slope in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and west of the Rocky Mountains in British Columbia. In wheat, barley, peas, oats, the grasses, root crops (as potatoes, turnips, carrots, mangold-wurtzel, etc.,) and the hardier fruits (apples, cherries, plums, currants, gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, etc.,) Canada produces surer crops, of better quality and in larger returns, than any countries to the south. These statements are made on the authority of the census returns, the experience of those who have farmed in both countries, and the observation afforded by the constant intercourse of agriculturists in Canada and the United States. Under these circumstances, and setting aside altogether the question of nationality, the attractions Canada holds out to Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen are greater than those held out by the States to the South.

CHAPTER IV.

MINES AND MINERALS.

THOUGH the main sources of the wealth of Canada lie in her fertile fields and grand forests, her mines and minerals must in course of time attract more attention than they have hitherto done, and yield a good return for the capital and labour expended on them. As

the Canadians devote their attention chiefly to the more common pursuits of farming and ordinary trade, comparatively little has been done towards developing the mineral resources of the country; yet the results abundantly prove that there are vast and valuable deposits of minerals in various parts of the Dominion. A mere enumeration of the minerals that have been discovered up to this time will enable the reader to form something like a correct idea of the position of Canada in this respect. There have been found gold, silver, copper, iron, galena, plumbago, antimony, manganese, gypsum, granites, marbles, lithographic stone, slates, burrstones, hones, limestones, sandstones, and brickclays, various kinds of precious stones, vast deposits of phosphate of lime, of salt, and immense quantities of petroleum and peat. These minerals are not confined to any one province. In almost every part of the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific some of them are to be found.

Gold mines are worked, though only in a small way, in Nova Scotia, Ontario and Quebec. It is principally quartz mining. The gold fields of British Columbia are famous the world over for their size and their extraordinary yields. They extend over an area of 105,000 square miles; that is twice the area of England, and yield annually about £400,000 worth of the precious metal. In the early days of gold mining in British Columbia fortunes were sometimes made in a few weeks. In 1863 Dillion's claim yielded in one day 102 pounds weight of gold. Other claims frequently yielded from ten to fifty pounds of gold in twenty-four hours. But while those times have passed, as regards the discoveries so far made, the average earnings of miners is about seven hundred dollars a year, which is a high figure. Explorations connected with the Geological Survey in 1876, showed the whole country to be auriferous. Gold mining is now one of the chief industries of the Pacific province; and the probability is that great wealth will yet be developed.

Silver has been discovered in several parts of the Dominion. The richest deposits, however, appear to be on the north shore of Lake Superior. In 1874, one mine—Silver Islet—yielded nearly 500 tons of ore, worth about £100,000 sterling. As it is only a few years since the silver was discovered, the industry is still in its infancy. Want of capital has delayed the work of development. Still several shafts have been sunk, and it is confidently expected that the Thunder Bay district will shortly be sending out great wealth of rich ore annually.

Iron has been discovered in several provinces; and in many cases the deposits are of great value. The iron mines of Nova Scotia have been successfully worked for several years. In Ontario and Quebec the quantity raised is increasing annually. The difficulty in these provinces is that there is no coal for smelting purposes; but as wood is abundant this difficulty is likely to be overcome—in fact, has already been overcome—by smelting the ore with charcoal. One or

two companies are now engaged in this industry, and the iron and steel turned out by them are of the very best quality. There is a great abundance of iron ore in British Columbia, but it has not yet been worked except in a very small way.

Copper has been found in many parts of Canada. The amount exported in 1874 from Ontario and Quebec alone was 3,142 tons; in addition to which a considerable quantity must have entered into home consumption. As with other branches of mining in Canada more capital is required to properly carry on the work. The ore is noted for its purity.

Although in the region of the great lakes there is no coal, in other parts of Canada there are immense deposits of this most valuable mineral. In Nova Scotia there are some thirty mines in active operation; and the aggregate output averages about one million tons per annum. The yield might be increased to any extent; but the output must, of course, be regulated by the demand. With a wider market, which will come in time, the yield might be increased an hundred fold. Many of the transatlantic steamers take in coal at Halifax and other Nova Scotia ports.

In the heart of the continent, in that vast region known as "the Great North West Territories," there are immense deposits of coal, supposed to be the most extensive in the world. It crops out on the surface in many places over an area of country hundreds of square miles in extent. This coal deposit is one of the most important peculiarities of that great district. The prairies of Canada, in fact, contain coal enough to supply the whole world for ages to come. The Canada Pacific Railway, now in course of construction, will run across this coal country. Then again, on the other side of the Rocky Mountains, the coal fields of British Columbia are practically inexhaustible. The Comox field alone is estimated at about 300 square miles in extent. The output in 1874 was over 80,000 tons; this can be increased a thousand-fold if necessary. British Columbia seems destined to become the greatest coal-producing country on the Pacific side of the American continent. In some places the seams are so favourably situated that the coal can be loaded on shipboard direct from the mine. The mineral wealth of this growing province is beyond estimate, and coal forms no unimportant part of the whole.

Petroleum is found in several parts of the Dominion, but chiefly in the Province of Ontario. The total quantity manufactured, that is to say, purified after being taken from the earth, varies according to the state of the market. In 1873 it amounted to 14,602,087 gallons. In several instances flowing wells have been "struck," but as a rule the oil is pumped from the wells by machinery. The Canadian oil, when properly rectified, is of excellent quality, and stands well in foreign markets.

While boring for oil near the town of Goderich, in the Province of Ontario, a few years ago, salt springs were "struck" at a depth of about twelve hundred feet. This important discovery induced others to sink wells in the neighbourhood, and the ultimate result was that the salt springs were found to extend into some of the adjoining counties. The work was pushed forward and grew rapidly, so that at the present time there are several hundred wells in active operation yielding thousands of tons of salt each year. In Nova Scotia also salt has been discovered.

The marble found on the Upper Ottawa is of a most superior quality. It is beautifully veined, and takes a brilliant polish. The quarries are vast in extent, but only a comparatively small quantity has been taken out up to this time.

In nearly every Province there are immense deposits of peat. Ow- ing, however, to the abundance of wood in country places, very little use has been made of the peat so far. When wood becomes scarce and dear an excellent substitute will be found in the peat. It has been tested on the Grand Trunk Railway and has been found to answer well in place of coal.

From what we have said above it will be seen that Canada is not badly off in the way of minerals. She is in possession of everything of this nature that any people can desire, or that is necessary to the progress of any nation. Comparatively little, however, has been done hitherto towards developing the mineral resources of the country. The people have devoted—and properly so, too—their time and money to agriculture, trade and commerce, and have not entered largely into the more speculative business of mining. Sufficient, however, has been done to shew that Canada possesses incalculable wealth in her minerals; and this wealth will, we doubt not, be turned to good account in course of time. Capital and enterprise are all that are required.

CHAPTER V.

EDUCATION.

LONG before school boards were established in England, Canada was in the enjoyment of a well-organized educational system. More than a quarter of a century ago commissioners appointed by the

Government were sent to the United States and several European countries, for the purpose of enquiring into and reporting upon the systems of public education then in practice in the places visited. The result was the foundation of a public school system, which has been improved from time to time, until it may now safely be said that, in this respect, Canada is second to no other country in the world.

English farmers and others who think of removing to the colonies are sometimes deterred by the thought that, in the new land, they may not find institutions and opportunities for the proper education of their children. It is fancied that, because a country is young, it must, of necessity, be wanting in many of the surroundings and characteristics of civilization. A more mistaken idea could not possibly be entertained; the fact being that in many respects the new countries—especially those under the rule of the Anglo-Saxon race—are in advance of the old countries, for the simple reason that, in framing their institutions, while they copy all that is good and suitable in the Old World systems, avoid all that is bad or defective. The educational system of Canada affords a striking example. Not only are these public schools found in every part of the Dominion penetrated by civilization, but the system is less complicated than in England, a higher standard of education is maintained, while the cost is not nearly so great. The result is that education is universal. School-houses dot the land over. In the Province of Ontario alone, with a population of about two millions, there are about five thousand public schools, while the private schools number close upon six hundred. The teacher invariably follows close upon the heels of the backwoodsman, and no new settlement remains long without its school-house. There are many men in Canada to-day, occupying positions of prominence, socially and politically—men able to speak and write forcibly, intelligently and well on many subjects—whose entire schooling was received within the four walls of the rustic school-house.

The system is as perfect as it is simple. Every township is divided into school sections of a suitable extent for one school, and in each section trustees are elected to manage its school affairs. In towns and cities a Board of School Trustees is chosen by the people. The Trustees regulate the expenditure of money, order the erection of new school houses when necessary, engage teachers, and have general charge of everything connected with the public schools. The necessary funds are raised, partly by tax upon the ratepayers, and partly by grant from the Provincial treasury. Teachers are prepared and trained at normal schools, supported and maintained at the public expense. Instruction is not by any means confined to the mere rudiments of English. In many cases the higher branches are

taught, and the children are turned out with a good, sound, practical education that fits them for any ordinary position in life. As a rule no fees are charged, the schools are absolutely free, and thus the children of the poor have the same opportunities as the children of the rich. Such, in a few words, is the public school system of Canada.

Education, however, does not rest at this point. For those who can afford it—and nearly all can, for the cost is comparatively small—there are schools of a higher grade. In all parts of the country there are grammar schools, managed like the common schools, by a Board of Trustees. At these institutions, as well as at many excellent private schools, the pupils receive a classical education, and are trained and prepared for the legal and other professions. Above these again there are colleges, possessing university powers, endowed with scholarships of considerable value, open to youths prepared in the lower schools. There are also schools of medicine at Toronto, Montreal and other places; while the various leading religious denominations have schools or colleges at which young men are prepared for the ministry. For the higher education of young ladies there are numerous excellent schools many of which are denominational in character. Nor are the afflicted forgotten, there being schools for deaf-mutes and for the blind, supported and maintained at the public expense.

The public and grammar schools are under the supervision of duly qualified inspectors appointed by the Government. The text-books in use are excellent in every respect; and all the larger schools are well provided with apparatus for the purpose of giving practical instruction in chemistry, astronomy and other branches. In connection with many schools there are free libraries containing a judiciously-chosen collection of books for the use of the pupils.

From all this it will be seen that Canada has made abundant provision for the education of her children. No country in the world is better off in this respect; and the Englishman may make his home there with the utmost confidence in being able to give his sons and daughters as good an education as he can desire.

CHAPTER VI.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The criminal and civil laws of Canada are such as to afford the emigrant from the United Kingdom the same security as he enjoys

at home. The criminal law is copied from the English system, but the arrangement of all details is such as to simplify, as much as possible, the administration of justice.

The judges of the Canadian Courts are not elected by the people, but appointed by the Crown ; and not for short terms, but for life. A judge may, of course, resign at any time, or be removed for improper conduct ; but resignations seldom occur and removals never. As in England, judges are chosen from among those who, by their ability, learning, and long practice at the Bar have worked their way into the front ranks of the profession. The purity of the Canadian Bench is beyond question. Party politics and party feeling generally run high in the Dominion, but never in any way interfere with the administration of justice. The moment a barrister accepts the honour offered him, and becomes one of Her Majesty's judges, he disappears from the political arena, separates himself most completely from his former political associates, and assiduously devotes all his time, ability and attention to the full, fair and impartial discharge of the high and responsible duties he is called upon to perform. The result is that the Canadians are justly proud of their Judiciary. It has their entire and unbounded confidence.

The highest court in the land is the Supreme Court of Canada. It is composed of a chief justice and five puisné judges, and has appellate jurisdiction within and throughout the Dominion, in criminal as well as civil cases, from every court. This is the only Dominion court, all others being provincial in their powers and character. The most important of the Provincial courts, are the Court of Chancery, the Court of Queen's Bench, the Court of Common Pleas, and the Court of Error and Appeal. The lower Courts are the County Courts, the General Sessions and the Division Courts. In the chief towns and cities there are Stipendiary Magistrates who hold court daily for the hearing of ordinary police cases. They also have jurisdiction in certain civil cases, such as the non-payment of wages. Aldermen of cities have magisterial powers *ex-officio*. In all parts of the country there are justices of the peace, holding their commissions from the Crown, who enquire into all such cases as may arise within their respective jurisdictions.

Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius, and of Oyer and Terminer and general good delivery are held from time to time in every county. The jury system prevails throughout the land.

The expenses of litigation in Canada are, as a rule, very much less than in England, on account of the greater simplicity of the system. Those who practise law in any of its branches must, in the first place, serve a term of years in a law office, and submit to an examination as to their educational attainments and professional knowledge. Though

there are barristers, attorneys and solicitors, as a rule, all branches are united in the one person; that is to say, a solicitor may be, and generally is, a barrister as well. It is not considered unprofessional, as in England, for a barrister to advertise himself: every Canadian newspaper contains barristers' "cards;" even the leading practitioners follow out the custom.

In every large town and city there is a regular organized police force, managed by a superintendent, and under the control of a Board of Police Commissioners. The cost of maintaining the force forms part of the annual municipal rate. In the country parts there is no regular police, that is, no body corresponding to the county police of England. There are a few peace officers, called "county constables," but they seldom have any criminal matters to attend to, except of the most trivial character, for the simple reason that the rural parts of the Dominion are comparatively free from crime. There is no more peaceful country under the sun; no more law-abiding, steady, industrious people than the agricultural population of Canada. The county gaol is often unoccupied by prisoners for months together, and "maiden assizes" are not at all uncommon. Contrary to the belief entertained by many persons, the Canadians do not carry dirk knives and revolvers any more than they do in England.

To sum up in a few words, Canada is blessed with a pure, honest, fearless judiciary; good, wholesome laws; an impartial administration of justice; every protection for life and property; and the Canadians, therefore, are a happy, prosperous and contented people.

CHAPTER VII.

THE LAND SYSTEM—FREE GRANTS AND HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS.

THOUGH free grants of land are practically to be procured in every part of the Dominion, the system is not the same in all the provinces. For the information of the reader we subjoin an outline of the system in each province.

It is advisable, notwithstanding the great advantage of settling upon land, that the immigrant should have some experience before doing so, or take accurate information respecting the step he is contemplating.

NOVA SCOTIA.—In this province there are about 10,000,000 acres, nearly one-fifth part of which consists of lakes and rivers. Of the

whole extent, about 5,000,000 acres are fit for cultivation. Wild lands may be obtained from the Government for about 1s. 9d. sterling per acre. Here, as in all the other provinces, the purchase of land carries with it the ownership of all minerals found therein.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—This province contains 17,347,360 acres, of which 13,000,000 are fit for cultivation, with only some 730,000 under actual improvement. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may cause eligible portions of Crown lands to be selected for settlement. One hundred acres of land so surveyed may be located to immigrants or other male settlers, of the age of eighteen years and upwards, who do not own other land in the province, upon the following terms and conditions, viz.:—

“On payment of twenty dollars cash in advance, to aid in the construction of roads and bridges in the vicinity of his location, or upon his performing labour on such roads and bridges to the extent of ten dollars per year for three years, as may be directed by the Governor in Council or officer appointed to superintend the same.

“He shall commence improving his location immediately after obtaining permission to occupy the same, and shall within two years thereafter satisfy the Governor in Council that he has built a house thereon of not less dimensions than sixteen by twenty feet, and is residing thereon, and that he has cleared at least two acres of said land.

“He shall continue to reside upon said land for three consecutive years, at the expiration of which time, provided he shall have cleared and cultivated at least ten acres of said land, and performed the labour in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, or paid twenty dollars in advance, a grant shall issue to him of the one hundred acres so located as aforesaid; provided always that, should the means of such person locating as aforesaid be limited, he may from time to time, and for reasonable periods, absent himself from said land in order to procure the means of support for himself and family without forfeiting his claim to constant residence.

Under this system several colonies of English and Scotch emigrants have been settled in New Brunswick within the past few years.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The land in this rich and prosperous Province is nearly all taken up and under cultivation.

QUEBEC.—This Province covers a territory of 210,000 square miles in round numbers, or about 120,000,000 acres, 10,678,931 acres of which have been conceded in fiefs and seigniories, 8,950,953 acres are held in the townships in free and common soccage, and 6,400,359 acres are divided into farm lots. There remain about one hundred millions of acres of land still to be surveyed.

The Government of Quebec are in a position to offer for coloniza-

tion 6,400,000 acres of lands, divided into farm lots, nearly half of which are accessible by means of good roads, and more than two-thirds are fit for settlement. The price of these farms varies from twenty to sixty cents per acre, 1s. to 3s. stig. Upon eight of the great colonization roads, every male colonist and emigrant, being at least eighteen years of age, may obtain a free grant of 100 acres. The number of acres of land at present set aside to be disposed of in free grants is 84,050; but the Lieutenant Governor in Council may increase the quantity if found necessary.

By the end of the fourth year, the grantee must build a habitable dwelling on his lot and have 12 acres under cultivation; he can then take out letters patent which make him absolute proprietor.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may at any time lay aside a district of country for the purpose of establishing a colony or settlement of persons who come to the Province as one party.

There is in the Province of Quebec a homestead law, under which the immigrant's property, in certain conditions, is exempt from seizure.

ONTARIO.—This Province is a territory of 105,000 square miles, or 69,000,000 acres, and Crown lands may be purchased at one shilling an acre and upwards, according to situation. The free grant system is as follows:—"Every head of a family can obtain gratis two hundred acres of land, and any person eighteen years of age may obtain one hundred acres in the free grant districts. This offer is made by the Government to all persons, without distinction of sex, so that a large family, having several children at or past 18 years of age, may take up a large tract, and become in a few years, when the land shall have been cleared and improved, joint possessors of a valuable and beautiful estate. The settlement duties are: to have 15 acres on each grant of 100 acres cleared and under crop in five years, to build a habitable house, at least 16 by 20 feet in size, and to reside on the land at least six months in each year."

The patent is not issued till the end of five years.

There is a homestead law in force in Ontario whereby the land of the settler is protected from seizure for a certain number of years, and thus preserved for his family, no matter what financial difficulties he may get into.

MANITOBA.—This Province contains about 9,000,000 acres, the whole of which is excellent arable land. Unappropriated public lands are open for sale at the rate of one dollar per acre, but no sale of more than a section (a square mile of 640 acres) shall be made to any one person. Payments for lands, whether purchased in virtue of pre-emption rights or in the ordinary manner, shall be made in cash.

For full particulars of the conditions on which the lands of the Dominion Government in Manitoba, Keewatin and the North West

Territory, are conveyed to settlers, the Dominion Lands Act should be consulted. But it may be generally stated :

That a free grant of a quarter section or 160 acres, will be given to every settler, either British subject or naturalized, on the condition of three years residence on payment of the entry fee of \$10. (£2 1s. 3d. stg.)

The settler may also make a pre-emption of a further quarter section, which he will be entitled to purchase at \$1 (4s. 1½d. stg.) per acre.

A quarter section is also granted free on certain conditions of tree planting.

Or Dominion Lands are sold and patents at once granted for \$1 (4s. 1½d. stg.) per acre to the extent of one section.

The law does not allow a sale of Government lands of larger extent than 1 section or 640 acres to one person.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—In this province any male person being a British subject, of the age of eighteen years, may acquire the right to pre-empt any unoccupied, unsurveyed and unreserved Crown lands (not being an Indian Settlement) not exceeding 320 acres, to the north and east of the Cascades, and 160 acres in the rest of the Colony. A fee of \$2 is to be paid for recording such pre-emption. The occupation shall be a continuous *bonâ fide* personal residence for four years, and when the lands are surveyed, the price shall not exceed one dollar per acre, and the pre-emptor shall have the right to buy his claim.

If, during the first four years, the pre-emptor shall cease to occupy his pre-emption claim, the Commissioners of Lands may cancel his claim, and cause all improvements and deposits to be forfeited.

The upset price of surveyed lands is one dollar per acre. Leases to any extent of unpre-empted and unsurveyed lands, for pastures or cutting timber, spars, etc., and of 500 acres for cutting hay, may be granted by the Governor in Council, subject to such rent, terms, etc., as the Governor in Council may order.

CHAPTER VIII.

FARMS FOR SALE.

IMPROVED farms may be purchased in almost all parts of the Dominion. By the term "improved farms" is meant farms either partially or entirely cleared of woods and under cultivation. As farming is the main industry of the country it may naturally be asked why it is that farms are to be purchased? As already explained in another

place, it is customary with Canadian farmers to bring their sons up to professions or to put them in trade. And there has been a tendency for the sons of farmers to prefer town to country life. The result is, that when old age comes upon the father of the family he is frequently left without one of his family around him. He cannot carry on the active work of farming any longer, and therefore the land must be sold or leased. Or it may be that the old man dies on the homestead, and in order that the property may be divided between the heirs it must be sold. Then again, during the last few years, that is since the "Manitoba fever" set in, many farmers in the older parts of the Dominion have sold off, or are desirous of selling off in order to settle in Manitoba. It happens in this state of things that old and experienced Canadian settlers are particularly fitted for pioneers in a perfectly new country, while the cultivated and improved lands they leave in Ontario and Quebec are in every way suitable for experienced English farmers with a small capital.

It will be seen from a list published in the Appendix, that lands are to be purchased at prices within the reach of any farmer with a few hundred pounds in his pocket. Before this reaches the eye of the reader some of these farms may have been disposed of; yet we give the list, inasmuch as it will convey to the reader an idea of the prices of improved lands in Canada. Even should the lands mentioned be sold, others may be purchased. The agents of the Government in Quebec, Montreal, Sherbrooke, Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton, London, Halifax, St. John, N.B., Dufferin and Winnipeg, will furnish information on application.

Most of the farms mentioned in the list are in townships that a quarter of a century ago were covered with the primeval forest, a wilderness of woods. Yet to-day they have good gravel roads, railways, flourishing towns, excellent markets, schools, churches and every attribute of progress and civilization. The English farmer in settling down on any one of those farms would find very little that was strange or novel to him.

The reader is referred to the Appendix for the list referred to. It is simply given as a specimen; and not as in any way containing the whole of the farms that may be acquired.

CHAPTER IX.

THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

IN our sketch of this fine Province we will draw largely from a broad sheet, with map attached, issued, with the approval of the Government of New Brunswick, a short time ago. One of the Provinces of the Dominion, New Brunswick is governed in all local

matters by a Lieutenant Governor, advised by an Executive Council, with a Legislature, composed of a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly consisting of 41 members, elected to represent the several counties.

New Brunswick borders the Provinces of Nova Scotia and Quebec and the State of Maine (one of the United States of America), and is, with Nova Scotia, nearer Europe than any of the populated portions of the continent of America. It is larger than Belgium and Holland united, and nearly two-thirds as large as England. It is 210 miles in length and 180 miles in breadth, and has a coast line of about 500 miles indented with spacious bays and inlets, and is intersected in every direction with large navigable rivers. It is generally a flat, undulating country. On its north-west coast from the Bay of Chaleurs to the boundary of Nova Scotia, 200 miles, there is hardly a hill exceeding 300 feet in height. There are some elevated lands skirting the Bay of Fundy and the River St. John, but the only section of a mountainous character is that bordering on the Province of Quebec, on the north, where the country is beautifully diversified by oval-topped hills ranging from 500 to 800 feet in height, clothed with lofty forest trees almost to their summit, and surrounded by fertile valleys and table-lands.

COUNTIES.

New Brunswick is divided into fourteen counties, classified as follow:

1st. The sea-board counties, or those on the Bay of Chaleurs, Gulf of St. Lawrence and Straits of Northumberland, comprising Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent and Westmoreland. 2nd. The sea-board counties on the southern or Bay of Fundy coast, comprising Albert, St. John, and Charlotte. 3rd. The inland counties on the St. John River, comprising King's, Queen's, Sunbury, York, Carleton and Victoria.

RIVERS.

An inspection of a map will show that the surface of the Province is everywhere intersected by rivers and streams, adding to the fertility of the soil and furnishing easy access to every locality. The principal river is the St. John, which is 450 miles in length. It is navigable for steamers of large class for 84 miles from the sea to Fredericton. The steamers running between St. John and Fredericton almost equal in magnificence the splendid steamers that ply on the great American rivers. Above Fredericton, smaller steamers ply to Woodstock, about 70 miles further, and when the water is high they make occasional trips to Tobique, a further dis-

tance of 50 miles, and sometimes they reach Grand Falls, a distance of 220 miles from the sea.

Into the St. John flow numerous large tributaries navigable to various distances: these are the Kennebecasis, the Washademoak, the Grand Lake, the Oromocto, the Tobique and the Aroostook.

The Miramichi is a large river navigable for vessels of 1,000 tons for 25 miles from its mouth, and for schooners 20 miles further, above which for 60 miles it is navigable for tow-boats. The Restigouche is a noble river, 3 miles wide at its entrance into the Bay of Chaleurs, and navigable for large vessels for 18 miles. This river and tributaries drain about 4,000 square miles of territory, abounding in timber and other valuable natural resources. Besides these rivers, there are the Richibucto, the Petitcodiac and the St. Croix, all navigable for large vessels.

CLIMATE.

In New Brunswick the summer is warmer and the winter colder than in England, the ranges of temperature being in the interior from 92° above zero to 18° below zero (Fahrenheit); the whole number of days, however, in which the temperature is below zero rarely exceeds twenty. It seldom happens that more than four days occur together when the mercury is below zero at all. In general the winters are pleasant, and a few days of extreme cold is nothing in comparison with the average amount of fine weather. People living in New Brunswick do not suffer more, if as much, from cold as those who live in Great Britain and other countries where the winters are more humid and the temperature less steady. All business is carried on as actively in winter as in summer, and the people do not wear more nor different clothing than that worn in England and the rest of Northern Europe.

The winter is fairly established at Christmas. In January, as in the other North American colonies, there is the usual thaw; in February there is the deepest snow, which seldom exceeds two feet; in March the sun acquires great power and the snow begins to melt. The snow disappears early in April, and spring ploughing commences; seed time continues, according to the season, from the last week in April till late in May. In June the apple trees are in full blossom. In July wild strawberries of fine flavour are ripe and abundant. Haying then begins. In August early potatoes are brought to market, as also raspberries and other wild fruits. In September oats, wheat and other cereal grains are ready for the sickle; these are generally secured before October. The autumn is long and the weather is then delicious. This is decidedly the most enjoyable part of the year. There are usually heavy rains in November, but when not wet the

weather is fine and pleasant. The rivers generally close during the latter part of this month, and by the middle of December winter again fairly sets in.

The operations of the New Brunswick farmer are less impeded by rain than those of the English farmer, and there are more days in which he can profitably work out of doors; while the action of winter upon the soil, by raising up and spreading the particles, is such as materially to lessen the labour necessary to bring it into a proper state of tillage.

The manner in which all root crops thrive is remarkable, and the frost, by opening and pulverizing the soil, is one of the agents by which the large product is brought about. The climate is also well adapted for the rearing of cattle. With proper care they not only winter well but gain size and flesh. Large numbers of cattle are raised yearly for the United States market.

All the fruits generally found in England are grown in New Brunswick, especially apples, pears, plums, cherries, currants, gooseberries, and strawberries. The potatoes, of which the land yields very abundantly are superior to any in America. Of wheat, the average produce to the acre (of superior farming) is 20 bushels, of barley 29 bushels, of oats 34 bushels, buckwheat 33 bushels, of rye 20 bushels, of Indian corn 41 bushels, potatoes 226 bushels or $6\frac{1}{2}$ tons, turnips 456 bushels or $13\frac{1}{2}$ tons. "Of the climate, soil and capabilities of New Brunswick," says Major Robinson, R.E., in his report of survey to the British Government, in 1845, "it is impossible to speak too highly,"—and Professor Johnson, F.R.S., of England, the author of several works on agricultural industry, reporting on the soil and agricultural capabilities of the Province, remarks:

"That the soil of New Brunswick is capable of producing food for a population of from five to six millions.

"That in the capability of growing all the common crops upon which man and beast mainly depend, it would appear that the whole Province of New Brunswick taken together exceeds even the favored Genesee Valley and the southern shores of Lake Ontario in the State of New York, and exceeding New York in productiveness, it will exceed in the States of New England; and if, as appears from agricultural returns, it will bear a favourable comparison with 'Ohio' and Upper Canada (Ontario), it becomes doubtful, on the whole, how far the Western States are superior to it.

"That the climate is an exceeding healthy one, and that it does not prevent the soil from producing crops which, other things being equal, are not inferior either in quantity or quality to those of average soils in England."

Large blocks of choice farming land have lately been laid off by

order of the Government, from which *free grants* of one hundred acres can be obtained by every head of a family containing children under 18 years of age, on condition of actual settlement.

New Brunswick occupies a prominent place in the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion as a fish-producing country. The value of the fish caught and cured, and material, in 1876 was, according to an official return \$1,953,388.49.

INDUSTRIES OF THE PROVINCE.

Situated on the sea, with forests of superior ship timber, New Brunswick has long been celebrated as a ship-building country and with furnishing vessels remarkable for their model, strength and durability. With a population in 1871 of 285,594 souls, she had in 1876, on the Registry books of the Dominion, at December 31st, 1,154 vessels having an aggregate of 324,513 tons.

The manufacturing interest of the Province has greatly increased during the past few years. Establishments of woollen and cotton goods, boots and shoes, leather, lumber, furniture, carriages, doors, sashes, stoves, paper, soap, agricultural implements, stoves, nails, steam-engines, locomotives, etc., etc., are in successful operation, and yearly multiplying, giving employment, directly and indirectly, to thousands.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

New Brunswick appropriates a large sum annually from the public revenues to educational objects, ranging from common schools to a Provincial University. The common schools, *free to all*, are supported from the Provincial revenue, and by rate upon the entire property of the country.

Postal arrangements are excellent. Telegraphic communication is found all over the settled portion of the country by connections with the United States and Canada, and by Atlantic cable with Great Britain and the Continent of Europe.

New Brunswick has perhaps the greatest number of miles of Railway, in proportion to population, of any country in the world—connecting the capital, St. John, with Halifax on the Atlantic, with Pictou on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and all the cities and towns of the United States by lines *via* Bangor, and with Quebec, Montreal and other places in Canada by the Intercolonial Railroad. Besides these, there are the River du Loup line *via* Fredericton and Woodstock, to the great river St. Lawrence, and several inter-provincial lines of considerable importance.

The best season of the year for emigrants is the early spring, arriving in New Brunswick about the middle of April, when the weather is fine, and farming operations commence.

CHAPTER X.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The first European settlement of Nova Scotia by the British commenced under the auspices of Lord Cornwallis in 1749. The population of the Province, according to the census of 1871, was 387,800. The chief city, Halifax, containing about 35,000 souls. Nova Scotia, which is now part of the Dominion of Canada, is described, in a little work issued under the authority of the Government of that Province, as "a Peninsula, lying between 43° and 46° north latitude, and 61° and 67° west longitude. It is connected with the Province of New Brunswick by a narrow isthmus about 16 miles wide; its area is about 300 miles in length by 80 to 100 miles in width. Its length running about north-east and south-west. The Province contains about 13,000,000 acres of land, of which about one fifth part consists of lakes and small rivers. About 5,000,000 acres of land are fit for tillage; the remainder, which is chiefly a belt on the coast of the sea, is rocky and barren, and presents to a stranger visiting our shores a very rough, rugged and sterile appearance; but the interior of the country is not so. From the appearance of the coast no idea can be formed, could scarcely be imagined, of the beauty and fertility of the interior." The coast, although rugged, is indented with numerous deep-water harbours, most of which are easy of access, safe and commodious.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Nova Scotia, contrary to the general impression in Europe, is more temperate than that of any other part of Canada, or even that of some of the Northern and Eastern States of the American Union. The extreme cold which is experienced in winter in other parts of America is not felt here, owing perhaps to the fact that the Province is almost completely surrounded by the sea, and that the Gulf stream sweeps along a few miles of its southern shore; and, further, that the Province is protected from the chilly north winds by an almost continuous belt of mountains, or very high hills, stretching along its northern side. The Province affords great variety of climate as well as productions, the average temperature of Annapolis county being 8° higher than in the counties of Cape Breton, and 6° warmer than in the State of Massachusetts. In the central part of the Province the mercury seldom rises above 85° in summer in the shade, and in the winter it is rarely down to zero. "The

climate is extremely healthy ; there is probably none more so in the world. The health returns from British military stations place this Province in the first class."

THE SOIL AND ITS PRODUCTIONS.

The fertility of the soil in several of the agricultural districts is unsurpassed, the production of the farms, both in quantity and quality, in many cases excelling those of the Mother Country. The western counties of Nova Scotia excel in the growth of fruit, especially in apples, for which the soil and climate are specially adapted. Annapolis, Kings, Hants and Digby counties occupy a prominent place in their production, about 50,000 barrels of apples having been exported from Annapolis in a single year.

"All the small fruits, such as currants, gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, blueberries, huckleberries, cranberries, etc., are very abundant, both in a wild state and cultivated. The markets of Halifax and the small towns are well supplied with them in their season. Our wild strawberries, though small, are remarkably rich and high flavoured, indeed they are far more delicious than any of the cultivated sorts. The cultivation of this fruit seems to increase the size at the expense of the flavour. The grain and root crops are also excellent, the average production of which in the Western counties is, as nearly as possible to come to it, as follows :

Wheat per acre.....	18 bushels
Rye " "	21 "
Barley " "	35 "
Oats " "	34 "
Buckwheat "	33 "
Indian Corn (Maize).....	42 "
Turnips.....	420 "
Potatoes.....	250 "
Mangold Wurzel.	500 "
Beans.....	22 "
Hay.....	2 tons

"The above is a general average of the crops in three counties, but there are many farms which, being highly cultivated, produce crops that are much larger. Beets, carrots, parsnips, beans, peas, squash, pumpkins, melons, tomatoes, etc., are grown in large quantities. The crops of hay, timothy and clover, and coarse 'salt grass', that are raised on the dyke lands and marshes in the counties of Hants, Kings, Annapolis and Cumberland are something almost incredible. Four tons of 2240 lbs. of timothy and clover have been taken off a single acre, besides a light second crop late in the season."

Dairy farming, which is profitably prosecuted in many counties of the Province, is susceptible of great extension. Of late manufactures of butter and cheese, on a pretty large scale, have been established in various localities, in which the farmers in the neighbourhood have an interest and participate in the profits. Much of the profit of the farm arises from the raising of stock for the slaughter house, and praiseworthy efforts have been made of late to improve, by importations from abroad, (chiefly from Great Britain) the breeds of cattle, sheep, and swine. Pasturage is generally good throughout the Province, and the principal cost of raising stock is that of the hay for winter food, which is not very expensive. Sheep farming is not systematically carried on, although, as Mr. Morrison, former Commissioner of Immigration for the Province observes: "As a sheep-raising country there is, perhaps, no better locality in America, notwithstanding which there is not a single sheep farm in the province. Every farmer keeps a few sheep, but the flocks are seldom taken proper care of. A number of thorough-bred shepherds, who would introduce the best breeds of sheep, both for wool-producing and for mutton would, in a few years, make a small fortune. There is a great deal of land suitable for the purpose in every county, and even among the wild lands there are large tracts of open rough pasture that might be made capable of containing vast flocks of sheep at very little expense.

"Farmers in Nova Scotia raise a good deal of pork for their own use and for market, and many of the farmers' wives obtain considerable pocket money by the sale of poultry and eggs. They also make a great deal of yarn, which they knit and make into socks and warm clothes for their own wear and for sale."

THE FISHERIES.

The fisheries of Nova Scotia are an important interest for that Province. In 1876, the number of vessels employed was 653, number of boats 9,585, and number of men, 24,142. The quantity of codfish caught was 509,968 cwt., valued at \$2,549,840; of mackerel, 70,964 barrels, valued at \$709,640; of haddock, 13,679,214 lbs., valued at \$820,752; of herrings, 164,142 barrels, valued at \$660,570; of lobsters, 3,348,720 cans, valued at \$502,308. Of fish oils, the quantity obtained was 345,674 gallons, of a value of \$224,688. The total value of the Fisheries of this Province for 1876 was \$6,029,050.

LUMBER AND SHIPS.

Nova Scotia contains large tracts of woodlands which produce timber for shipbuilding and lumber chiefly for exportation. Millions

of feet of pine, spruce, hemlock and hardwood, deals, scantlings, staves, etc., are annually shipped from the different ports of the province to the West Indies, United States and Europe. This Province occupies the first position of any country in the world, as a ship-building and ship-owning country. The population by the census of 1871 amounted to 387,800 souls, and in 1876, at Dec. 31st, it had on the Registry Books of the Dominion 2,867 vessels, having an aggregate of 529,252 tons; that is, more than a ton and a quarter for every man, woman and child in the Province; and its ships are to be found in almost every part of the globe.

MINES AND MINERALS.

This Province is remarkable also for its minerals, especially for its deposits of coal, iron and gold. Coal mines are extensively worked in Cape Breton and Pictou, and latterly in the county of Cumberland. A considerable proportion of the quantity raised goes into domestic consumption, the chief exports being to the United States and other foreign ports and to the British North American Provinces. The total coal product for 1876 was 709,646 tons. The quantity of the product of the gold mines in the same year was 12,029 oz.; of iron ore, 15,274 tons; of gypsum, 80,920. Valuable deposits of high class iron ore are found in different parts of the Province, which of late has attracted the attention of capitalists, who are erecting furnaces with the view of extensive manufacturing operations.

GOVERNMENT.

Nova Scotia, made a Province of the Dominion of Canada by act of the Imperial Government, has since 1867 been governed in general matters by the Dominion Parliament, and in local matters by the Provincial Legislature. The chief officer is the Lieutenant Governor, appointed by the Governor General, who is advised by an Executive Council of nine members, several of whom are heads of departments. The Legislative body consists of Legislative Council of twenty-one members, and a House of Assembly of thirty-eight members, elected by ballot to represent the several counties (18) into which the Province is divided.

Nearly three-fourths of the population are Protestants, the remainder, one hundred and two thousand, are Roman Catholics.

Education, which is very general, is partly supported by direct taxation, supplemented by liberal annual grants from the Legislature, which last year amounted to about \$185,000. At the common schools, which are subject to the control of the Government, the average number of scholars in daily attendance has been estimated at one hundred thousand, and all are free.

The quantity of land at the disposal of the Government is limited, the price \$44.00 per 100 acres of crown land—free grants being, however, given to *bonâ fide* settlers.

The price of ordinary day labour is from 3s. 9d. to 5s. sterling. Farm labourers, during spring time and harvest, earn even larger wages and board besides. The cost of provisions is much lower than in England, the price of flour varying from £1 to £1 10s. sterling per barrel; beef, mutton, veal from 6 to 10 cents per lb. Fish and vegetables are abundant and cheap.

The Province is abundantly supplied with newspapers, a larger number being probably published than in any other country with the same population. The postal arrangements are excellent, and the rates of postage moderate. The electric telegraph is found in every section of the Province, and there is direct telegraph communication with all parts of the Continent of America, and by cable with the Continent of Europe.

There are now, besides the ordinary roads of the country, about 350 miles of railway in operation, connecting the capital of the Province (Halifax) with Annapolis in the West, Pictou in the East, and Cumberland in the North. Other railroads have been commenced, and many more projected lines have been surveyed.

External communication other than by railway is carried on by the Allan, Anchor, and other steamship companies with Europe by steamer; between Halifax and Boston and Portland, also by steamer; with Bermuda and Newfoundland, and with places in Canada, by steamboats that ply in the Gulf of St. Lawrence connecting with railway at Pictou.

CHAPTER XI.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

THE Province of Quebec comprises a territory of 210,000 square miles or 129,000,000 acres of land, divided in this way:

Conceded in fiefs.....	10,678,981
In full and common socage..	8,950,953
Surveyed into farm lots.....	6,400,000
	26,029,934
Still to be surveyed.....	102,970,066

This Province was originally settled by the French. The first English settlers who really fixed their home in Quebec were the

United Empire Loyalists, whom the War of Independence in the United States caused to emigrate to Canada. To recompense their allegiance the British Government granted them magnificent grants of land in the Eastern Townships in Quebec, and in the peninsular formed by the great lakes of Ontario. In this way there exists to-day in the Province a mixed population consisting of French and English speaking people.

EDUCATION.

In order to make clear the social features of the Province we shall illustrate first the system of education. The Minister of Public Instruction controls and directs public instruction in this Province. This important public functionary is assisted by a council of twenty-one members, fourteen of whom are Catholics and seven Protestants. If at any time ten Catholic or five Protestant members of the council shall be of opinion that their respective educational institutions should be separately managed, in that case the law provides for separation; and it then resolves itself into two, so that the members of the different religious creeds shall have the exclusive management of the schools of their respective denominations. Nothing indicates a desire to put into operation this clause of the law which provides for separation; on the contrary, the most friendly relations exist among the gentlemen of different religious denominations who constitute the council.

Primary education is obligatory in so far as every tax payer is bound to contribute to it a moderate sum. The sum levied is equal in amount to the school grant allowed by the Government to every municipality in the Province. Besides this, heads of families have to pay a monthly fee, varying from five to forty cents, for every child between the ages of 7 and 14 capable of attending school. There are annually allowed to poor municipalities \$8000. Primary schools are placed under control of commissioners elected by the rate-payers of each municipality.

In municipalities where there exist different religious denominations the school commissioners of the majority govern. If the minority are not satisfied with their management as it concerns them specially, they may signify their dissent to the president of the school commissioners, and select trustees to direct their own schools. Thus the minority, be it Catholic or Protestant, has no fear of being oppressed.

There are special schools, called normal schools, supported by the state, wherein school teachers are trained. There are three in Quebec, two Catholic and one Protestant. There are to-day in Quebec close upon 4,000 primary schools wherein elementary instruction is given.

to quite 200,000 pupils ; and nearly 300 secondary and model schools attended by at least 40,000 pupils. These schools are maintained at a joint cost of quite \$1,000,000. Inspectors connected with the education department visit the schools of the district to which they are appointed to assure themselves of the competency of the teachers and the efficiency of their management. Besides these schools of primary instruction there are special schools, lyceums, commercial schools and schools of agriculture. These number about 150, and are attended by 3,000 pupils.

There are besides these, wherein the classics are mainly taught, fifteen superior schools in the Province. Twelve are Catholic and three Protestant. The Catholic colleges owe their existence to the generosity of the clergy. In the majority of cases the professors are ecclesiastics, who follow their course of theology while they act as teachers, and are content to receive a remuneration of \$40 per annum, besides board and lodging. This explains the low rate paid by pupils for tuition and board, which does not reach the sum of \$100 per year. Hundreds of young men, devoid of means, have been and are educated gratuitously in these schools. Owing to these facilities, education of a very superior order is very widely extended in this Province.

There are three Universities in Quebec, two of which are Protestant—McGill College, founded in 1827 ; and Bishops College, Lennoxville, founded in 1843 by His Lordship Bishop Mountain. The Catholic University, Laval, like the English ones, is incorporated, but, beyond this, has nothing in common with them. It was founded in 1854 by the Seminary of Quebec, which spent in the undertaking \$300,000, and now maintains it at its own expense, without State aid.

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

These institutions form one of the chief features of Quebec. With the earlier missionaries came the Sœurs Hospitalières to care for the sick, and the Ursulines and Sisters of the Congregation followed to attend to the educating of the rising generation, and assist in civilizing the Indians. These institutions, endowed by the State or by private individuals, have gone on multiplying and meeting the requirements of progress.

By the side of the Catholic institutions have grown up and prospered those of other religious communities, between which and the Catholic institutions no rivalry exists except in doing good. The Government of the Province devotes a considerable portion of its revenues, about \$160,000 a year, to the support of charitable institutions. These short sketches of the system of education and charities in Quebec are amply sufficient to illustrate the spirit of broad humanity and fair-play existing in that Province.

POPULATION AND CLIMATE.

At the last census, taken in 1871, the population of Quebec amounted to 1,191,516 souls; of these 929,817 were of French origin, 69,822 of English, 49,458 of Scotch, 123,478 of Irish, and the remainder of other origins.

Classified according to religion, the population of the Province is composed of 1,019,850 Catholics and 171,666 Protestants.

The rigor of the winter in Canada is very much exaggerated in Europe, and so often advanced as an objection to the country that we shall allude to it to show that it is not what it has been represented. The climate of Quebec is the most healthy in North America; and, perhaps, its people are the hardiest and most vigorous.

The snow of Quebec is most favourable to agricultural operations. The ground enjoys rest for at least five months of the year, and winter imparts to the soil that vigor which promotes a sudden and full vegetation. In point of quality and quantity the crops will compare favourably with those of other parts of the continent. Quebec is distinguished for the excellent quality of its apples. The melon and tomato grow luxuriantly, and ripen in the open air. Indian corn, hemp, flax and tobacco, when grown, yield a good return. Hemp and flax can be cultivated to any extent in the Province of Quebec. Another instance which will show the climate of Quebec cannot be so severe is that sparrows may be seen during the winter season, no matter what weather, flitting about. The summer of Quebec is equal to that of Toulouse; and fever and ague are unknown in the Province.

THE SOIL AND ITS PRODUCTIONS.

The soil of the Province is extremely rich, and susceptible of the highest cultivation. It is adapted for the growth of very varied products; cereals, hay and green crops grow everywhere in abundance where the land is at all fairly tilled. Cattle breeding is being carried on on a very large scale, and within three years there has been exported from Quebec to Great Britain large quantities of dead meat and cattle, not exceeded by the best English breeds. For pasturage the lands of Quebec are of special excellence, particularly those in the Eastern Townships and north of the Ottawa. The impulse given to agriculture by the active co-operation of the Government is working great benefit and leading to strides little dreamt of five years ago.

TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS AND MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.

As regards civil matters Quebec is divided into parishes, townships, un- ties and districts. There are sixty counties in the Province. For

judicial purposes the Province is divided into twenty districts. The functions of the municipal institutions are the keeping in repair of roads, bridges, and public works of a purely local character, and the maintaining laws favourable to agriculture.

The affairs of the parish are regulated by five or seven councillors elected by the ratepayers. A mayor presides over their deliberations, and great care is taken that no unnecessary expenses are incurred.

AGRICULTURE.

The great bulk of the rural population live by agriculture. The extent of the farms generally is 100 acres; farms in the older settlements being worth, as a rule, from \$2,000 to \$4,000. The sons of farmers invariably push back into the new settlements, where a partially cleared farm may be purchased for about \$200; or purchase a lot from the Crown Lands at a cost of between 30 or 40 cents (1s. 3d. to 2s. stg.) per acre; or take a *free grant* along one of the colonization roads. There are five main centres of colonization:—THE VALLEY OF THE SAGUENAY—The extent of land surveyed and disposable in this district is about 616,600 acres, the price of which is about 20 cents (10d. stg.) per acre; THE VALLEY OF THE ST. MAURICE—There are in the Townships of this district, surveyed and divided into farm lots, 441,200 acres of land for sale at 30 cents (1s. 3d. stg.) per acre; THE VALLEY OF THE OTTAWA—The number of acres surveyed and divided into farm lots actually to be disposed of in this district is 1,358,500 acres, the price of which is 30 cents per acre; THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS—In this rich grazing district there are 922,300 acres of wild land, which the Government is prepared to sell at a moderate rate. The Government lands in this section sell at from 50 to 60 cents (2s. 1d. to 2s. 6d. stg.) per acre. GASPÉ—In this district the Government offers for sale 491,100 acres of land, at the rate of 20 and 30 cents (10d. to 1s. 3d. stg.) per acre. Besides this, on the south shore of the lower St. Lawrence, the Government offers for sale 1,423,200 acres, at 30 cents (1s. 3d. stg.) per acre.

In the case of a purchaser of wild lands the conditions of sale are: to pay one-fifth of the purchase money at the date of sale, and the remainder in four equal annual instalments, with interest at 6 per cent. per year; to take possession of the land sold within six months from the date of sale, and to reside on and occupy the same, either by himself or through others, for at least two years from the date of sale. In the course of the first four years the settler must clear and place under cultivation at least ten acres for every hundred acres held by him, and erect on his farm a habitable home of the dimensions at least of sixteen feet by twenty feet. In the case of free grants

the exceptions are trifling. Possession must be taken within a month, and twelve acres must be under cultivation at the expiration of four years. The Crown Lands agents are obliged to grant a permit of occupation for 100 acres to any person who claims the same, provided only the person has attained the age of 18. And further to protect the settler a law was passed in 1868, providing that no mortgage should be valid on the land granted to him, nor his farm liable to be sold judicially for any debt contracted by him previous to his entering upon it, and for the ten years following the granting of letters patent. The following among other things are declared exempt from seizure for sale judicially :

"The bed and bedding of the family, the wearing apparel, stoves, knives and forks, spoons, spinning-wheels, weaving looms, etc., etc., the fuel, meat and vegetables for family use, two horses, four cows, six sheep, four pigs, hay and forage necessary for the support of these animals during the winter; vehicles and other implements of agriculture." Certain of these articles may be attached, however, but only when the debt is contracted in the purchase of such articles. This protection is an evidence sufficiently strong of the interest taken by the Government in the settler. Independently of these provisions societies exist everywhere for the benefit of the agriculturist, and colonization societies, whose duty it is to promote settlement and protect the settler, are largely subsidised by the Government.

Last year a law was passed, which shows the desire of the Government of Quebec to make emigration and colonization go hand in hand. It provides that \$60,000 shall be set aside as a colonization fund, out of which the Commissioner of Agriculture, under authority, may cause a certain number of lots of 100 acres each to be prepared, in designated townships, to be offered to settlers who appear to be in a position to succeed.

The preparation of such lots to consist in the clearing of four acres ready for sowing and the construction of a dwelling not less than sixteen feet by twenty feet. The cost of the work, including price of land, not to exceed \$200 for each lot. Price of the land to be paid for in the usual manner, according to conditions above stated. The cost of the improvements to be paid in five other consecutive yearly payments to become due after the payment of the land, without interest until maturity of each payment. The settler in one of the districts where these advantages are offered has the option of making himself, on his lot, the four acres of clearance, and of building a home not less than 16 feet by 20. In such case he shall receive, as an advance, the price of these improvements. This advance shall be paid in five yearly instalments, exigible only after the price of the land shall have completely fallen due.

MANUFACTURES, TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The advantages offered for manufacturing by the Province of Quebec are very great. The small manufacturers of Europe, who are unable to cope with the large capitalists, would find in Quebec immense advantages. The principal articles manufactured in the Province, are cloth, linen, furniture, leather, sawn timber, flax, iron and hardware, paper, chemicals, soap, boots and shoes, cotton and woollen goods, etc., etc., and all descriptions of agricultural implements.

MINES AND FISHERIES.

The richest and most varied ores are found in quantities in Quebec. Gold is found in the district of Beauce and elsewhere, copper abounds in the Eastern Townships, and iron is found nearly everywhere. Lead, silver, platinum, zinc, etc., etc., are found abundantly also. Mining, however, in this Province is only in its infancy. The exports from the mine amounted in 1876 to \$365,546. The total exports of produce of the mine for that year in the whole Dominion were \$3,731,827.

The fisheries of the Province are a great boon to the settlers along the rich lands girding the coast, and beginning to be a very rich source of trade. The total yield of the fisheries in Quebec in 1876, according to the report of the Department of Fisheries, \$2,097,667.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

The rivers during navigation afford a cheap and easy mode of locomotion. The Province besides is everywhere traversed by large main and side roads, and every year the Government spends large sums of money in the construction of colonization roads leading up to new settlements. A network of railways is being built north and south of the river St. Lawrence, placing the most distant hamlets in proximate relation to the markets of Canada and the United States. Where the distant settlements are removed from railway communication the main roads or large colonization roads come into service, and enable the farmer to bring to or carry from his home what he requires for use, or the surplus he has to dispose of. But he has little trouble in disposing of his surplus, as hawkers, during the winter buy in all sections of the country for Canadian and American markets. Within the year the Government has undertaken to construct 330 miles of railway at a cost of \$10,000,000, through the richest part of the province.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The most important trade in Quebec is the lumber industry, and this affords nearly everywhere a ready market for the farmer, certainty to the new settler, and in the winter season employment for himself and his horses. The value of exports of the produce of the forest from the Province of Quebec in 1876 was \$11,047,082. It is well to state that aliens have a right to acquire and transmit by gratuitous or onerous title, as well as by succession or by will, all movable and immovable property in the Province of Quebec in the same manner as British-born subjects. It is well also to remark there is no Government tax in Quebec; the Province has a large surplus out of which it undertakes and builds all the public works necessary. Owing to the judicious expenditures of money by the Government the progress made by Quebec has been something wonderful. In conclusion it may be fairly stated that Quebec is a good field for immigration. The Government having 129,000,000 acres of land at its disposal, performed the best service a Government can by making an effective survey. Having divided into farm lots 6,400,000 acres of land, it next caused the greater part of this territory to be traversed by colonization roads, founded agricultural societies, and enacted a law to give aid to intending settlers. It has laid the basis of a most important railway communication; spends thousands of dollars, also, yearly in promoting education. There are no questionable titles in Quebec, so that the purchaser from the crown has nothing to fear. In common with Canada, Quebec shares in a perfect postal and telegraph system. There are also Government savings banks, where a depositor may obtain 4 and 5 per cent. for his money with the most perfect security. Those who settle in Quebec will settle in the central commercial Province of the Dominion of Canada, and among a most orderly and law-abiding people.

 CHAPTER XII.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

THE next Province of the Dominion proceeding west is Ontario. It has an area of about seventy-eight million acres, of which about a third has been surveyed, and for the most part granted and sold. Of this surveyed portion upwards of three millions of acres yet remain to be disposed of either as free grants to settlers or by purchase.

Ontario is the most populous and wealthy Province of the Con-

federation. It had, according to the census of 1871, a population of 1,620,851. Its south-western portions have a milder climate than Quebec or the Maritime Provinces. Its growth in wealth, principally from the products of agriculture, has been very rapid.

OCCUPATIONS AND CITIES.

Agriculture forms the principal occupation of the inhabitants, although lumbering in the rich forests, mining in the bountiful deposits, and seafaring occupations on the great lakes, attract a portion of the labour of the inhabitants.

Toronto, the seat of the Provincial Government, has a population of 56,092. There are also other cities of considerable extent. Ottawa, with a population of 21,545, is the seat of the Dominion Government, in which are erected the Houses of Parliament and Departmental Buildings. These constitute three of the finest edifices on the Continent of America. The city of Hamilton has a population of 26,716; London, 15,826; and Kingston, 12,407.

RESOURCES.

The soil of the country varies in different localities, but a large proportion is of the very best description for agricultural purposes; its water communication, by means of the great lakes, is unsurpassed; in mineral wealth (excluding the one article, coal) it has resources of the very greatest extent, abounding as it does in iron, copper, lead, silver, marble, petroleum, salt, etc. Its immense forests of pine timber are too well known to need any description. The great lakes abound with fish, and the forests with game.

Ontario is essentially an agricultural country. The producing class, then, is that which the country needs—men to clear the forest lands, to cultivate the soil, to build houses, to make the ordinary household goods, and to open up communication from one part of the country to another, by the construction of roads and railways; but it cannot be too strongly impressed upon intending emigrants that, of professional men, and of book-keepers and clerks, Ontario has already enough and to spare.

DEMAND FOR FEMALES.

Of the female sex the class most in demand are household servants: these are always sure of immediate employment, at good wages. There is also a considerable demand for dressmakers, milliners, and seamstresses, all of whom can obtain good wages.

FARMS AND LANDS.

Farmers possessing moderate means can readily purchase or lease suitable farms of from one to two hundred acres, more or less cleared and improved; and, by ordinary discretion and industry, can scarcely fail, if blessed with health and strength, very materially to improve their condition in a few years, and to afford their children, as they grow up, a favourable start in life.

Uncleared land varies in price from 2s. to 40s. an acre, according to situation and soil. Cleared and improved farms can be bought at prices ranging from £4 to £10 an acre. The money can nearly always be paid in instalments, covering several years. The leasing of farms is an exception to the general rule, as most men desire to own the land they cultivate. Emigrants possessing means would do well not to be in haste to purchase, but to get some experience before taking so important a step. Agricultural labourers would study their own interests by accepting employment as it may be offered on arrival, and they will soon learn how to improve permanently their condition. Persons accustomed to the use of mechanical tools who intend turning their hands to farming will often find such an acquisition of great convenience and value.

PROSPERITY OF IMMIGRANTS IN ONTARIO.

Men commencing as labourers, without any capital but strong arms and willing minds, seldom keep in that condition very long, but after a period of more or less duration they generally become employers of labour themselves. It is this moral certainty of rising in the social scale, when the proper means are employed, that brightens the hopes and stimulates the exertions of the needy settler.

In coming to Ontario, old country people will find themselves surrounded by appliances of comfort and civilization similar to those which they left in the old land; the means of educating their children universally diffused; religious privileges almost identically the same; the old national feeling for the land of their fathers loyally cherished; and an easy means of intercourse, both by steam and telegraph, with every part of the great British Empire, of which Canadians are proud to boast that their country forms an integral and no inconsiderable part.

CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS.

The climate of Ontario is warmer in summer, and colder in winter, than that of England; but the air being dry, the heat of summer is not found to be oppressive; while the clear sky and bracing air of winter render that season, in the opinion of many, the most

pleasant of the year. The frosts of winter have a powerful effect in opening the soil, and the snow protects the ground from the winds and sun of the early spring; then the melting snow fills the soil with moisture, and replenishes the wells with an abundant supply of water.

The productions of Ontario are similar to those of Western Europe. Cereals, grasses and root-crops find here their appropriate climate; while fruit is produced in great abundance.

The wheat product of the Province is bountiful, although the average yield is less than that in England; but it must be borne in mind that the farming in Ontario, though much better than it used to be, and generally better than in the States, is still of a rough and ready description, and inferior to what it is in the old country. When comparatively good farming prevails, twenty-five and thirty bushels an acre are commonly got, and occasionally even forty bushels and upwards. With regard to quality, the white wheat of Ontario stands very high. In proof of this it may be stated that it won the first prize at the Paris Exhibition in 1867.

Hemp, tobacco, and sugar beet are also profitable crops. Maize and tomatoes ripen well, and in the southern parts of the Province peaches and grapes come to perfection in the open air. The growth of such products as these forms an unerring index to the character of the climate.

FREE GRANT LANDS.

On the 1st of January, 1874, there were sixty-nine townships open for location, under the "Free Grant and Homestead Act of 1868," and the following have been opened since that time, viz., Bangor, Farady, McClure, Carling, Ryde, Oakley, Ridout, Mattawan, and Plumer, making in all seventy-eight townships, each containing from 50,000 to 60,000 acres. Besides the above, there are twelve more townships appropriated but not yet opened, making in all ninety. Other townships will be opened as railways and colonization roads are constructed; and the Georgian Bay branch of the Canada Pacific Railway will, in its construction, pass through townships in Ontario that will be open to settlers as free grants.

Two hundred acres of land can be obtained, on condition of settlement, by every head of a family having children under eighteen years of age; and any person over eighteen years of age can obtain a free grant of 100 acres on condition of settlement. These lands are protected from seizure for any debt incurred before the issue of the patent, and for twenty years after its issue, by a "Homestead Exemption Act."

In order to make a successful settlement upon a free grant, the settler should have at least from £40 to £50 after reaching his location. But it would be an act of wisdom in all such persons, on their arrival in the country, to deposit their money in a Savings Bank where it would draw from 4 to 5 per cent. interest, and go out for a year to work with the farmers of the country. The experience thus acquired will far more than compensate for the time lost.

The old settlers are always willing to help new comers. A house, such as is required by the Act, could be erected by contract for from £5 to £8; but with the assistance which the new settler would certainly receive from his neighbours, it might be erected for even less. Should it be desired to clear the land by hired labour or by contract, in order to bring it more rapidly into cultivation, the cost would be about £3 sterling per acre. The best season of the year to go on to a free grant is the month of September, after harvest work in the old settlements is over. There is time to put up a house, and get comfortably settled before the winter sets in; and during the winter, the work of chopping and clearing can go on. In this way, a crop can be got in during the first spring. The operation of putting in the first crop is a very simple one. Ploughing is at once impracticable and unnecessary. The land is light and rich. All it needs is a little scratching on the surface to cover the seed. This is done with a drag or harrow, which may either be a very rough primitive implement—a natural crotch with a few teeth in it—or it may be carefully made and well-finished.

ADVANTAGES OF THE ABOVE MODE OF SETTLEMENT.

In all European countries the lands were divided among fortunate families in times of violence and war. In many of these countries the tendency is still to keep the wealth of the nation in the hands of a few individuals. The masses toil incessantly to accumulate riches for their superiors.

In this Province the large mass of the people started in life nearly on equal terms; each man had his 100 or 200 acres of bush land, and very little else. By his own labour he cleared for himself a valuable homestead out of the forest. A large part of the population of Ontario is composed of men who are owners of their own farms, gained from the wilderness through their own self-reliant exertions.

MINES AND MINERALS.

The mineral wealth of Ontario can hardly be surpassed in variety and richness, but may be said to be almost entirely undeveloped.

Iron in large quantities is found a short distance back from Lake

Ontario, in the country between the Georgian Bay and the Ottawa; also, in the same region, copper, lead, plumbago, antimony, arsenic, manganese, heavy spar, calc spar, gypsum or plaster of Paris, marble pronounced by good judges as fully equal to Carrara, or that obtained in Vermont, and building stone, all of them in large quantities near the surface. Gold has also been found in the same region, but not as yet in quantities sufficient to pay well. Mica is also found in considerable quantities, and is very profitably worked.

On the north shore of Lake Huron are the celebrated Bruce mines of copper, from which ore and metal to the value of about £50,000 are exported annually. Silver is found on the shores of Lake Superior, particularly in the neighborhood of Thunder Bay. Silver Islet, a small Island in this bay, contains one of the richest veins of this metal ever discovered. There are other veins on the mainland almost, if not quite, as rich.

Petroleum is got in the westerly part of the Province in immense and apparently inexhaustible quantities.

Salt is obtained at Goderich and the neighbourhood, in the shape of brine, from wells sunk to a great depth below the surface.

Large peat beds exist in many parts of the Province, and the manufacture of peat for fuel is now being carried on by two companies, the Anglo-American and the Ontario.

EDUCATION.

One of the chief attractions of Ontario as a home for immigrants is its admirable system of Public Education. This has been brought to its present perfection by much care and study. The systems prevalent in the most advanced countries of Europe have been carefully studied, and their best points appropriated.

The public schools are all free. All resident children between the ages of five and twenty-one years are allowed to attend them, and the children of all classes are educated therein without distinction.

The public schools are non-sectarian. The children of all denominations are admitted without distinction.

The school funds are derived from four different sources. 1. The sale of lands set apart for school purposes, from the proceeds of which sale is paid the legislative grant, which is apportioned among the schools, according to school population, and is used only for the payment of teachers' salaries; 2. Municipal assessment; each city, town, or county is to raise by assessment an amount equal at least to the legislative grant; 3. Money received from the Clergy Reserve Fund and other sources; 4. Trustees' school assessment.

The schools are governed by trustees elected from and by the ratepayers of the district; and it is imperative on the trustees of

each school to levy a tax on the rateable property within their section sufficient to supply any deficiency that may be required after obtaining the legislative and municipal grants.

MANUFACTURES.

The almost unlimited supply of water power throughout Ontario affords unusual facilities for manufactures to which that power is adapted, and in consequence various descriptions of industry are springing up in all directions. Steam power is also used to a large extent. The principal articles manufactured are cloth, linen, clothing, leather, furniture, sawn timber, flax, iron and hardware, paper, soap, cotton and woollen goods, steam engines and locomotives, wooden ware of all descriptions, agricultural implements, etc.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

Persons of moderate but independent means who are living on the interest of their money in England could double their incomes by settling in Ontario, where from seven to eight per cent. can easily be obtained for investments on first class security. Add to this that living and education are much cheaper than in the old country, and it will be at once obvious how great are the advantages Ontario offers to this class of persons and especially those with families.

Another class of persons to whom Ontario offers special inducements are tenant farmers who are ambitious of changing their condition as leaseholders to that of freeholders. Improved farms can be bought in Ontario for the amount of capital necessary to carry on a leased farm in Great Britain, thus placing the well-to-do farmer in a position of independence.

CHAPTER XIII.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

If the reader will consult the map of Canada he will find in the heart of the continent a vast district, extending westward from the head waters of Lake Superior to the base of the Rocky Mountains, and northward from the United States boundary line to the Arctic Ocean. This region covers over an area 2,750,000 square miles in extent, and is generally known as "The North-West Territories of British America." Down to the year 1870 this immense territory was in the possession and under the control of the Hudson's Bay

Company. In that year, by act of the Imperial Parliament, it was transferred to the Canadian Government, and now forms part of the Dominion.

The new Province of Manitoba is formed out of this territory. It contains about 9,000,000 acres of land; but it is comparatively a speck on the map of the vast Territory out of which it has been formed. The soil, which is mostly prairie, and covered with grass, is a deep alluvial deposit of unsurpassed richness. It produces bountiful crops of cereals, grasses, roots and vegetables. So rich and inexhaustible is the soil, that wheat has been cropped off the same place for fifty years without manure, and without showing signs of exhaustion. It is especially a wheat-growing soil, and is believed to contain the most favourable conditions for the growth of this grain on the continent. Pumpkins, potatoes and roots of all sorts, grow to a very large size; and of excellent quality. Strawberries, currants (red and black), raspberries, plums, cherries, blueberries, whortleberries, cranberries (both bush and marsh) grow wild and in abundance. Flax is very luxuriant. The same remark may be made of hops, which grow wild. The wild grasses of the country, which are very nutritious, are particularly favourable for stock-raising of all sorts. Cattle can be fattened in Manitoba, and driven to St. Paul without loss of weight. There are large tracts of woods along the streams. The beet-root grows in great abundance, but the saccharine qualities of the sugar beet grown in that Province have not yet been tested.

Manitoba is situate in the middle of the continent, nearly equally distant between the Pole and the Equator, and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Its climate gives conditions of decided heat in summer and decided cold in winter. The snow goes away and ploughing begins in April, which is about the same time as in the older Provinces of Canada, the Northern United States on the Atlantic Seaboard, and the North Western States, Minnesota and Wisconsin. The crops are harvested in August and September. The long sunny days of summer bring vegetation of all sorts to rapid maturity. The days are warm and the nights cool. Autumn begins about the 20th September, and lasts till November, when the regular frost sets in. The winter proper comprises the months of December, January, February and March. Spring comes in April. The summer months are part of May, June, July, August and part of September. In winter the thermometer sinks to thirty and forty degrees below zero; but this degree of cold in the dry atmosphere of the North West does not produce any unpleasant sensations. The weather is not felt to be colder than that in the Province of Quebec, nor so cold as milder winters in climates where the frost, or even a less degree of cold than frost, is accompanied with damp-

ness. In times of wind storms, however, the cold is found to be specially searching. The testimony of settlers is universal as to the fact that the winter is, on the whole, both pleasant and healthy; and former residents of both Ontario and Quebec state that they like it quite as well as that of those provinces.

Snow does not fall on the prairies to an average greater depth than eighteen inches, and buffaloes and horses graze out of doors all winter. They scratch the snow off the prairie grass and grow fat upon it. Horned cattle do graze out of doors part of the winter but in some states of the weather they require to be brought in. Instances are, however, stated in which horned cattle have grazed out all winter.

Heat and humidity are the two chief elements of climate, and these two divisions of the North West, the prairie and wooded, have high summer temperatures and heavy summer rains. South of the parallel of Manitoba lie the regions of summer droughts and great heat—producing the immense deserts over the western territories of the United States. The abundance of rain in British America, with summer temperatures sufficient to mature all the great staples of the temperate zones, makes it a good agricultural country. The absence of summer rains, with high temperatures, leaves vast areas of the interior of the United States barren wastes, especially those parts of the country westward from the 100th meridian or west of the Missouri. The following table will serve for comparison between the summer temperatures of the Red River and the countries south:

	<i>June.</i>	<i>July.</i>	<i>August.</i>	<i>Summer Mean.</i>
Red River.....	69.10	71.16	63.03	67.76
Chicago.....	62.7	70.08	68.05	67.03
Iowa.....	66.4	70.05	68.09	68.06
Wisconsin.....	61.7	68.06	65.07	65.03
New York.....	64.2	68.05	66.07	66.05
Toronto.....	64.2	67.95	65	66.98

It will thus be seen that the summer is warmer than that of Northern Illinois, Western Wisconsin, Northern New York or Toronto. In relation to agriculture the intensity of winter cold is not injurious, but on the contrary it has advantages, and its effect upon physical comfort is mitigated, as above stated, by a clear dry winter atmosphere.

In addition to the above-mentioned enumeration of products it may be more particularly stated that wheat is the special crop of Manitoba. It is not only that the yield per acre is very large, but

The hard and flinty nature of the grain grown makes it particularly valuable for the manufacture of flour. Flour made from it commands a higher price than that made from wheat grown in more eastern and southern parts of the United States and Canada. Special efforts have been made to effect reasonable arrangements to transport wheat from Winnipeg to the Eastern markets; and in the autumn of 1877 a rate of freight was made of 40 cents per 100 lbs. from Winnipeg to Duluth,—that is about 24 cents per bushel. From that point it can be taken to Toronto by boat and rail for about 10 cents; or floated to Montreal for 10 or 12 cents. This fact shows that the export of wheat from Manitoba is practicable; and, taken in connection with the facility of production, it will probably soon reach very large proportions.

As bearing on the particular advantages of Manitoba for the cultivation of wheat, the following analysis of a specimen of the alluvial soil from the prairie of the Province of Manitoba is given. It is by Professor V. Emmerling, Director of the Chemical Laboratory of the Agricultural Association of the University of Kiel, Holstein, Germany:—

(Translation of Letter to Senator Emil Klots.)

“KIEL, 29th April, 1872.

“HON. SENATOR :

“The analysis of the Manitoba soil is now completed, and the result is in 100,000 parts:—

Potash.....	228·7
Sodium.....	33 8
Phosphoric Acid....	69·4
Lime	682·6
Magnesia.....	16·1
Nitrogen	480·1

“Yours truly,

(Signed,)

“V. EMMERLING.”

(Extract from Letter of Senator Emil Klotz to Jacob E. Klotz, Agent for the Dominion Government.)

“KIEL, 4th May, 1872.

“After considerable delay, I succeeded in obtaining the analysis of the Manitoba soil from Professor Emmerling, Director of the Chemical Laboratory of the Agricultural Association of this place, and hope it may be of service to you. Annexed I give you our analysis of the most productive soil in Holstein, whereby you will see how exceedingly rich the productive qualities of the Manitoba soil are, and which fully explains the fact that the land in Manitoba is so very fertile, even without manure.

“The chief nutrients are, first, nitrogen, then potash and phosphoric acid which predominates there; but what is of particular importance is the lime

contained in the soil, whereby the nitrogen is set free, and ready to be absorbed in vegetable organisms. The latter property is defective in many soils, and when it is found defective recourse must be had to artificial means by putting lime or marl (a clay which contains much lime) upon the same.

"According to the analysis of the Manitoba soil, there is no doubt that to the farmer who desires to select for his future home a country which has the most productive soil and promises the richest harvest, no country in the world offers greater attractions than the Province of Manitoba, in the Dominion of Canada.

" Analysis of the Holstein Soil and Manitoba Soil compared :

	Holstein Soil.	Excess of Properties of Manitoba Soil.
Potash....	30	198.7
Sodium.....	20	13.8
Phosphoric Acid.....	40	29.4
Lime	130	552.6
Magnesia	10	6.1
Nitrogen.....	40	446.1 "

The facts above stated sufficiently account for the popular experience of the remarkable production of wheat in the Province of Manitoba.

Oats, barley, rye, potatoes, &c., are less restricted in their range, growing five degrees beyond wheat in the Mackenzie River Valley to the Arctic Circle. Barley is a favourite alternate crop for wheat in Manitoba, and yields very large returns—with a weight per bushel of from 50 to 55 pounds. Oats also thrive well.

It has not yet been demonstrated by experiment whether fruit trees, such as apples, will flourish on the open prairie. But it appears from experience in Minnesota that they will in connection with shelter and forest tree planting. There is, however, no doubt that the hardier kinds of apple will do well in Manitoba. This has been sufficiently established.

Although flax and hemp succeed well in Manitoba, the want of markets has prevented their culture, except to a limited extent. Bees do well here, as in similar northern climates, the clear skies and rich flora being favourable for them. They live better through the long, cold, dry winters, and consume less honey than in the milder and more humid winters of more southern latitudes.

The grasses grow rich and luxuriant for twelve hundred miles north of the southern boundary of Manitoba; and far down the Mackenzie River towards the Arctic Ocean immense herds of buffalo feed upon these plains as their chosen pastures. The significance of this fact is a proof of the vast extent of country in the North-West suitable for pastures.

The quality of the beef and mutton raised upon these northern grasses has been pronounced of superior excellence. Among the

peculiar advantages of Manitoba, for stock raising and wool-growing, the most prominent are : 1st. The richness and luxuriance of the native grasses ; the grass is mainly cut on the swamps and meadows, which chequer the prairies or fringe the streams and lakes. 2nd. The great extent of unoccupied land, affording for many years to come a wide range of free pasturage. 3rd. The remarkable dryness and healthfulness of the winter. Wool grows heavier, and mutton, beef and pork are sweeter and more juicy. It is nearly forty years since the introduction of sheep into Red River, and no case of any disease attacking them has ever been known or heard of. Well-fed ewes produce fleeces from 2 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Wethers produce fleeces from 6 to 8 pounds, the wool being of a good quality.

It has been stated that the climate of Manitoba and the North-West is pleasant and healthy. It may be added, the dryness of the air, the character of the soil, which retains no stagnant pools to send forth poisonous exhalations, and the almost total absence of fog or mist, the brilliancy of its sunlight, the pleasing succession of its seasons, all conspire to make Manitoba a climate of unrivalled salubrity, and the future home of a healthy, prosperous people, strong in physical, intellectual and moral capabilities. Fevers and consumptions are almost unknown, and diseases of an epidemical character have been never known to prevail.

The average fall of snow is about six inches per month. The snow falls in small quantities at different times, and is rarely blown into drifts so as to impede travelling.

When the North-West Territory passed into the possession of the Canadian authorities in 1870, the white population numbered only a few hundreds, and the chief place was Fort Garry, a mere hamlet. Since then the Province of Manitoba and a considerable part of the territory have been surveyed. In Manitoba a local Government has been established similar to that of the other Provinces. Fort Garry has become the city of Winnipeg, with a population of about 7000 souls ; and it is already a place of considerable business, and contains a number of handsome buildings. The Province is filling up rapidly by immigration from Europe as well as by the migration of farmers' sons and others from the older Provinces and from the United States.

That the North-West of British America is destined to become the granary of the continent is clear beyond all doubt. Nature has done her share, and done it well and generously ; man's labour and industry are alone required to turn these broad, rolling prairies to good account. A drawback at present is remoteness from the older parts of Canada, but this will not last much longer. Already a line of railway, connecting Manitoba with Ontario, is in course of being built ; this will be finished in a year or two, and then Manitoba will be in direct communication with the outer world.

Another drawback which has been serious in past years is the visitation of grasshoppers. But these have only come periodically, with long intervals between. And there is reason to believe that the evil can be overcome, as settlement progresses.

Taking all the circumstances and surroundings into consideration, there is probably no country more suitable in every respect for settlement by persons from the temperate and northern parts of Europe than the Province of Manitoba.

The common emigrant route for going to Manitoba from the old provinces is via the Canadian Railway system and Lakes Huron and Superior to Duluth. Thence by rail to Fishers' Landing, on Red Lake River, and thence by steamer to Winnipeg. There is already communication by steamboat navigation from Winnipeg City, via Lake Winnipeg, and the Saskatchewan, to the very foot of the Rocky Mountains. Railway construction is also proceeding very rapidly within the Province of Manitoba.

A light buggy may be driven for a thousand miles in a straight line over the open prairie, the greater part of which is adapted to the production of wheat, not only in the largest quantity to the acre, but of the best quality.

This tract of country to the east of the Rocky Mountains contains under the surface of its rich prairie land one of the largest coal fields in the world, which in some places crops out of the surface on the banks of the rivers. It is almost impossible to over-estimate the importance of this physical fact for the future of the Dominion. The rivers which run east from the Rocky Mountains are rich in gold deposits; and in fact mineral wealth of almost every kind is found in this territory.

The surveys in connection with the Pacific Railway have established the fact that the Peace River Valley contains an immense extent of territory, with climate and other conditions, highly suitable for an agricultural country, as far north as the 59th degree of latitude.

CHAPTER XIV.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE Province of British Columbia is the most western of the group of provinces which constitute the Dominion of Canada, and has a coast line of about 500 miles on the Pacific Ocean, with innumerable bays, harbours and inlets. It has an area of 220,000 square miles. The harbour of Esquimaux is the best on the Pacific north of

San Francisco. It has an almost even depth of 36 feet, with an excellent bottom, and it is perfectly safe and sheltered. It is well lighted, and may be entered with facility at all times. Only a tongue of land, 750 feet wide, prevents free communication between it and the harbour of Victoria. Still further on the east coast of the Island of Vancouver is Nanaimo, sixty-five miles from Victoria. It is well situated, large and safe. The coal mines are near this port; there are also fine quarries near, and it is very important, as the most convenient port for the fisheries, especially whale fisheries.

Barclay Sound is on the west coast of the Island. It opens into the Pacific Ocean itself, and is about thirty-five miles long. At its head it is only fourteen miles from the east coast, and easy communication may be had with it. The water is very deep, and once in harbour, the shelter is perfect.

The harbours on the mainland are Burrard Inlet, Howe Sound, Bute Inlet, Milbank Sound, River Skeena and River Nass.

Burrard Inlet is situated on the Gulf of Georgia, a few miles from New Westminster. It is nine miles long, deep and safe. It is the port from which the lumber trade is chiefly carried on. It is very easy of access to vessels of any size or class, and convenient depth of water for anchorage may be found in almost every part of it.

Howe Sound is north of Burrard Inlet, separated from it by Bowen Island, and comparatively difficult of access.

Bute Inlet is much farther north, is surrounded with lofty mountains, and receives the waters of the River Hamathco. Valdez Island lies between its mouth and Vancouver.

Milbank Sound, still further north, will become valuable as a harbour, as the gold mines on Peace River attract population.

The River Skeena is now ascended by steam vessels from Nanaimo, and is one of the routes to the Ominica gold mines.

The River Nass, a little further north, is near the frontier of Alaska. It has been ascended by a steamer more than twenty-five miles. It is believed that the region it waters is rich in gold, and both it and the Skeena are valuable for the fisheries.

The Province of British Columbia from its climate and great mineral wealth may be described as at once the Britain and California of the Dominion of Canada. It has also great wealth in its forests and its fisheries, and its harbours are the nearest point on the continent to the heart of the great eastern trade with China and Japan. They are also favoured by the trade winds. It is probable, to judge from the last report (1877) of the Chief Engineer of the Canada Pacific Railway, that Burrard Inlet will be the western terminus.

As respects the agricultural resources of British Columbia the following particulars are condensed from the evidence of Professor John Macoun, as given before the Immigration and Colonization

Committee of the House of Commons of Canada in 1876. Mr. Macoun accompanied the Director of the Geological Survey, in the capacity of Botanist; and also the Chief Engineer of the Pacific Railway, in an exploring expedition across the continent. The following is the substance of his evidence:

"The Island of Vancouver is about 300 miles in length, with an average breadth of about 60, and probably contains 20,000 square miles. Whatever soil I saw was good, but the surface is so much broken by rock that it is altogether impossible to tell the amount of good arable land on the Island. There is no doubt the day will come when Vancouver will support a large population—partly agricultural and partly engaged in mining, lumbering and fishing. The land which is under cultivation around Victoria at present consists of rich bottom land much like the patches of rich soil found among the Laurentian rocks of Ontario. It is generally wet in spring, but, by a proper system of tillage, seed could be sown much earlier than it is at present. When I reached Victoria, May 2nd, 1875, very little spring ploughing had been done, and yet apple trees were in full bloom, and in some places grass was a foot high. The climate is wet in winter and spring, but the summer is dry and very pleasant.

"Vancouver can *never* become an agricultural country; but, with a different class of settlers from those that do the loafing and the grumbling in Victoria, it will become in time a very valuable portion of the Dominion.

"The climate of British Columbia, west of the Cascades, including Vancouver Island and Queen Charlotte's Islands, is wonderfully like that of Great Britain, except that the summers are very much drier. A warm current of water flows *down* the west coast of America, just as the Gulf Stream flows *up* along the coasts of Great Britain, and in its passage warms up the coast from Alaska to the Columbia, and gives to the western slope of the Cascades those forests which are the wonder of the world. The vapour rising from the warm sea is blown inwards, and, becoming condensed by the cooler air of the land, falls in rain or fog upon the slopes and valleys and produces the moist climate of the winter and spring. During the summer months the temperature of the land and sea are slightly reversed, and the land, instead of condensing the vapour, dissipates it—at least, in the neighbourhood of Victoria.

"The Valley of the Fraser below the Cascades is included in this region, and has a climate much like that described above, except that I would expect a wetter summer than there is on the coast.

"Twenty-five miles above Yale we pass the outer Cascade Range, and in doing so pass from almost constant rain to the opposite extreme. About 12 miles higher up we pass over another mountain and reach a region of complete aridity.

"At Lytton we are fairly in the interior basin, and from here to Clinton the waggon road passes through a region where nothing can be raised except by irrigation, and this means can only be employed to a limited extent.

"The road passes through about 70 miles of this country, and during the greater part of the year the ground is scarcely ever moistened by a shower. The river flats and lower hillsides are almost without vegetation. Scarcely anything of a woody nature except 'Sage Bush' can grow, but as you ascend the hills bunch grass begins to form a sward, and after attaining a height of about 2,500 feet above the sea the lower limit of the Douglas pine is reached, and above that the forest is almost continuous. It is upon the slopes between the forest and the dry valleys that the splendid grazing lands of British Columbia are to be found. The Nicola Valley is of this nature, and the only soil in it fit for farming purposes is found in the narrow valley along the river, or on the 'benches,' to which water can be brought for irrigation purposes. The whole region, from the American boundary on the Columbia by Okanagan and the Shuswap Lakes, Kamloops and north-westward across the Fraser, to and beyond the Chilcoten Plains, is arid, and to a great extent only suited for a grazing country. Taking this section as a *whole*, it is only fit for pasture, but all the level portions on which water can be brought will produce enormously, as the soil everywhere is good, being only deficient in moisture. Owing to the light snow fall and the comparative mildness of the weather, cattle winter out without difficulty.

"The waggon road leaves this section at Clinton and passes over a very elevated portion as far as Soda Creek on the Fraser. This is a very rough section, but still it is far from being barren; much good land is scattered through it, but not continuously. It is rather a risky business to winter stock on these hills, but still it is done. The greater part of this tract is covered by forest, and hence has a greater rain and snow fall than the lower country. The spring, too, is much later, being nearly three weeks behind that of the Nicola Valley. The spring in the latter valley seems to be about as early as that on the Lower Fraser. Vegetation is about as far advanced on the 1st of May in the Nicola Valley as it is at Belleville, Ontario, on the 24th.

"In the vicinity of Quesnelle the land is comparatively good, and irrigation is unnecessary, although many are of the opposite opinion. Mr. Selwyn brought home with him wheat, oats, barley and timothy which were raised in the neighbourhood, and certainly they were as fine samples as could be produced anywhere.

"Taking a retrospective view of the country from this point, I must say that British Columbia does *not* present a field for the agricultural

immigrant at present, but will when her mining interests are considered of more importance than at present. British Columbia above the Cascades can *never* export her agricultural products with profit, and whatever is raised in the country must be consumed there. That there is enough good land to raise all the food necessary for a very large mining population is certain, and that the day will come when one will be there is just as sure.

"Between Quesnelle and Fort St. James, on Stewart's Lake, is a wide extent of country (180 miles) with a very diversified aspect, and a cool, moist climate. The Valley of the Nechaco River is very wide and perfectly level. On both sides of the river are beautiful prairies and poplar copse wood, and at the time we passed (June 15th) through it, everything looked beautiful and inviting.

"I cannot speak with certainty of the absence or occurrence of summer frosts, but if they should not be severe this would be one of the finest tracts (Nechaco Valley) in all British Columbia.

"The whole country above Quesnelle seems to have a cool, moist climate, and to be more like Quebec in its productions than Ontario. Fort St. James, on Stewart's Lake—the highest point in the district—has always been known to produce garden vegetables, potatoes, barley and oats, but whether wheat has ever been raised or not I am unable to say. All this region is an elevated plateau with broken, rocky hills at intervals, but scarcely anything which could be called a mountain. Should the railway pass as far north as the Neshaw, many fine settlements would spring up along the river.

"Labour is much higher than in Ontario, usual prices being from \$40 to \$60 per month. There is no more difficulty in cultivating land in British Columbia than in Ontario, but the price paid for the labour performed is too high. Where irrigation is required the expense must be greatly increased, but the yield is very great in such locations.

"The Chinese monopolize many lines of manual labour, and by so doing prevent the immigration of White labourers. They are the market gardeners, labourers of all descriptions, house servants, cutters of wood, laundry-men, etc., to the whole Colony. One result of this is that the country is not properly developed. These people are only sojourners in the land, and, like many others, remain only for a time and carry their gold away with them.

"What British Columbia wants is a class of men who are not above manual labour, and who have made up their minds to remain in the country and become permanent settlers. Such men can only be acquired by holding out proper inducements to them for settling in the country.

"That section spoken of as being west of the Cascades and including Vancouver and Queen Charlotte's Islands, is covered with, probably

one of the finest forests in the world. Chief amongst the trees is the Douglas Fir (*Abies Douglasii*), which is the chief forest tree, and which is used throughout the country for building purposes, and for export in the form of deals and spars.

"White Cedar (*Thuja gigantea*) is another giant, and in the valley of the Fraser and up the coast attains to an immense size. The Indians use this wood altogether in the construction of their houses, and in building those large canoes which are the wonder of the eastern people.

"The other trees are a species of Yew, another of Alder, two species of Fir (*Abies Menziesii* and *grandis*); two species of Pine (*Pinus contorta* and *monticola*); two species of maple (*Acer macrophyllum* and *circinatum*); Hemlock Spruce (*Abies Mertensiana*) is a common tree on the mainland; while a species of Oak (*Quercus Gayrrana*) is abundant on the Island, but has not been detected on the continent. An evergreen tree (*Arbutus Menziesii*) is quite common along the coast of the Island, and, both summer and winter, its foliage contrasts finely with that of the sombre-hued Douglas Fir.

"In the second, or arid, district, a Pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) takes the place of the Douglas Fir of the coast, and is a very valuable tree, growing to a large size, with clean trunk, and resembling the Red Pine of Ontario very much. The tops of the lower mountains and the sides of the higher ones support a heavy growth of Douglas Fir, but it is far from being the beautiful tree of the coast.

"The timber of the third region is not so good, and consists principally of Poplar and Black Pine (*Pinus contorta*) with occasional groves of Douglas Fir on the higher hills. Black and White Spruce with a little Balsam Fir make up the remainder.

"The soil in the valleys, whether they are narrow or wide, 'benches' or otherwise, is always good. The valleys are partly alluvium and partly the detritus washed down from the hills. Apparently there was a time when the rivers stood much higher than they do now, and the 'benches' which show along their sides were then about on a flood level with the river. Since then the river has successively broken through the barriers which confined it, and left these terraces ('benches') at various heights. The slopes of all the hills are more or less grassy, and the valleys along their base have scarcely any loose stone upon them in consequence.

"I was in Victoria from the 12th to 28th December, 1872, and from the 2nd to 14th May, last year. While I was in Victoria in 1872, a fall of snow and slight frost took place, and the papers came out next day with an account of the extraordinarily cold weather, and I was led to infer from that, that such weather was not common in winter. Jessamine, roses, and violets were in flower, and every-

thing betokened a mild winter. The summer on the coast is every thing that can be desired, being dry and pleasant.

"In the arid region the spring is about as early as on the coast; the winter is comparatively cold, with very little snow, and the summer is dry and hot. Summer frosts can do no harm in these regions.

"From Clinton upwards the winter is very cold with a considerable snowfall and frosts extending through the month of May, and possibly into June. I heard of no injury from frosts at Quesnelle or any point on the Fraser, but noticed frost on the grass on the 27th May, at or near Soda Creek. From this date until the 4th June, the weather kept cold, but there was no frost. On the 28th June at Macleod's Lake, Lat. 55° , there was a severe frost, and many wild flowers were injured, but nothing was hurt in the garden. This frost extended to St. John's, east of the mountains, but no further.

"One important point in connection with spring or summer frost should be kept in mind; that swampy soil is more liable to injury from frost than dry soil, and a frost occurring in a swampy region is no proof that the surrounding country is liable to suffer from such frost. We all know that in the vicinity of swamps we have slight frosts in many parts of Ontario even as late as the beginning of June, and numbers of farmers can point out spots in their wheat fields injured by them.

"I would expect spring frost in the upper region, but have no knowledge of the fact, other than what I before stated.

"I think that on the whole British Columbia has a very healthy climate, and one that would tend to long life.

"Various species of raspberries, currants, gooseberries, strawberries, and blueberries are found throughout the country. The Oregon grape (*Berberis aquifolium* and *nervosa*) extends all the way from Vancouver to Lat. 55° in the interior, and to Alaska along the coast.

"Perhaps there is no better place in the world for raising fruit than Victoria.

"Apples and pears of a very large size are produced in such abundance that the former can hardly be sold at any price. The orchards are all in the low wet grounds, and will begin to decay in a few years, whereas if they were planted among the rocks where the oak grows, the trees would live longer and probably produce better fruit. I can see no reason why grapes could not be produced in abundance on any part of Vancouver, if the summer temperature is high enough. After the railway is built Vancouver will send immense quantities of fruit into the interior, as it can be raised to any extent and of every kind.

"From the boundary line to Alaska there is not a bay, fiord or river that is not teeming with fish. Salmon are caught in great numbers, both in spring, summer and autumn. Last spring large quantities of fish were being caught at New Westminster for export. An establishment for the canning of salmon has been established there, and it is to be hoped that this is the beginning of a very prosperous business. Salmon ascend the Fraser all the way to Stewart's Lake, which they reach about the month of August; they likewise ascend the Skeena into the Babine Lake, and are caught by the Indians and Hudson Bay Company's people and dried for winter's use. The salmon of Babine Lake are both larger and fatter than those caught in Stewart's Lake, and are therefore brought across to supply Fort St. James with food in winter.

"Sturgeon 700 lbs. weight are often caught in the above-mentioned lakes, and every lake and stream in Upper British Columbia teems with trout of different species, besides many other varieties of less value.

"Of salt water fish I saw the 'Houlican' in the Fraser in myriads last spring. Many were lying dead along the river and served as food for various animals. Halibut were very plentiful in Victoria, and many other seafish. I believe the fisheries of British Columbia, if properly conducted, would eventually be as profitable as those of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

"About the island of Formosa, on the eastern coast of China, a current analogous to the Gulf Stream is observed moving to the north-east. It passes Japan, and part of it enters Behring's Sea and warms the northern part of Alaska, while the other part is deflected farther to the east and passes down the West Coast of America, carrying with it the heat necessary to produce the exceptionally warm climate of Vancouver and the West Coast generally. It is this stream which gives the heat and moisture that are the cause of the magnificent forests found from Alaska southwards. The forests of Norway and those of Western America are the product of the two great currents—the 'Gulf Stream' on the east and 'Kuro Siwo' on the west, and sceptics may rest assured that the value of the West Coast timber far exceeds that of the Eastern Provinces.

"Gold has been found in paying quantities at Okanagan on the American Boundary,—at Shuswap Lakes—at Cariboo—on the Ominica—on the Stickeen—and latterly at Cassiar, and an examination of the map will show that all this gold is produced from mountains lying between the Rockies and the Cascades. Copper, iron and silver have been found at various points in the Cascades, and coal is abundant on Vancouver and Queen Charlotte's Islands. I just mention these and ask: Are these all, or are they merely indications

of what is to come? After having travelled over 1,000 miles through British Columbia, I can say with safety that there will yet be taken out of her mines wealth enough to build the Pacific Railway. Consider that gold has been found in paying quantities, at various points, along a northwest line for more than ten degrees of latitude, before you decide that the foregoing statement is that of an enthusiast."

In addition to the above statements of Mr. Macoun it may be remarked that the Geological Survey in connection with the Pacific Railway have established that gold exists over the whole extent of the Province from the Cassiar Mines to the U. S. boundary. And recent quartz workings have developed great richness. The Minister of Mines has shown in his last report that the average number of miners engaged in the gold mines of the province is 3,171; the average earnings per man per year \$663; the yield in 1876 was nearly two million dollars; and the total yield from 1858 to 1876 was \$39,953,618. The output of coal in the year 1876 was 139,191 tons, which was rather less than the quantity sold. The coal of British Columbia is sought for in San Francisco on account of its superior excellence.

As respects lands, the following particulars are taken from a recent publication by the Agent General of British Columbia:

"The soil of British Columbia is at the disposal of the Parliament of the Province, not of the General Government as in the United States.

"*Public Lands.*—The Land Act of 1874 makes most liberal provision for the acquisition by settlers of land, either as Free Homesteads, or by purchase. Land can be secured against seizure.

"*Free Homesteads.*—Heads of families, widows, or single men of 18 years and upwards may obtain free grants of 320 acres eastward of the Cascade range of mountains, or of 160 acres in other parts of the Province. The settler selects his own land, records it in the office of the District Commissioner, the fee for which is two dollars, and at once enters upon occupation. After two years occupancy, and certain conditions as to improvements having been complied with, a Crown grant or conveyance will be made, the only expense of which will be five dollars—so that a farm of 320 acres, may be obtained in a beautiful and healthful country for about thirty shillings!

"*Sale of Surveyed Lands.*—Lands, the surveys of which have been duly made and confirmed by notice in the *Government Gazette*, are open for purchase at the rate of one dollar an acre—to be paid in one full payment, or in two annual payments of 50 cents per acre: payment to be made in two years from time of purchase.

"*Unsurveyed Lands.*—Persons desirous of purchasing unsurveyed, unoccupied, and unreserved Crown lands must first have the land surveyed by a surveyor approved by the Government.

“Tracts of land near the land actually occupied can be *leased for grazing purposes*, on terms designed to be liberal to the pre-emptor. Such leased land is liable to be ‘pre-empted’ by others, but, in that case, the lessee’s rent is reduced proportionately.

“Land covered with wild hay can also be leased in the above way, but not more than 500 acres of it to any one person, and not for longer than five years.

“Mining and timber leases will be named under their proper heads further on.

“Military and naval officers in Her Majesty’s service are entitled to free grants on certain conditions. The Agent-General will give information.

“*Homestead Act*.—Most important Act. If a settler have a wife and children, this Act must be dear to him; the farm and buildings, when registered, cannot be taken for debt incurred after the registration; it is free up to a value not greater than 2500 dollars (500*l*. English); goods and chattels are also free up to 500 dollars (100*l*. English); cattle ‘farmed on shares’ are also protected by an Exemption Act.

“Farm lands in private hands may be bought at almost any price, from 5 dollars (20*s*. English) to 40 dollars (8*l*. English) per acre, according to situation and improvement.”

CHAPTER XV.

FARMING AND STOCK BREEDING IN CANADA.

THE great strength as well as the great wealth of the Dominion of Canada rests in her soil: her minerals are of undoubted value, her fisheries are the finest in the world, her manufactures are not insignificant and must continue to increase,—yet, it is not on these she must chiefly rely for future greatness. She has one attraction greater than all others combined, and that attraction is her broad forest lands and her rich, rolling prairies. Agriculture is her strength.

Fortunately there can be no doubt as to the result. Though a young and new country, as compared with others, she is already known the civilized world over as a great corn-producing country. Her staples have a character and a standing abroad such as her people have no reason to be ashamed of.

There is no more independent man in the world than the Canadian farmer; he may not have so much wealth as some English farm-

mers, he may not be in a position to cultivate his land to such a degree of perfection, and he may not have many of the social advantages, yet, as a rule, he is a happier, a more contented, and a more independent man. His land is his own absolutely. His taxes are light; his family are well to do; he is the equal in every respect, (not unfrequently the superior) of the most successful persons in the towns near by.

In a new country like Canada it would be absurd generally to look for scientific farming as carried on in England. As land is abundant and labour scarce, a great breadth of land is cultivated, but in what high English farmers would consider a rough sort of way. This is the rule but there are exceptions. In the Province of Ontario there is a School of Agriculture, connected with a model farm, at which scientific and practical agriculture is taught. The result is a marked improvement of late years in the style of farming in some parts of the country. But there is much to be done yet in this direction. In too many instances the land is merely scratched over; and it speaks well for the character of the soil and climate that under such adverse circumstances such excellent fields are obtained.

There is no country in the world that offers more attractions to the English farmer than Canada. The climate is, on the whole, the same as he has been accustomed to, the characteristics of the soil are similar, the crops produced are such as he has been in the habit of growing. With a few exceptions, the style of farmwork varies but little; and in laws, language and customs he would be at home. He would find very little that was new and strange to him. In addition to all this Canada's nearness to the English market, and her direct connection therewith, constitute important elements in the success of the Canadian farmer. In the far west of the United States, where the chief crop is Indian corn, the cost of transportation to the sea-coast is so great that many farmers have a hard struggle to live, and frequently find it cheaper to use their corn as fuel than to carry it to market. Canada is only nine days' sail from Liverpool, and the means of communication are perfect. Not only do Canadian wheat, flour, butter and cheese find their way to England in large quantities, but even such perishable produce as apples are transported across the sea, and generally pay the shipper a good profit on the venture. Then, again, while the Australian meats find their way to England in tins, Canadian cattle, sheep, and horses are carried over alive, with as much ease and safety as are those of Ireland. It is also found that dead meat can be carried to the United Kingdom in compartments specially fitted on steamships, not only without deterioration, but with actual improvement.

As already pointed out, farm work in Canada does not differ widely from that of England. All that is new or strange may be

overcome in a few months. The seasons are similar, though, owing to the snow and frost, no work is done upon the land during the winter. At the same time it is anything but an idle time with the farmer and his men—the live stock has to be looked after, new land cleared, and grain carried to market.

The field crops that are produced are wheat, oats, barley, rye, indian corn, potatoes, turnips, mangel wurzel, peas, buckwheat, flax, &c. The garden fruits and vegetables are similar to those of England, except that tomatoes, melons, grapes, etc., will ripen in the open air in Canada. Thus the new-comer will find the crops nearly the same as he has been accustomed to cultivate. In the main, the work is similar. Machinery is largely in use; in fact, owing to the circumstance that the work is pressed into a shorter time than in England, and owing also to the scarcity of labour, more machinery is used in proportion to the population.

That farming pays in Canada is clear from the fact that more persons are engaged in it than in any other branch of industry. In 1871, out of 463,424 persons enumerated in the Province of Ontario, as engaged in industries, 228,708 belonged to the farming class; in Quebec there were 160,641, out of a total of 341,291; in New Brunswick 40,394, out of a total of 86,488; and in Nova Scotia 49,769, out of 118,645. In fact, nearly one-half of the people are engaged in agriculture.

A summer's tour through Canada will convince any reasonable man that farming must pay. The well-cleared fields, the herds of sleek cattle, the great barns and stabling, the substantial farmhouse, and the thrifty appearance of the people, all furnish abundant evidence of contentment and prosperity. Ask the farmer his experience, and, in nine cases out of ten, he will tell you that he came from the "Old Country" fifteen, twenty or thirty years before, with an empty pocket, a strong arm and a willing heart. He will tell you also that, in the early days of his settlement, he had to struggle, and toil, and labour, hard and long; that he had to face many a difficulty and endure much hardship; but he is hale and hearty now, enjoying, in ease and comfort, the well-earned reward of perseverance and industry. Others will again tell you that they brought out a little money with them, and that, through a proper use of that little, they now find themselves independent of the world. Of course there are those who fail at farming in Canada, but they are few and far between, and an enquiry into such cases would shew that, in nearly every instance, the failure was due to the unfitness of the individual himself for the pursuit and not to the country.

As set forth in another place, the very best class to settle in Canada are Old Country tenant farmers with a small capital. There is many a farmer paying as much each year in rent and taxes in Eng-

land as would purchase him the freehold of a good farm in Canada. Any man of experience having five hundred pounds sterling, or upwards, in cash, may safely try his fortune in the Dominion. Good, well-cleared farms, with all necessary buildings and improvements, may be purchased in any of the older counties. "Why is it," the reader naturally asks, "that these farms are to be purchased if farming pays so well?" The explanation is simple. In a great many instances—too many, in fact—the farmer brings his sons up as lawyers, doctors or merchants. They settle down in the towns or cities to the practice of these professions, and there they remain. In course of time the farmer dies or becomes too old for active duty, and thus the homestead, there being none of the family to work it, is either sold or rented. Though, as a rule, the farmer is the owner of his own land, farms may be leased at a reasonable rental. Sometimes a farm is worked on shares, one-half given to the owner and the other half to the tenant.

In addition to grain-growing, pastoral farming is now largely carried on in Canada. In many parts the land is specially suited for grazing purposes. Formerly there were only the local and American markets open to the Canadian stock breeder. This is no longer the case. Hundreds of cattle and large quantities of dead meat are shipped to England each year. This great trade is only in its infancy. It promises to assume large proportions in the near future, to the mutual benefit of Canada and the Mother Country.

In comparing Canada's present standing as a stock-breeding country with her standing twenty years ago, we find that her progress in this direction has been most remarkable. It is barely twenty years since the first herd of English thorough-bred short horns was brought to Canada. Previous to that time very little attention had been paid to stock raising. In many instances cattle were allowed to look after themselves. They roamed the forests in perfect freedom, and came home to the "clearing" when the cold weather set in. True, the oxen were worked at certain seasons, and did good service in clearing up the land; but for market purposes cattle added but little to the settler's income. It was the opinion of many persons in those days that stock breeding, as carried on in parts of England, could never be successfully carried on in Canada. The experience of the last few years shows that these persons were entirely in error. Though the number of farmers who have ventured on the experiment of stock breeding on a large scale is not great the test has been most thorough and complete in both Ontario and Quebec, and the result satisfactory.

Mr. Cochrane's farm in Quebec, and Bow Park in Ontario, furnish prominent examples of what may be done in this direction. The collection of cattle at the great stock breeding farms in Canada

is among the most valuable in the world. It is made up of the very best blood of the bovine aristocracy of England. Not many years ago there were no pure herds in the country; except the small species of cows in the French parts of Lower Canada, which were brought in chiefly from Bretagne, and possess the milking characteristics of the Alderneys. To-day, there are in Canada many herds with a pure and unbroken record extending back many generations.

It is a fact established beyond all doubt, that the famous short horns of England not only do well in Canada, but that the character of the stock actually improves in the new country. In not a few instances the off-spring of stock taken out from England has been carried over to the mother country and sold at high prices. At a recent sale in England a three-year old bull which brought the extraordinary price of three thousand six hundred guineas was of Canadian blood. The herds to be seen at the Provincial and other exhibitions are the wonder and admiration of experienced English stockmasters.

At a recent sale of live stock in Toronto, some extraordinary prices were realized. Surmise Duchess 5th brought \$2,700; Princess Maud brought \$3,000; Princess of Oxford 4th brought \$8,000; while Airdie Duchess was knocked down for the large price of \$18,000, or more than £3,600 sterling. There are many cattle in the country worth from £1,000 to £2,000.

Short horns are generally preferred, yet there are herds of Devons, Alderneys, Galloways and other breeds.

The best varieties of English sheep and pigs also do well in Canada.

Notwithstanding the high prices paid for aristocratic blood, ordinary cattle are much cheaper than in England. This is owing to the fact that hitherto the Canadian stockmaster had open to him only the local and the United States markets. This is no longer the case. A short time ago the experiment of sending live stock and dead meat to England was entered upon, and the result was so successful that there are now several firms engaged in the trade. The cattle are landed in England none the worse for the voyage, and sell readily at good prices; and the dead meat is rated at the highest standard. During the season of 1876 about two thousand head of cattle and a large number of sheep were carried from Quebec to England. The trade is still in its infancy. The result will be a considerable increase in the price of live stock in Canada before long. This will incline many farmers who have not hitherto done so to enter largely into stock raising. Where the land is suitable they cannot do better. For English farmers with capital, there is an excellent opening. It is as safe an investment as they could possibly make. The foot and mouth disease is unknown in the

country. The cattle thrive well, and are made ready for market at a cost trifling as compared with the cost in England.

It may also be mentioned that Canadian horses are now shipped to England in considerable numbers and at a very handsome profit to the dealer. The ordinary Canadian horse is a hardy, tractive, strong, healthy animal, and answers excellently for cabs, omnibuses, tram cars, and other such work. There are also horses of high blood in Canada.

CHAPTER XVI.

FRUIT GROWING.

A VERY important branch of farming in certain parts of Canada is fruit growing. It is very generally thought by persons not familiar with the country that, owing to the severity of the winter, fruits cannot be successfully cultivated except to a very limited extent, and at a great cost. There is no foundation in fact for such an impression. On the contrary, in the production of such kinds of fruit as belong to the temperate zone, Canada cannot well be surpassed. The character of the soil in many districts is suitable for the apple, plum, pear, etc., while in the hot summer sun the peach and grape reach maturity and develop fruit having many points of excellence. A hardy kind of grape, which has been successfully crossed into the European varieties, grows wild in the woods; the strawberry, raspberry, gooseberry and other small fruits grow in profusion in all the older provinces. The red plum is also indigenous to the soil.

In specially favoured regions, such as the Niagara district, peach orchards many acres in extent are to be seen. The peach crop is not always a successful one; generally speaking, there is a good yield every second year. Though it is anything but probable that Canada will ever rival European countries in the character of her wine, nevertheless her vineyards are increasing in number year by year, and good, wholesome wines are being made. Experience is all that is necessary to develop this into an important industry.

The best evidence we could have of Canada's character as a fruit growing country is furnished in her success in this direction at the Centennial Exhibition. The display made by the Province of Ontario was the finest at the show, surpassing all competition, which included nearly every State in the American Union, and astonishing persons who had looked upon Canada as a country of perpetual snow.

The Americans honestly admitted themselves fairly beaten by their northern neighbours. The following extract from an article in the New York *Graphic* shews the prominence Canada gained in this respect. Coming from an American source, it carries with it special weight:—

“Probably the finest show of various fruits is made by the Fruit Growers’ Association of Ontario, Canada, a society which has done much to promote and encourage the cultivation of fruits in North America. It was formed a number of years ago with this object in view, and has been extremely successful in all its undertakings. The membership includes more than 3,000 persons. Three meetings are held every year, at which the members interchange their views upon the various subjects connected with fruit-growing. These meetings are held in different parts of the Province of Ontario in order to be more convenient for members to attend, and once a year new and promising hybrids, trees, and plants are given to members, who are expected to cultivate them carefully, and report the results of their trial. A number of the members of this Society have achieved a reputation as careful hybridists, and the names of Arnold, Dempsey, Mills, and Saunders are held in deserved estimation throughout the pomological world. The best results of their labours are generously placed at the disposal of the Association, and new and promising varieties of fruits are soon widely and inexpensively scattered abroad and thoroughly tested.

“The society also publishes an annual report, embodying its transactions, and preserving such useful information with regard to fruit culture as they may be able to gather, and gives a copy of it to each of its members. In this manner many choice fruits and much useful information are disseminated among the members, hence it is that the fruits produced by them are generally noted for superiority and excellence.

“At the quarter centennial of the American Pomological Society in Boston, the Ontario Fruit Growers’ Association carried away not only silver medals for the best collections of plums, but also prizes for the peaches, grapes, and pears displayed in competition with the most noted fruit growers of the United States. Many people suppose that the climate of Canada is a perpetual winter, but nothing could be further from the truth. The climate is generally the same as New England or Northern and Central New York, and Ontario, from whence these fruits come, is the most fertile part of the whole Dominion.

“The present display occupies the entire north side of the Pomological Building, and is composed of 1,000 plates of apples, 200 plates of plums, 200 plates of pears, 90 plates of crab-apples, and 25 varieties of peaches, 153 plates of grapes, and a variety of nuts, including walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, hazel nuts, and peanuts. The

same Association, in July last, made a display of gooseberries, currants, raspberries and cherries, some of the first-named articles being an inch in length. They were highly commended by the judges, as no prize was competed for.

“One of the finest specimens of fruit exhibited is the Alexander, a beautiful clear red and white apple of large size. Another is the Kent Filbasket, a large obtuse pyramid, beautifully mottled with red on a yellow ground. The Virginia Sweet is a showy red apple, rather oblong in shape, and of large size. The Irish Peach Apple is a great beauty, as well as of fine quality, while the Duchess of Edinburgh is a very hardy apple, mottle red in colour, and of handsome appearance. It is good either for the kitchen or table, and is highly esteemed by connoisseurs. Sherwood's Favourite is a fine yellow and red, and Swayzie Pomme Grise is a hardy cinnamon russet of beautiful colour. There are remarkably fine specimens of the Snow Apple, which is a bright red outside and a pure white inside, and takes its name from the latter characteristic. Spur's Sweeting is a fine showy apple of rosy waxen colour, and the Chenango Strawberry is a beautiful red apple of conical shape. Many other specimens are shown, among which are thirty-one varieties of new French apples exhibited by James Dougall, of Windsor. All the foregoing specimens named are raised in large quantities in Canada, and thousands of barrels are annually exported from there to Great Britain and the United States. As a sample of the manner in which they will keep, a plate is shown of the growth of 1875, in which the apples are well preserved and of good appearance.

“One of the finest specimens of pears exhibited is the Flemish Beauty, which grows without a blemish, and is hardy as an oak; Sickles, Bartletts, Negleys, and the Belle Lucrative are also displayed in great quantities, of a quality that compare favourably with any others on exhibition.

“The plums displayed are remarkably fine, the most noticeable ones being the Columbia, Pond's Seedlings, Damsons, Gages, and the Lombard. The latter is a beautiful dark crimson, and is very prolific. Hundreds of bushels of these plums are sent every year to the United States, where they find a ready sale and are greatly esteemed.

“In peaches the Lord Palmerston is doubtless the largest shown. One of these was displayed which was over eleven inches in circumference, the qualities being a firm, white flesh with free stone. The Early Crawford's and other varieties are also very fine.

“In grapes, the Tokalon and many varieties of Rogers' hybrids are the most noticeable. The Autuchon, a beautiful white grape, and the Linley, light-coloured, and resembling the Catawba, attract much attention. Miller's Burgundy, a grape which grows very close

and thick, and the Delaware, a delicious variety, are also favourably known to fruit cultivators.

"These are but few of the many specimens displayed. It would be impossible, in a notice like this, to do justice to the entire collection. As a representative collection intended to exhibit the fruit from that section of the country between the Niagara river and Lake Huron, and from the Ottawa to the Detroit rivers it could not be surpassed. The arrangement and classification reflect much credit upon the officers of the Association, and especially upon the gentlemen who are in charge. It must be doubly gratifying to them that this very beautiful display of the fruits of the Province attracts such universal attention. Their exhibit has contributed much to the beauty and attractiveness of the pomological department, and they are to be congratulated upon the fruit-producing capabilities of their soil and climate, and the taste and enterprise of their fruit-growers."

With such facts as are contained in the above extract, let it not hereafter be said that Canada is a wilderness of ice and snow.

CHAPTER XVII.

DAIRY FARMING, ETC.

WITHIN the last few years great progress has been made in Canada in the way of dairy farming. Not long since the cheese manufactured in the country was not sufficient to supply the local demand; whereas there are now cheese factories by the score in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

"American" cheese, as it is all called, is well known in England; but very few people are aware of the fact that the best "American" cheese is made in Canada. In the window of a cheesemonger's shop in Ludgate Hill, London, Canadian Stilton and Canadian Cheddar are constantly exhibited, and so well do they suit the palates of Englishmen that many persons prefer them to the English articles after which they are named. The Canadian cheese is, in fact, the very best made on the American continent. The cattle are of the very best breeds, the pasture is excellent, and the work is cleanly and carefully done.

Great benefits have flowed to the farming classes through the opening of the cheese factories. Formerly the milk was in many instances given to the pigs, but now there is a market at the cheese factory for every quart of it. Though great strides have been made

during the last ten or fifteen years in cheese making, the industry is still in its infancy. Judging the future by the past this will shortly assume immense proportions and become one of Canada's great sources of wealth.

Butter making is also largely carried on in the Dominion. Millions of pounds are exported each year. The quality is excellent.

Near the large towns, market gardening is profitably carried on. A comparatively small capital is necessary, and with industry and perseverance, backed up by experience, a good income is assured. Like everything else, however, none but those who have had experience in Canada should attempt it.

Poultry raising is only beginning to be much looked after in Canada, probably because poultry is so cheap. In course of time, however, as the market extends, and as means are found of exporting fowls, geese and turkeys to England, heneries on a large scale will be established. The exportation has already begun.

Bee-keeping is profitably carried on in many parts of the Dominion.

These few points shew that what may be termed the smaller branches of farming are not neglected by the Canadian husbandman. Still much remains to be done in this respect.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CANADA AT THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

NOTHING could possibly be more creditable to the Dominion of Canada than the prominence and the praise she received for the high standing she occupied at the late Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. She fairly astonished the world, and from none did she receive warmer praise than from the Americans, who are her rivals in so many respects. At that great exhibition she was compelled to compete against the world; she had as rivals nations almost as old in generations as she is in years; and yet, in the face of such opposition, and side by side with such competitors, she well and nobly held her own, and carried off honours that many an older land might well be proud of.

Being an agricultural country it is not surprising that Canada should have received a share of the honours in that particular branch, even when competing against the rich agricultural States of the American Union. But her prizes were by no means confined to

agricultural products. She distinguished herself in manufactures, in minerals, in timbers, in her school books and even in fine arts. In fact for a young and a new country her success was something extraordinary, and must do much to remove the absurdly false impressions that prevail in Europe respecting her climate and soil. As we have shown in the chapter on "Fruit Growing," her display of fruit was one of the most attractive and best at the exhibition; while her grains and vegetables were remarkable for their excellence. Her machinery was in many respects second to none; her cattle were the admiration of all; and her manufactures were highly lauded.

In October, 1876, Earl Dufferin, Governor General of Canada, visited the Exhibition. On his return to Ottawa he was presented with an address of welcome by the citizens of that flourishing town. In replying thereto he referred to Canada's prominence at the Centennial in the following terms:—

"In conclusion, gentlemen, I cannot help adding one word of congratulation on the admirable appearance made by Canada at the Centennial Exhibition, whence I have just come. Whether we take into account the variety of her products, their intrinsic value, the degree to which they are destined to promote the expansion of our wealth, trade and commerce, or whether we consider the admirable method and completeness with which they have been displayed under the supervision of our Commissioners, we must be equally struck with the effective share which Canada has taken in enhancing the attractions of the Centennial show. There can be no doubt but that these proofs of our resources and of our prospects have made the most favourable impression upon our neighbours in the United States; in many respects they acknowledge, with a generosity which well becomes them, that we are their masters, and the many prizes we have taken away, especially in the agricultural competitions, have completely borne out their appreciation of your eminence. Indeed, I may say I am never allowed to enter the United States without being made to feel with what kindly feelings we are regarded by that great people whose own extraordinary development is one of the wonders of the age. Wherever I go I never fail to meet with the greatest courtesy and consideration, which I gladly recognize as a tribute, not to myself, but to the Canadian nationality I represent, whom the people of the States are always anxious to honour in my person. At no period in the history of the world have those bonds of sympathy and affection, by which the great Anglo-Saxon race are indestructibly united, been drawn closer or rendered more sensibly apparent than at the present moment. The many proofs given by England of her friendly feeling toward the people of the United States have found their crowning expression in the noble way she

has associated herself with the United States in celebrating the Centennial year of their existence as an independent community, and nowhere has her imperial dignity been more fitly or properly displayed than beneath the lucent roof of the Philadelphia Exhibition, as she sits enthroned amid her native treasures and surrounded by the crowd of loyal colonies through whose intervention she not only wields the sceptre in the four quarters of the world, but has everywhere built up free institutions and laid deep the foundations of an imperishable freedom. Facing her, in generous emulation, stands the United States, backed by the wealth of her virgin territories and the inventions of her ingenious artificers; and as you traverse the building from end to end one almost forgets to remember whether one be English, Canadian, Australian or American, from Africa or from India, in the proud consciousness that one is a member of that great Anglo-Saxon race whose enterprise has invaded every region, whose children have colonized two continents, whose language is spoken by a third of the human race, whose industry throngs the markets of the globe, and whose political genius has developed the only successful form of Parliamentary government as yet known to the nations of the earth."

Extracts from American authority, published in other parts of this book, show that Canada distinguished herself in cattle, fruit, etc. It is needless therefore to dwell on the subject.

The Prize List of the Centennial Exhibition is good proof of the progress that she has made in other branches of industry.

CHAPTER XIX.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR INTENDING SETTLERS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the opposition of a certain class in the Mother-Country, emigration to the Colonies has gone on without interruption for many years, and must continue to go on. The British Islands are already crowded with population, which the census returns show to be increasing at the rate of about a quarter of a million a year, notwithstanding the large emigration that has taken place, and the overflow of population must find an outlet. Since 1815 the vast number of 7,921,495 souls have left the United Kingdom to take up their abode in the Colonies or the United States; yet during the same period the population increased from less than twenty millions to close upon thirty-five millions.

In the face of this fact let us ask, What would become of the surplus population if it were not for emigration? Why there would hardly be elbow-room in course of time; labour would be cheaper than ever; and the workhouses, already too often over crowded, would require enlarging in order to accommodate the starving thousands. One might as well attempt to stem the torrent of Niagara as to stop the flow of emigration. England is a great civilizer; the mighty colonizer of the world, nature fitted her to play the part; and the work so grandly begun by the Cabots and others, nearly four centuries ago, must go on, no matter who opposes. This is part of England's destiny, the work that, as a nation, she must perform.

But setting aside the great question of England's mission, there are special and individual reasons why Englishmen should seek out homes for themselves in other lands. In the old countries labour, except in certain special conditions, is not so well paid as in the new; capital does not yield such large returns; competition is keener and sharper, and the opportunities for pushing one's way in the world are not so common. In many cases the father of a family in middle or perhaps past middle life, might not better his circumstances, and might have to submit to privations and hardships which he would probably escape in remaining in the old home; yet for the sake of his children he may submit. By planting them in a new home, in a young and growing country, he would give them better prospects of success, and place them within reach of opportunities they could not have in the Mother Country. The man without capital, but with strong arms and resolute will, may safely remove to a land where muscle is more in demand than money, and where industry is respected, no matter how humble may be the labourer. Every honest worker can stand erect amongst his fellow-men, in a country of vast yet undeveloped resources, demanding labour and perseverance, and offering to all comers the highest returns to every well-directed effort.

We shall presently show why Canada should be selected by natives of the British Islands as their future home; but, before doing so, let us here briefly refer to the sacrifices, disappointments and danger involved in undergoing great changes of climate: The emigrant from the central counties of England, from Holland or the Northern parts of Germany, to Northern Missouri, Southern Iowa and Nebraska, would go nearly one thousand miles south, or make a change in his climate as great as if he went from the British Channel to the Northern part of Africa or Palestine. He would also be compelled to change his entire mode of agriculture, and to grow crops such as he had never been accustomed to before. He would find himself south of the great wheat and grass growing country, and would

have to content himself with other sorts of grasses and Indian corn. Then, again, as most manufactures, especially heavy manufactures, are confined to the north, he would find himself beyond their latitudes, as the climates of the countries mentioned are too enervating to admit of the strenuous and long-sustained labour necessary in such industries. Commerce and manufactures being limited, there is necessarily less accumulations of wealth than in higher latitudes.

Health and vigour are also considerations of great weight in fixing on a permanent home in a new country. As has been shown in another place, Canada is a singularly healthy country. The man who goes there from the British Islands, from Germany, Northern France, Southern Russia, or Norway and Sweden, settles in a country with productions, industries and characteristics, in the main, similar to those to which he has been accustomed. He goes to the great wheat and grass growing zones of the New World. He goes to a climate such as he leaves behind. He goes to the regions destined to occupy on the American continent a position similar to that occupied by the countries we have mentioned on the European continent; that is to say, the region of the great staple productions of the Temperate Zone, the home of the chief manufactures and the centres of commerce and wealth.

Canada has an area greater than the United States, and with more agricultural land. It extends from the latitude of central Italy to the Arctic Ocean, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It has the climates of Europe from the Mediterranean to Norway and Sweden. Its shores are washed by three great oceans. It has the most prolific fisheries in the world. Look at it in whatever light you will, Canada offers more attractions to the emigrating classes of Europe, and more fully meets all their requirements, than does any other of the new countries.

If Canada is suitable for the French, the German and the Swede, how much greater are the attractions it offers to the native of the British Islands. As has been shewn in other parts of this work, Canada is thoroughly British. The emigrant from the United Kingdom will find his laws, language, manners and customs. To go to the Dominion from England is in fact little more than removing from one part of the Kingdom to another. In these days of steam the voyage is a short one, and the danger is reduced to a minimum; in fact, statistics show that one is as safe on a transatlantic steamer as an English railway train. Still, with all the attractions that Canada presents, it has its drawbacks as well as other countries. It is not a land that all classes should go to in the hope of doing well. Men cannot live in idleness there, any more than anywhere else. Nuggets of gold are not found in the streets. Everyone earns his bread by the sweat of his brow. The Canadians

are a nation of workers—a lazy man they despise—therefore, let the lazy man remain in Europe unless he be willing to shake off his droning habits and so become a worker in the hive of industry.

THE PROPER CLASSES TO SETTLE IN CANADA.

From what has already been said it will be seen that the industrious of all countries are welcomed in Canada. Englishmen Irishmen, and Scotchmen are specially suited to the conditions it offers. There they find themselves at home at once, in a land that is British, and amongst a people similar to themselves. A recent traveller in Canada says—“The Canadians are the English of the English.”

Yet, attractive as the country is, it would be wrong to advise indiscriminate emigration. It is unfortunately true that there have been many cases of failure and individual hardship, but these are the exception, and in nearly all cases they arise from the unfitness of the persons who suffer to emigrate at all. It is worse than folly, it is cruelty, to send a man to Canada, or to any other country, for whom there is no opening; not only does he suffer personally, but the country suffers also through the accounts he sends home of his hardships and want of success. One unfavourable letter does an amount of harm that one hundred favourable ones cannot remove. Therefore, those who promote emigration should exercise the greatest care and caution in advising those with whom they are brought in contact; while, on the other hand, intending emigrants should make due enquiry and be fully and completely satisfied as to their fitness before venturing to try their fortunes across the seas. Generally speaking, when a man is doing well at home, and sees his way to continue to do well, he should remain where he is. At the same time, though a man may be doing well in his own country, it may be advisable, for family considerations, for him to remove to one of the Colonies. In Canada, for instance, he may find better and more abundant opportunities for bringing up his children well and giving them a fair start in the world than are afforded in the thickly populated countries of Europe. As a recent writer says—“Above all things an emigrant should have good health, and be stout-hearted, prepared to do anything that comes to hand, and to adapt himself to the circumstances of the new country in which his lot is cast. He may have many things to learn and many to unlearn. Any man who is not willing to attempt this should not go to Canada. There the first element of success is work. It is the last country in the world for the idler or the dissipated. What the country wants above all things are resolute workers. The demand for such is practically unlimited.”

Being pre-eminently an agricultural country, the very best and

most suitable people to try their fortunes in Canada are farmers with capital. As has been shown in another part of this work,* farming in all its branches pays well. There are no more independent people in the world than the farmers of Canada. There are many small tenant farmers in England, living from hand to mouth, who are paying more in rents, rates and taxes each year than they could purchase a good improved farm for, out and out, in the Dominion; that is to say, their expenses in England for one year are greater than the cost of a good freehold in Canada. In every part of the country good, well-cultivated land, with dwelling, barns, stabling, etc., can be purchased on the most reasonable terms, or may be leased at a low rental. Such farms come into the market through the farmer's sons becoming professional men, merchants or traders; and thus, there being none of the family left to work it, the old homestead must be either rented or sold. With anything over £500 of ready money in his pocket the experienced Old Country farmer may go to Canada with the utmost confidence that he will better his condition and that of his family. Unsuccessful farming is almost unknown there. Men have failed through idleness, carelessness or dissipation, or through entering into outside speculations; but it would be difficult to find throughout the length and breadth of the land the honest and industrious farmer whose labours have not been crowned with success. In nearly all cases the Canadian farmer is his own landlord. The broad acres around his comfortable home are his own, absolutely and completely. His taxes are a mere nothing as compared with those of the old countries. He has every comfort that he can reasonably desire, and not a few of the luxuries of life. And, as he surveys his own fertile fields, he feels within him a spirit of freedom and independence such as is not enjoyed by the working farmer of any other country under the sun.

To the capitalist Canada presents many attractions. Safe investments can be made with the greatest ease, at much higher rates of interest than can be procured in England on similar securities. Municipal debentures, bank and other stocks, and other securities, can be readily purchased. Money invested in real estate and in building operations pays well; while first-class mortgages can be had, returning a per centage of interest very much higher than is paid in England. As living is much cheaper than in England, it will be readily seen that a man with a moderate capital would greatly improve his circumstances by settling in Canada.

The demand in Canada for farm and other labourers is practically

See chapters on farming and stock-raising.

unlimited, while the opportunities they have of improving their circumstances are very great. A late Canadian Minister of Agriculture, in writing on this subject says:—"There are very many thousands of persons throughout the Dominion who came to this country as labourers, without means, in fact, almost in a state of pauperism, and tenant farmers, with very little means, who have attained a state of comparative independence, being proprietors of their own farms, and having laid by sufficient means for their declining years, while they have educated their children, and settled them in conditions of ease and plenty. In fact, the inducements to emigrate to Canada are not simply good wages and good living among kindred people, under the same flag, in a naturally rich country, possessing a pleasant and healthy climate, but the confident prospect which the poorest may have of becoming a proprietor of the soil, earning competence for himself, and comfortably settling his children."

It is thought by many, and not unnaturally, that, because thousands of labourers go to Canada each year from Europe, there is a danger of the labour market becoming over-stocked. There is really no ground for this fear, for the simple reason that the farm labourers of to-day are the farmers of the near future. In other words, the labourers do not long remain servants. In the course of a few years they either rent small farms, or go back into the bush, take up a free grant of two or three hundred acres and proceed to hew out a home for themselves. With ordinary industry and perseverance they soon become independent, their farm grows and flourishes and increases in value, and they now find it necessary to hire labour to assist them in the work of cultivation. This system is going on, year in and year out, a greater area of land is constantly being brought under cultivation, and thus the country is able to absorb thousands and tens of thousands of labourers annually. The years 1875 and 1876 were exceptionally bad ones in a business point of view. Commercial depression prevailed over the whole continent of America, yet the Minister of Agriculture, in his annual report for 1875, says:—"The bulk of the immigrants brought to Canada by the exertions of the Department were agricultural labourers and their families; and it may be generally stated that all of those who went to the country found ready and continuous employment at good wages. The agents of the Department at Kingston, Toronto and London, (Ont.) report that a much larger number of immigrants of this class could have been employed in Ontario than actually came." The demand for labourers of this class is always great; experienced gardeners also do well.

Amongst the trades most in demand are boot and shoe makers, tailors, carpenters, cabinetmakers, masons, bricklayers, printers,

millers, butchers, etc. Still it would be well for all such persons to be well advised before leaving home; as, through some temporary depression, they might experience difficulty in procuring work. Persons accustomed to work in cotton mills and large factories generally should never go out unless under a special engagement. It is generally safe to follow the advice of friends who are already in the country and have had sufficient experience to warrant them in giving an opinion.

Domestic servants are everywhere in demand at high wages. Housemaids, cooks, laundresses and nurses find ready employment in almost any part of the Dominion.

Miners earn better wages than in Great Britain; but the demand is limited, and none should go unless engaged before leaving, or advised to do so by friends already there.

It will be seen from what we have just said that Canada is a country of and for workers—none others are wanted. Idlers (unless they have money to live on), all persons accustomed to light employment, lawyers, doctors, clerks, shopmen, teachers, etc., should not go to Canada unless to places previously engaged. There are no openings for them. The home supply meets the demand. Such persons, if they went, might have to perform manual labour for a living, and for which, as a rule, they are totally unfitted.

CHAPTER XX.

WHEN AND HOW TO GO TO CANADA.

THE spring or summer is the best time of year to go to Canada. Strangers should never go there in the winter with the intention of becoming permanent residents, unless under the advice of friends already in the country, whom they are going to join. The earlier in the spring one gets there the better. By leaving home about the middle of April, when the steamships commence running to Quebec for the season, the emigrants will arrive at a time when labour is in general demand.

Farmers who go to Canada with means, and who intend to purchase farms on their own account, should not close a bargain till

they have had a good look around.' Each one should deposit his money in a Government Savings Bank or in one of the Chartered Banks, where it will be perfectly safe and drawing interest. He should spend a year in the country parts; and it would be all the better for him in the end if he were to engage himself for the summer to an experienced farmer. The knowledge thus attained would stand him in good stead when on land of his own. Though land is often transferred without much formality, it is always the safest course to procure the services of a lawyer before concluding a deed.

So far as the labourer is concerned, his first object should be to procure work. He should keep clear of the large towns where he is liable to be led into temptation or to waste his money in idleness. Let him in all cases be guided by the advice of the government agents with whom he is brought in contact, and he will not be likely to go wrong.

Though the highest wages are paid during harvest, he should not wait for that busy season; his great object should be to get engaged by the year, so as to be sure of a comfortable home and steady wages during the dull as well as during the busy season. He should bear in mind that until he gets into the ways of the country he is worth much less to the farmer than he will be afterwards, and should therefore be careful not to make the common mistake of refusing reasonable wages when offered him on his first arrival in the country. These remarks apply to the tradesman and mechanic as well as to the farm labourer.

All routes by United States ports (Portland excepted) should be avoided, and steamships should be chosen in preference to sailing vessels. There are several lines of steamers running direct to Quebec, to which we shall refer more fully presently. These steam-lines have agents in all parts of England, Ireland and Scotland, and also in most of the large continental cities. In all cases it is best to consult the nearest local agent, who will readily give every information in his power respecting rates, times of sailing, etc., and will also furnish the applicant with pamphlets on Canada free of charge. If there be no local agent, application should be made direct to the Canadian Emigration Agent, Canada Government Building, 31 Queen Victoria street, London, E. C. Under any circumstances it is always best to procure one's ticket before leaving home, as a place in the ship is thus secured, and much trouble, annoyance and confusion at Liverpool are avoided. Though passengers may book through to any inland town on any of the main lines of railway, it is preferable to book only to Quebec, at which port all necessary information will be given by the government agent or the railway officials.

STEAMSHIP LINES—ADVICE ABOUT SAILING.

As stated, previously, there are several regular lines of steamships running between Great Britain and Canada. We shall now proceed to give some information relating thereto, together with a few words of advice for the benefit of persons intending to sail.

The Allan steamships sail from Liverpool for Quebec every Thursday during the summer, calling at Londonderry (Ireland) the following day for mails and passengers. During the winter months these vessels go to Halifax, whence the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railway conveys passengers to all parts of Canada.

The Allan steamships also sail from Glasgow for Quebec every Tuesday during the summer months. The Allan steamships have also a line which connects with Newfoundland.

Steamships of the Dominion Line sail from Liverpool for Quebec every Wednesday during the summer; and the steamships of the Dominion Line and also the Beaver Line, under a recent arrangement, sail weekly to Portland in the winter time.

The Temperley Line steamships sail from London for Quebec, calling at Plymouth, every alternate Thursday.

Passengers of every grade on all of these vessels are provided with an abundance of cooked provisions; but steerage passengers must provide their own beds and bedding and eating and drinking utensils, which can be procured in Liverpool before sailing for a few shillings. First-class passengers are allowed 20 cubic feet; intermediate passengers, 15 cubic feet; and steerage passengers, 10 cubic feet of luggage free. All excess will be charged for.

As we have already said, the passenger should procure his ticket before leaving home either from an authorized agent of the line he intends sailing by or through the Canadian Emigration Agent in London. It is of the utmost importance also that every member of his family should be in good health, as they will be examined by a medical officer before embarking, and should any infectious disease be discovered the family will not be allowed to sail. Each ship has a medical officer on board, and in case of illness during the voyage he attends to the patients and prescribes for them free of all charge.

The following instructions are taken from a recently issued emigration pamphlet:

As soon as the passenger gets on board he should read the rules he is expected to obey whilst at sea. He will find them hung up in the steerage; and should do his best to carry them out, and to be well behaved and keep himself clean, as this will add much to his own comfort and good health, as also to the comfort and health of others.

If he have any grievance or real cause of complaint during the passage, he should go and make it known at once to the captain. If he have right on his side he will no doubt get justice; but if he does not, his having applied to the captain will strengthen his case should it be found necessary to take proceedings against the ship on arrival in Canada.

The law holds the master of the vessel responsible for any neglect or bad conduct on the part of the stewards or any of the officers or crew.

Any complaint should be made, immediately on landing, to the Government Immigration Agent at the port, who will take immediate proceedings, if necessary, to obtain redress.

The arrangements are, however, now so perfect for securing comfort and speed on the great ocean steam-lines, that complaints are seldom or never heard. The rules herein stated were really made for a state of things that no longer exists.

All boxes and luggage should be plainly marked with the passenger's name, and the place he is going to. They will be stowed away in the hold of the vessel; so whatever is wanted on the voyage should be put into a trunk, carpet bag or small box, which the passenger will take with him into his berth.

Emigrants are often induced to make a clean sweep and part with everything they have before leaving the old country, because it is said the charges for excess of luggage are so large that they would come to more than the things are worth. Now there are many little household necessities which when sold wouldn't fetch much, but these same things if kept would be exceedingly valuable in the new country or the bush, and prove a great comfort to the family as well. It is not, therefore, always advisable to leave them behind; they may not take up much room, and the cost of freight would be little compared to the comfort they will bring. The personal effects of emigrants are not liable to customs duty in Canada. Excess of luggage (unless very bulky) is seldom charged for on the Canadian Railways.

Lay in as good a stock of clothes before leaving home as you possibly can. Woollen clothing and other kinds of wearing apparel, blankets, house linen, etc., are cheaper in the United Kingdom than in Canada. The emigrant's bedding, if it is good should be brought; and if he has an old pea jacket or great coat he should keep it by him, for he will find it most useful on board ship.

Agricultural labourers need not bring their tools with them, as these can be easily got in Canada, of the best description, and suited to the needs of the country.

Mechanics are advised to bring such tools as they have, particularly if specially adapted to their trades.

Both classes must, however, bear in mind that there is no difficulty in buying any ordinary tools in the principal towns at reasonable prices; and that it is better to have the means of purchasing what they want, after reaching their destination, than to be hampered with a heavy lot of luggage on their journey through the country. It must also be borne in mind that the tools bought in Canada will likely be specially adapted to the use of the country.

Farmers and others with means going out as saloon passengers, sometimes take with them the greater portion of their household furniture, bedsteads, tables, pianos and other heavy and cumbersome articles. Nothing could be more absurd than this. The cost is very great, the articles are liable to be damaged on the voyage; and, even should they reach Canada uninjured, many of them will be found to be out of place and next thing to useless. All heavy household furniture should be sold off; it is much better to make a clean sweep of it and to go out, so to speak, "in light marching order." Furniture of all kinds can be bought in Canada as cheaply as in England. The pianos made in Canada are second to none. Everything in the way of house furnishings is to be had at reasonable prices, and much better suited to the country than the English-made articles.

By following out the advice given above one may go to Canada with ease and comfort. The voyage is a short one, from eight to ten days; the steamships are of the very best class, and the wants and welfare of the passengers are carefully and constantly looked after. In fact, it is little else than a pleasure trip on a large scale.

CHAPTER XXI.

RATES OF WAGES, COST OF LIVING, RENTS, CLOTHING, &c.

THE commercial and industrial crisis which has affected so large a portion of the world, set in, with severity, in Canada, in 1874, and naturally very much deranged the rate of wages; which is still very much unsettled. At the time this disturbance began the following wages were paid:—

	DAILY.				MONTHLY.			
	Currency.		Sterling.		Currency.		Sterling.	
	\$ c.	\$ c.	s d.	s d.	\$ c.	\$ c.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Farm Servants, male (with board)....	0 50	to 1 00	2 3	to 4 1	10 00	to 20 00	2 1 0	to 4 2 0
do female do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 16	5 to 2 1 0
Dairy Maids .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 00	to 10 00	0 16	5 to 2 1 0
Domestic Servants.. do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00	to 12 00	0 12	4 to 2 9 3
Cooks .. do ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 00	to 15 00	0 16	5 to 2 1 7
Bakers.....	1 25	.....	5 1	.....	12 50	to 15 00	2 11	4 to 3 1 7
Blacksmiths.....	1 00	to 2 00	4 1	to 8 2				
Bookbinders.....	1 00	to 1 50	4 1	to 6 1				
Bricklayers.....	1 50	to 2 50	6 0	to 10 2				
Cabinetmakers.....	1 25	to 2 00	5 1	to 8 2				
Carpenters.....	1 25	to 2 50	5 1	to 10 2				
Coopers.....	1 50	to 2 00	6 0	to 8 2				
Gardeners.....	1 25	to 1 75	5 1	to 7 2	\$120 per an.		24 13 1	per ann.
Machinists.....	1 50	to 2 50	6 0	to 10 2				
Masons.....	1 50	to 3 00	6 0	to 10 2				
Millers.....	1 50	to 2 00	6 0	to 8 2				
Painters.....	1 25	to 2 00	5 1	to 8 2				
Plasterers.....	1 25	to 2 50	5 1	to 10 2				
Plumbers.....	1 25	to 2 50	5 1	to 10 2				
Ropemakers.....	0 75	to 1 50	3 1	to 6 0				
Saddlers and Harness Makers.....	1 25	to 2 50	5 1	to 10 2				
Shoemakers.....	1 00	to 2 00	4 1	to 8 2				
Tailors.....	1 25	to 2 00	5 1	to 8 2				
Tanners.....	1 00	to 1 50	4 1	to 6 0				
Tinsmiths.....	1 25	to 1 75	5 1	to 7 2				
Wheelwrights.....	1 25	to 2 00	5 1	to 8 2				
Ship Carpenters.....	0 75	to 2 50	3 1	to 10 2				
Ordinary Labourers.....	1 00	to 1 50	4 1	to 6 0				

As regards female domestic servants there is still no appreciable difference in the range given in the above table. But the rates for farm (male) servants may now be quoted from \$8 to \$16, instead of \$10 to \$20 as above. There may be cases in which the higher rates are given in the case of superior men; and even still higher wages than the quotations during the specially busy months. The rates of wages of artisans and mechanics have been very fluctuating within the ranges above given, but seldom, except in some special trades, reaching the higher limit; and the quotations may still

remain. The wages for ordinary or common labourers may be stated at 80 cents to \$1 per day. The latter has been a very common rate.

It may be generally remarked that, since the depression began, the class of mechanics and artisans and labourers in towns have been cautioned to use great care before emigrating, as considerable numbers, not only in Canada, but over the whole continent of North America, have been thrown out of employment, from the stoppage or reduction of accustomed industries.

These remarks have not applied in Canada to the class of agricultural labourers. These, and farmers with small capital, have had the very best prospects open to them, even during the crisis. In fact, men to make the land give its increase and develop the mineral resources of the country, are a standing need in Canada.

As respects the cost of living, it has gone down with the depression of wages. The following are given as average retail prices of provisions. Of course there may be in some of the items fluctuations; but the quotations are based on actual average prices in the old Provinces:—

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
Bacon, per lb	0	13	Ham, per lb	0	15
Bread, best white, Brown.....	0	13	Do., Shoulders, per lb	0	12
Butter, salt	0	20	Herrings, per barrel.....	3	00
Do., fresh	0	25	Mustard, per lb.....	0	30
Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, per lb ...8	to	12	Milk, per quart.....	0	06
Beer, per quart.....	0	10	Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.....	3	00
Candles, per lb	0	10	Pepper, per lb	0	30
Cheese, do.	0	15	Potatoes, per bushel	40	to 50
Coffee, do.	0	30	Rice, per lb.....	0	05
Corn Meal, per 100 lbs.....	3	00	Soap, yellow, per lb.....	0	05
Eggs, per doz.....	0	20	Sugar, brown.....	0	10
Flour, per barrel, 1st quality.....	6	00	Salt, per bushel.....	0	50
Do. do. 2nd do.	5	50	Tea, black.....	0	80
Do. Buckwheat, per 100 lbs...	3	00	Do. Green.....	0	80
Fish, dry or Green Cod, per cwt....	3	00	Tobacco, per lb.....	1	00
Firewood, per cord.....	5	00			

The following are quotations of average prices of clothing:—

	\$	c.	\$	c.		\$	c.	\$	c.
Coats, under, Tweed.....	8	00	to	10	00	Flannel, per yd....	0	30	
Do. over, do	10	00	to	12	00	Cotton Shirting, do	0	12	
Trowsers, do	4	00	to	6	00	Sheeting, do	0	25	
Vests, do	2	00	to	3	00	Canadian Cloth, do	1	00	
Shirts, Flannel.....	1	00	to	0	50	Shoes, Men's, per pair.....	2	00	to 4 00
Do. Cotton.....	1	00				Boots, do	4	00	to 6 00
Do. under, "wove".....	1	00				India Rubber Overshoes,			
Drawers, woollen, "wove." 1 00						Men's.....	1	00	
Hats, Felt.....	2	00	to	3	00	Shoes, Women's.....	1	00	to 2 00
Socks, worsted.....	0	50				Boots, do	2	00	to 4 00
Do. Cotton.....	0	25				India Rubber Overshoes,			
Blankets.....	3	00	to	6	00	Women's.....	0	75	

Generally speaking, the cost of clothing is cheaper in the Old Country than in the New, and provisions cheaper in the New than the Old ; but the difference in the cost of clothing at the present time is not much ; and the emigrant is not advised to burden himself by the purchase of articles of which he is not in immediate need.

The cost of board for immigrants may be stated to average about \$3 (12s. stg.) per week ; and the rent of houses for working men from \$5, (£1 stg.) to \$8 (£1 12 stg.) per month, according to size and locality. There are of course higher and lower prices than these quotations. Living is much cheaper in Canada than in the United States.

As regards employment, the newly arrived immigrant, without means, is generally advised to take the first offer made to him until he becomes acquainted with the ways of the country. And the inducement, as before explained, to come to Canada, is not simply higher wages and good living among kindred people under the same flag, in a naturally rich country, possessing a pleasant and healthy climate ; but the confident hope which the poorest may have of becoming a landowner, and while securing a competence for himself, comfortably settling his children in a manner he could not hope to do among the crowded population of the old world.

CHAPTER XXII.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

THOUGH they have to face hard work, and though oftentimes compelled to deny themselves many a little comfort, the social condition of the Canadian people is generally a happy one. Professor Goldwin Smith, who has resided in Canada for many years, and who is well known as a close observer of men and things, expresses the opinion that "there are no happier nor more contented people in the world than the agricultural population of Canada." This remark applies to the French of Quebec as well as to the English, Irish, Scotch, German and native Canadians of the other provinces. Most undoubtedly, during the first few years of his life in the back-woods, the settler has to put up with many privations, to face great difficulties, and to endure not a few hardships ; yet even in this state, while hewing out a home for himself in the forest, he is blessed with a feeling of independence and of unfettered freedom which the labour-

ing classes of older countries seldom enjoy and can hardly understand. Though his home may be poor and lowly, he has the proud consciousness that it is his own, and that the hills and plains around it are his and his alone. He fears no landlord, and as for the tax gatherer his visits are few and far between, and his demands are easily supplied. With gun in hand the settler may roam the forests over; game keepers are unknown; the beasts and the birds are common property; he is free to shoot what he will without begging any body's permission; and to keep his gun he pays no license. The lakes and rivers are as free as the forests; and he therefore fishes where he will and when he will. The only restrictions are those imposed by general laws against destroying game and fish during their breeding seasons. Thus though his life is a life of toil and struggle, the Canadian backwoodsman is as free and as independent as man can be, while not unfrequently he has on his table as an ordinary dish delicacies from the forest or the stream that gold could scarce purchase in Europe.

Improvement and progress go on around him. Roads are made, villages grow up, post offices are opened, schools and churches are established, and if he be industrious he keeps pace with the general advancement. By degrees field after field is added to the clearing, until in course of a few years what was the primeval forest has become a fertile farm, each recurring year smiling with a rich harvest of golden grain. The old log hut has given way to a substantial mansion, with its well-kept garden and its wide-spreading orchard. The log sheds have been replaced by great frame barns and stables, flocks and herds fatten on the rich pastures, and the entire surroundings bespeak comfort, contentment and prosperity. This is no overdrawn picture, but is the experience of thousands who left the Mother Country and sought a home in Canada. Of course success does not follow in every instance; yet the exceptions only serve to establish the rule. Men are unfortunate in Canada as in other countries; still with industry, application, perseverance and sobriety (the latter is not the least important quality) the man who undertakes to make a home for himself in a Canadian forest, or on a Canadian prairie, is almost certain to have his labours crowned with complete success.

The Earl of Dufferin, Governor General of Canada, than whom no man has had better opportunities of judging, thus speaks of the condition of Canadian settlers:—

“Much depends upon the individual training, capacity, health, conduct, and antecedents of each several emigrant. . . . But this, at all events, I may say: wherever I have gone I have found numberless persons who came to Canada without anything, and have since risen to competence and wealth; that I have met no one who did not gladly acknowledge himself better off than on his first arrival; and that amongst thousands

of persons with whom I have been brought into contact, no matter what their race or nationality, none seemed ever to regret that they had come here. This fact particularly struck me on entering the log huts of the settlers in the more distant regions of the country. Undoubtedly their hardships have been very great, the difficulties of climate and locality frequently discouraging, their personal privations most severe, yet the language of all was identical, evincing without exception, pride in the past, content with the present, hope in the future.

Probably the agricultural labourer who comes to this country from Norfolk or Dorchester will have to work a great deal harder than ever he worked in his life before, but if his work is harder he will find a sweetener to his toil of which he could never have dreamt in the Old Country, namely, the prospect of independence—of a roof over his head for which he shall pay no rent, and of ripening corn fields round his homestead which own no master but himself. Let a man be sober, healthy and industrious, let him come out at a proper time of the year, let him be content with small beginnings and not afraid of hard work, and I can scarcely conceive how he should fail in his career.”

Where all belong to or have sprung from the working classes, as in Canada, labour is respected, and there is an equality actual as well as felt, which those accustomed to the class distinctions of European countries cannot well understand. It is not at all unusual for the farmer and his family to sit at meat with his labourers and the domestic servants. In many cases the farmer's children—the grown up as well as the younger ones—are called by their Christian names by the servants. This old Canadian custom may by many be looked upon as too levelling; yet in experience there is nothing repugnant about it, and old country people soon become accustomed to it. We are speaking now, let it be understood, of the habits and customs of the farming classes, not, however, without exceptions, especially in the older settled portions of the country. In towns and cities, as a rule, servants know and keep their proper positions in the household.

Though the farmer and his men, generally speaking, are compelled to work hard during the spring, summer and autumn months, their lives are not by any means one unbroken round of toil. All classes of the Canadian people have their seasons of pleasure, their in-door and out-door amusements. In the summer there are picnics, school and church *fêtes*, excursions by land and water, and other holiday pleasures as in England. Cricket, lacrosse and other field sports are largely indulged in; while of fishing and shooting there is an abundance in the proper seasons. In the way of winter pastimes there are sleighing, skating, curling, etc., for the open air, while the domestic amusements are similar to those of England, with the addition of “quilting” and other “bees,” at which the young people meet and combine pleasure with industry. In the way of more intellectual recreations there are lectures, readings and concerts. Nearly every town has its Mechanics Institute with library and

reading room attached. Night schools are commonly open in the rural districts during the winter months. Bear, wolf, fox, deer and coon hunting furnishes grand sport for those who are fond of it. Those who fancy that the Canadians work so hard that they forget to play are very much mistaken. They take their amusements as other people, and enjoy them most heartily, especially in the winter, when the bracing and exhilarating atmosphere tends to elevate the spirits and to sharpen one's appreciation of innocent fun and harmless though often exciting amusement.

Mr. John McMullen in his "History of Canada" speaks of the social condition of the Canadians in the following terms :

"The agricultural community, as a rule, own the soil in fee simple, and which is only liable to a small annual tax for municipal purposes. * * *. The people are essentially self-governed. The county magistrate is usually an intelligent farmer or a village shopkeeper. The municipal or township councillors who impose the taxes and control county matters, are drawn from the same classes, and which likewise constitute the bulk of the grand jurors at the semi-annual courts of assize. * * * *. The most elevated in condition cannot afford to disregard a neighbour however humble, and finds that an affable demeanour and courteous manners are indispensably necessary to a comfortable intercourse with the community in which he resides. Abundance of employment and well paid labour raise even the ordinary workman, if he is at all industrious, above the accidents of want, and impart to him a feeling of genuine independence. As a necessary consequence of this state of things, serious crime is very rare in the rural districts, and a few rustic constables suffice to preserve order, while assize courts are frequently held in county towns, representing an adjoining population of from fifty to eighty thousand souls, at which the criminal calendar does not contain half a dozen names.

"But despite the social equality which prevails in Canada, and which permits of only a very slight distinction between the various classes of the community, its people are no lovers of extreme democracy, and are not by any means republicans in principle. They level down to themselves and no further. Scarcely a man can be found who will advocate the exercise of the elective franchise without a property or rental qualification; and almost the whole community, whatever may be their party designations, are essentially conservative in their opinions and feelings, and opposed to violent organic changes of any description. The majority of the agricultural population of Ontario* may be regarded as a body of small gentlemen farmers, who possess comfortable homes, eat and drink of the fat of the land, dress well, and ride to church and market in handsome spring waggons and carriages; but who, at the same time, owing to the high value of labour, are obliged to aid in working their own estates. The progress of this class during the last twenty years in acquiring all the solid comforts, and not a few even of the luxuries of life, has been very great. Agricultural labour-saving machines have materially lightened their toil, and enabled them to devote more time to the improvement of their farms and their houses. A vast amount, however, remains to be accomplished in this direction before the rude bush-farming of the old backwoods' generation is

* This remark applies with equal force to the farmers of the Dominion generally.

entirely abandoned for the more scientific and profitable systems now becoming an absolute necessity in this country." *

As times goes on improvements take place. There are few parts of the older settlements of Canada in which improved agricultural machinery is not in use; in fact, in proportion to the population, there are more reaping and mowing machines used in the Dominion than in England.

CHAPTER XXIII.

WHERE TO PITCH ONE'S TENT.

THE experienced farmer with ready money could hardly make a mistake in settling down in any of the older Provinces; still there are places offering special attractions, and such places it should be the earnest endeavour of the intending settler to discover. It is, unfortunately for themselves, too often the case that new comers will neither ask nor accept the advice of those who have been in the country for many years, perhaps all their lives. Looking upon the Canadians as "mere colonists," the Englishman thinks that, as a matter of course, he must know better how to act and what to do with his money than they can possibly know; entirely oblivious of the fact that his experience and training were received nearly three thousand miles away, and under circumstances as widely different as they well can be from those which surround him in the new world. Then again, not a few fancy that every word of advice is given from some unworthy and improper motive. They look with suspicion upon those with whom they are brought in contact in the way of business; and act as if they fancied that every man they met was a swindler. It is only right and natural that new comers should be careful and cautious in business transactions; yet it is possible to carry caution to an absurd extreme. The Canadians as a people are as honest, as upright, and as straightforward in business transactions as the people of any other country under the sun. They come of a stock jointly proud of their commercial morality, and have inherited that pride as well as its cause.

* The edition of Mr. McMullen's "History of Canada" from which we quote was published in 1868. Since then, vast improvements have been made in every part of the Dominion in the direction he indicates. In the older settlements machinery is of almost universal use, and scientific farming is largely carried on, as is set forth in other parts of this work.

No matter which Province the farmer goes to, his first move, unless he have friends there, by whose advice he is to be guided, should be to place himself in communication with the agent of the Government. He will find Government agents in the following places:—In Nova Scotia, at Halifax; in New Brunswick, at St. John; in Quebec, at Quebec (city), Montreal, and Sherbrooke; in Ontario, at Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton and London; in Manitoba, at Winnipeg and Dufferin. At these agencies information is given not only about public lands, but also relative to improved farms for sale. The agents being thoroughly acquainted with the various agricultural districts in their respective Provinces are in a position to give much valuable information. Their statements may be accepted with every confidence, for, as officials of the Government, it is their duty to assist and aid the new comer by every means in their power. Frequently they accompany the intending purchasers to the farms offered for sale, have them shewn over the land; and, if necessary, introduce them to a local solicitor who will see that the purchase is properly and legally completed. The leading newspapers very frequently contain advertisements of farms to be sold. In looking after such, the intending purchaser may again solicit the advice and assistance of the nearest Government agent. By these means dishonest dealing, even were such probable, is guarded against, and the purchaser is protected in every possible way, and may with confidence select a spot upon which "to pitch his tent."

The capitalist going to Canada with the intention of seeking investments for his money should in the first place take up his residence in some one of the chief centres of trade. While seeking special investments he can place his money at interest in one of the chartered banks, or purchase government securities. In either case he can command the use of his money at any time when he sees an opportunity of making a better investment. It is hardly necessary to advise a business man to secure the services of a respectable solicitor before loaning his money on mortgage, or risking it in any branch of trade or manufactures.

Those who wish to invest money in mines will find fields in Nova Scotia and British Columbia. As we have shown in another chapter, there are valuable mineral deposits in every Province of the Dominion. These will undoubtedly be turned to good account in course of time; and some of the mines have already been worked with profit. Some of the silver mines in the Lake Superior region are paying well; and there is every reason to believe that other ventures well managed by experienced men, and having sufficient capital to carry on the work thoroughly, would receive a fair and probably a large interest on the investment.

Stock raising is assuming such proportions in Canada that it is high time Europeans of experience and possessing capital turned their eyes in that direction. In another place particulars are given as to this important branch of agriculture. Intending farmers should as a first step, consult the nearest Government agent. He will tell where the best grazing lands are, their cost, the value of stock and all other information. Guided by his advice, as well as by his own observation, the stock raiser need not be long in selecting a place upon which to "pitch his tent."

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

IN preceding chapters some general directions are given for the guidance of different classes of settlers. In the present we propose to lay some special facts before the reader relating to a particularly favoured district.

The experienced farmer with a few hundred or a few thousand pounds in bank cannot well make a mistake in settling down in any part of the older settlements, provided he exercises an ordinary amount of common sense and judgment in selecting his land. Every province in the Dominion contains within its borders millions of acres of good land, but there are in each province certain spots or districts which are the best of the best, and which, owing to local and special circumstances, present advantages of more than ordinary magnitude. In the Province of Quebec, for instance, there are thousands of square miles of splendid agricultural lands in the Valley of the Ottawa, the Valley of the St. Maurice, and other districts, which in course of time will be brought under cultivation and become dotted over with towns and cities and all the accompaniments of civilization. Yet good and rich as is the land in those districts it is admitted that the garden of Quebec is that magnificent stretch of country locally known as "The Eastern Townships." Farmers and others going from the British Islands to Canada sometimes object to remain in the Province of Quebec, because the vast majority of people of that province are of French extraction. This is an unreasonable objection. As a rule, the French live on most harmonious terms with their Anglo-Saxon neighbours. This is evident from the fact that, in some instances, the French send to

Parliament as their representative a man of British extraction. However, even if there were any force in the objection as applied to the Province as a whole, there is none whatever as applied to the Eastern Townships, for the reason that they are for the most part settled by Anglo-Saxons. The language, customs and manners of the people are those of other British Canadians. For these reasons, therefore, as well as others to be mentioned presently, the Eastern Townships present more than ordinary attractions to the agriculturist and capitalist from Great Britain.

A recent writer on Canada in speaking of this fertile district says :—

Few sections of Canada, perhaps, offer greater inducements to the immigrant than the Eastern Townships. The proximity of the townships to the American markets, and the great facilities for shipment to these and the markets of the Dominion afforded by the Grand Trunk Railway,* secure the farmer a certain and ready market.

The general features of the country being hilly, coupled with the abundance of water in the lakes, rivers and springs, afford not only sufficient moisture for the crops, but considerable water power for manufacturing purposes.

Hardwood is here to be met with everywhere, and, after clearing, a fertile soil is found, in general friable enough, but in all cases well adapted for the cultivation of cereals and green crops. One of the chief causes of the rapid success which crowns the settler in the Eastern Townships is that from these highlands during the first year he may reap a crop; frequently even the ashes of the trees burnt to effect a clearing help to a great extent to defray the expenses attendant upon doing so.

The rich mineral deposits of the townships have within these few years attracted thither a considerable population.

As a grazing country the townships are unsurpassed, and great attention is now paid to the breeding of cattle and the growing of wool. This branch of agriculture is very much encouraged, owing to the profitable markets of the United States, which are almost at the doors of the farmers. Within the last few years the best breeds of sheep have been successfully introduced from England, and not unfrequently at the agricultural exhibitions in the United States, these and the horned cattle from this thriving district have carried off first prizes.

Possessing the advantages of a double market, in consequence of their proximity to the frontier, many of the farmers in the townships cultivate on a large scale. In some cases the farms comprise from 100 to 600 acres. This extensive mode of farming creates a demand for agricultural labour and gives employment to large numbers of labourers at good wages.

"In this district the Government owns 920,300 acres of wild land, which it is prepared to sell at very moderate rates.

"The Government lands sell at from 50 to 60 cents per acre. In the case of lands held by private proprietors the prices are influenced much by locality, by the contiguity of towns or villages, by roads and accessibility to leading markets; but on an average the price per acre may be set down at one dollar, (for wild land). The settler from England, Ireland or Scotland will find these

*Other lines have been opened since this was written, and are now in active operation.

nationalities numerouslly represented in the Eastern Townships. Nowhere in the Provinces will he be more at home than in the south-west part of this region."

Already a large trade has sprung up in the Eastern Townships in the exportation of horned cattle to England. This trade is rapidly increasing, and adding largely to the general prosperity of the district.

The manufacturing interests of the Eastern Townships are of considerable magnitude, and are constantly on the increase. The water-power is practically unlimited, and the local demand alone, to say nothing of the outside market, is sufficient to support a large number of mills and factories at which agricultural implements and machinery, clothes and other articles are manufactured. Money can be readily invested at a good rate of interest, with first-class security.

Taking it altogether, this is one of the most favoured as it is one of the most prosperous districts in the Dominion; and is, therefore, well deserving the attention of the English farmer, capitalist and agricultural labourer.

CHAPTER XXV.

A HOLIDAY TRIP.

WHEN so many thousands of the better classes of the English people seek health or recreation on the Continent--especially during the summer and autumn of each year--it is a matter of surprise that so few ever think of visiting the New Britain on the other side of the sea. Though all who have taken a run through Canada in the holiday season give a glowing account of the magnificence of the scenery, the perfection of the means of travel, and the comparative cheapness of living, tourists from the Mother Country are not nearly so numerous as the attractions of the journey would lead one to suppose. The Americans, who are always in search of pleasant resorts, are wiser in their generation than their English cousins. Hundreds of them visit Canada every summer. They come even from the States in the far south; and are to be met with at the watering-places, in the towns and cities and on the railways and steamboats in every part of the Dominion. The Englishman will run off to the Continent, see Paris and Rome, "do" Switzerland, or swelter in a little German watering-place; and return little the better in health and much

poorer in pocket, entirely oblivious of the fact that he might have crossed the Atlantic and spent a few weeks very profitably and pleasantly, and certainly more cheaply among people of his own race and his own nationality. Still, we are glad to know that the number of English pleasure-seekers who visit Canada is increasing year by year, and it only requires that the attractions of the journey should become more widely known to make this one of the chief holiday trips for Englishmen and their families. Let us in imagination make the trip with the reader.

On a pleasant summer's afternoon, say about the middle of July, we find ourselves on the deck of one of those moving villages, a trans-Atlantic steamer, in the Mersey. All is bustle and noise; everything seems topsy-turvy, for the last of the passengers, with mountains of luggage, has just come aboard, and we are on the point of sailing. In a few moments the last good-byes are said, the tender casts off, the machinery moves, and our great ship glides slowly down the broad stream, bound for the far west. Presently we are in the Channel; if it be rough those with delicate stomachs disappear, while the old sailors pace the deck, talk wisely of the weather, or begin the business of acquaintance-making. All night we plough the Channel northward and next morning come to anchor off Greencastle, in beautiful Loch Foyle, there to await the English mail and the Irish passengers. Early in the evening these are on board; once more "the anchor's weighed," and now we are off in earnest for the Western World.

When we come to look around us we find that, on the whole, we are with agreeable people, with some of whom we soon get up a speaking acquaintanceship, which becomes more intimate the longer we are out. Lawyers, doctors, clergymen, farmers, sportsmen, comfortable-looking families going out to Canada to remain there, and Canadian merchants and buyers. Some of these latter we find have crossed the Atlantic scores of times, and are genial, sociable men, having a firm and an abiding faith in the future of their young country. The time goes by in a pleasant, dreamy sort of way, for there is rarely bad weather at this season of the year. In the way of amusements and recreation, there are books, cards, chess, music, a concert, with readings and acting charades, eating, drinking, and flirtation; and, very likely, a little sea-sickness, though probably the victims of the latter would hardly call it an amusement.

On Sunday there is service in the saloon, to which the steerage passengers are invited. The service is very simple: the ordinary morning prayers are read, a couple of hymns are sung, the benediction is pronounced, and the proceedings are over.

On the fifth or sixth day out from Ireland we come in sight of the rugged coast of Newfoundland, and another day's run takes us through

the straits of Belle Isle, into the gulf of St. Lawrence. A few hours later we sight the island of Anticosti on the right, and here we see the first signs of civilization, in the shape of a fishing hamlet or two at the water's edge. Further on we enter the mighty St. Lawrence itself, and thence to Quebec we have the land on either side, though at certain points, so great is the width of this majestic river, you cannot see the land except in very clear weather. As we advance up the stream we pass village after village of the French inhabitants, their white houses nestling in pleasant gardens, with a glorious background of deep green, stretching away in the distance as far as the eye can reach, and forming a picture only to be seen here. And so we move on, the towns increasing in number and size, till, on the eighth or ninth day out, the grand old fortress of Quebec looms up as we round Point Levis; a little later our noble ship is tied up at the landing stage, and we step ashore on Canadian soil.

Quebec is the most Old-World city, and one of the most interesting, on the American continent. Here we spend a day or two most agreeably. We run out to the Falls of Montmorency, wander over the Plains of Abraham, go through the citadel, and see the sights inside and outside the walls of this venerable city; which, because of its strength, as a fortress, is called "the Gibraltar of America." Thence we go westward, either by train or river steamer; if by the former we pass through some very fine agricultural districts; if by the latter we have a sail of 180 miles up the St. Lawrence—a charming trip and made under the most favourable circumstances in one of those "floating palaces" for which the lakes and rivers of the New World are famous.

Two or three days may be profitably spent at Montreal, the commercial metropolis of Canada, and one of the finest cities on the American continent. The drives around the town are delightful, the churches are massive and grand, while the Victoria Bridge which crosses the St. Lawrence here, at a point where the river is two miles wide, is one of the most wonderful structures in the world. From Montreal to Ottawa by rail or river is our next stretch. The capital of the Dominion is well worth visiting, for its artificial as well as for its natural beauties. The Houses of Parliament and Departmental buildings are justly ranked amongst the best in America. A well-known writer has described them as being among the "architectural glories of the world." The Rideau and Chaudière Falls are wonderfully beautiful. The saw mills which are here by the score, turning out their millions of feet of boards each day, never fail to prove full of interest to the European tourist. This is the centre of the lumber trade—one of the leading industries of Canada—and at any time one may see hundreds of acres of "lumber," as the boards are called, piled over the islands and on the river

banks. By rail from Ottawa to Prescott, thence westward by the Grand Trunk through a fine agricultural country and past many flourishing towns, any of which would be well worth visiting if we had time. We run through, however, to Toronto, 333 miles west of Montreal. This is the second City in Canada in wealth and population, and one of the most attractive. Its public buildings and institutions are numerous; and in visiting these, as well as driving through the wide and beautiful streets, we pleasantly pass a few days. From this point many routes are open to us, but we choose the Northern Railway and go by steamboat and waggon as far as possible into the Muskoka country; in other words, into the backwoods of Canada. It is only a few years ago that these townships were thrown open for settlement, and now they contain a very considerable population, with several flourishing towns and all necessary branches of industry. This is known as the "Free Grant District," as the land which belongs to the Ontario government is given absolutely free of all charge to actual settlers. The scenery along the numerous lakes and rivers is unsurpassed in rugged beauty. But we shall find this district attractive chiefly for the reason that it will afford us opportunities for getting an insight into what is called "roughing it in the bush;" in other words, we shall see the sort of life the first settlers in the backwoods of Canada lead, with all its hardships and its drawbacks, as well as its pleasures and its freedom. We shall be compelled to rough it ourselves, but this will only make our experience the more enjoyable. A week or so here, then out into civilization again, up the Northern Railway to the town of Collingwood, at which port we take steamer to the head of Lake Superior. This trip through the upper lakes is surrounded with many attractions. We pass through the largest body of fresh water in the world, wend our way through groups of charming islands of every size and shape, enjoy the grandly massive scenery of Lake Superior, visit the copper and silver mines for which this region is famous, go to the very limit of civilization in this direction, and at the various stopping places see many families and villages of the Canadian Indian little removed from his original condition of barbarism. The head of Lake Superior reached, we may return by another fine line of steamers to Sarnia, and back to Toronto by the Grand Trunk Railway, through one of the finest farming districts of Canada. This trip will occupy about ten days from Toronto.

A two hours sail across Lake Ontario brings us to the old town of Niagara, formerly the capital of Upper Canada, now a summer resort. Thence we run by rail up the west bank of the majestic river, a distance of about twelve miles, passing through scenes of historic interest, and alight at Clifton, within sight and sound of Niagara's mighty cataract. Two or three days will be sufficient here, though

we should be glad to spend as many weeks, did time permit. Taking the great Western train at Clifton we run westward through one of the finest fruit-growing districts in the world. On every side we see orchards of apples, peaches, plums, and berries, vineyards with their wealth of clustering grapes, and gardens bright with a profusion of flowers. A day at the beautiful city of St. Catharines; thence on to Hamilton, where another day may be most pleasantly spent. Here, if we have no more time to spare, we may take either train or steamboat for Montreal, about four hundred miles distant. It will be better, however, to run on to London by the great Western and thence by the Grand Trunk to Guelph. This will again take us through the very best farming district in Ontario, and enable us to form some idea of the agricultural wealth of the Province. At Guelph we might visit the Model Farm, which is carried on under the Provincial Government, and go over a few of the splendid farms for which the County of Wellington is remarkable. A few hours' run by the Grand Trunk again brings us once more to Toronto. Should time permit, we may make a trip over one of the narrow gauge railways into the beautiful country north-west and north-east of Toronto, and returning take a lake steamer at that port for Montreal. We steam down through Lake Ontario, past many beautiful and flourishing towns, at several of which we call, and enter the St. Lawrence at Kingston. Between this point and Montreal we make one of the most charming trips imaginable, through the ever-varying but always beautiful Thousand Islands, and over the boiling, surging rapids. Nothing can be conceived more enchanting and more exciting than "running the rapids;" and, when the pleasure and danger are past, and our steamer is moored to the wharf at Montreal, our only regret is that we have not time to repeat the trip.

If we can at all do so, we must run out from Montreal to Lake Memphremagog which is remarkable for the beauty of its surroundings. Then on to Quebec by rail, as we came up by water from Quebec. We find the ship in the stream awaiting us; we go aboard by tender, and an hour later we are ploughing our way down the mighty river. We pass once more the pleasant villages and charming watering-places of the Lower St. Lawrence; take the mails on board about two hundred miles below Quebec; then start in earnest on our homeward voyage; and in eight days more are home again in "merrie England."

This is a holiday trip that any Englishman of moderate means may safely undertake. It can easily be done within eight weeks; the cost is not so great as if the same time were spent on the Continent or even at a fashionable English watering-place; while the

attractions which the trip presents are so varied, so novel and so numerous, as to far surpass those of any ordinary European tour.

CHAPTER XXVI.

FOR THE SPORTSMAN, THE ANGLER AND THE ARTIST.

CANADA offers a splendid field for the sportsman and the angler. Game and fish are abundant. The game laws are simple, having reference only to the "close" or breeding seasons; the climate is invigorating and healthy; and experienced guides and assistants can be engaged in any part of the country. The sportsman need experience no difficulty in suiting his taste. He can have any form of sport he likes, from bagging squirrels and partridges and pigeons in the old settlements to tussling with grizzly bears in the wild canyons of the Rocky Mountains. The royal tiger and the lordly lion he will not find; but if he be sufficiently venturesome he may gather together a collection of hunting trophies of which he will have no reason to be ashamed, and at the same time undergo excitement and danger sufficient to satisfy any reasonable mortal.

In the way of wild animals there are in the old Provinces, bears, foxes, wolves, moose, cariboo, red deer, otter, mink, pine marten, sable, hares, raccoons, squirrels, etc., while in the far west there are immense herds of buffaloes on the plains, and grizzly bears and other animals in the Rocky Mountain region. Of feathered game there are woodcock, snipe, pigeons, plover, partridges, quail, geese, ducks, brant, curlew, and prairie fowl; while of eagles, hawks, owls and other such birds there are many varieties. All game is common property; the sportsman is at liberty to shoot where he likes, what he likes, and when he likes, with this exception, that during a certain time of the year it is illegal to take game. This is necessary in order to preserve it from total destruction. However, no true sportsman—law or no law—would kill game out of season.

The English sportsman should take a good outfit with him, though it would of course be folly to burden himself with an unnecessary lot of "traps." A good-sized portmanteau will carry all he wants in the way of clothing. Tents and all necessary camp furniture, cooking utensils, etc., can be procured in any Canadian town. Rifles, guns, ammunition, knives, steel traps and all other such articles can also be purchased in Canada, if necessary.

For the sake of companionship, as well as for mutual protection and aid, in case of trouble or difficulty, there should be three or four

in the party. English servants are only in the way, unless they happen to have had experience.

On arriving in Canada, the party, if they have no friends in the country with whom to consult, should at once call on the nearest Government agent, who, even though he may not know much about sporting matters himself, (though most of them do) will place them in communication with persons who will afford them every assistance.

In the forests of New Brunswick and Quebec, moose, to say nothing of other game, large and small, are abundant; but it would not be safe to enter on the chase without experienced guides. These can be had without difficulty and at a small cost. Most of them are Frenchmen, or a cross between the French and the Indian. They are active, hardy, enduring, shrewd fellows; thoroughly trustworthy; handy in camp, and cunning on the trail. They will find the game if it is to be found at all, and when brought down they know how best to treat such parts as are to be preserved as trophies; and how to cure the choice cuts of the meat. The French and half-breeds are to be preferred to the full-blooded Indian, because they are more cleanly as a rule, and much better cooks than the latter. It is not well, however, to allow any of them, especially the Indians, too much liberty with the brandy flasks. After a hard day's work on the trail, they are deserving of a drop of whiskey and water, but let it be one and no more. Moose and cariboo hunting is a hard, tiresome and occasionally a very exciting amusement. There are several parties of men in England, most of them ex-officers in the army, who visit Canada every two or three years for the moose-hunting. They find that quite frequent enough. Some of them have very fine collections of heads and hides.

As has already been said, while on the moose trail the hunter comes across a variety of other game, beasts as well as birds, and thus he is enabled to form an interesting and sometimes valuable collection.

Duck shooting is to be had in every part of Canada. The birds come north in the spring of the year, and make their homes for the summer in the numerous small lakes to be found in the interior of every Province. They hatch their young on the shores, bringing them up on the wild rice and other food with which the lakes abound. In the autumn they are to be seen in countless thousands. Two men well up in the sport may easily bring down three hundred brace in a day. Such shooting does not compel one to go beyond the confines of civilization. Many of the best lakes for the purpose can be reached from the large towns in a few hours by rail or coach. At or near the lakes there are clean, comfortable, well-kept hotels, where one may be accommodated for four, six, or eight shillings per

day, everything included. Wild geese are frequently killed in these lakes, though as a rule they spend the summer further north, while in the woods near the lakes a day's shooting is almost certain to bring the sportsman a well filled bag of miscellaneous game.

The best and most exciting sport to be had on the American continent is buffalo hunting, and the best fields are the grand prairies of the North West. The party should be provided with good breach loading rifles, a revolver each, and an abundant supply of ammunition; although the hunt for these by the native Indian and half-breeds is by the use of the common flint-lock smooth bore, which is loaded and discharged at the gallop, with great rapidity, the powder being simply put in the mouth of the barrel, and the bullet dropped on that, without any paper or ramming whatever. The firing is, of course, at point blank range, while galloping with a herd of buffaloes.

The most expeditious way to reach the hunting grounds is to pass up through Canada, entering the United States at Detroit, thence westward by way of Chicago and St. Paul, and so on to Glyndon, where a branch railway connects the Northern Pacific Railway with Red Lake River at Fisher's Landing. From this point the party may proceed to Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, by steamer, entering the Red River of the north at Grand Forks. Another route is from Toronto to Sarnia or Collingwood by rail, thence through Lakes Huron and Superior to Prince Arthur's Landing, and afterwards by a part land and part water route to Winnipeg. This is called the Dawson route, and, at present requires much longer time and what may be called "roughing it."

There is a class of men in Manitoba known as "plain hunters," from the fact that they live chiefly by buffalo hunting. They are nearly all half-breeds, a cross between French or English and Indians, and are undoubtedly the most expert and successful buffalo killers on the American continent. The services of a few of these men can be secured without difficulty and at a moderate cost. Their horses, an active wiry breed, are trained to the sport, and appear to take as much pleasure in it as do their masters. At Winnipeg men, horses, tents, camp furniture and everything else necessary for a hunt over the prairies can be either hired or purchased. Before engaging guides, however, the sportsman should consult the local agent of the Government, who will readily give him every advice and assistance. The half-breeds are, as a rule, trustworthy, honest and respectful; still it is always the best policy to have the advice of one in authority in making your arrangements.

It is not intended here to describe a buffalo hunt, with all its excitement, its danger, and its novelty. The sportsman, however, may be advised to go and experience it for himself. It is the per-

fection of hunting, and as horse, rifle and revolver are brought into service, it will at once be seen that it has special and peculiar attractions for Englishmen, accustomed as they are to both hunting and shooting. To the genuine sportsman nothing can be more enjoyable; and he returns after his two months on the plains feeling that he has at last, for a time, been in reality a dweller in "the happy hunting grounds."

Those who have time and who have made the necessary preparations, may extend their trip westward to the Rocky Mountains in search of bears and other large game. They may even pass onward into British Columbia, the forests of which afford splendid sport.

Prairie fowl may be killed in any number on the plains, while the lakes swarm with ducks and geese.

Canada has the best fisheries, inland and marine, in the world. Nova Scotia and Newfoundland are famous for their cod fisheries. A recent pamphlet issued by the Nova Scotian Government says:—

"In some seasons our bays and harbours teem with fish of various kinds—mackerel, herring, cod, haddock, halibut, hake, pollock, shad, smelt, perch, eels, etc. Lobsters are abundant, and are usually sold in the Halifax market at about one shilling per dozen. Good sport is afforded in spearing lobsters at night by torch-light. We have a plentiful supply of shell-fish, viz., oysters, scallops, clams, quahaugs, mussels, etc. Indeed no country in the world can produce a greater variety of sea fish, or in greater abundance. Our rivers and lakes afford salmon, trout, and grayling; and we have no lack of the disciples of Isaac Walton. Any boy with a bean pole, a half-dozen yards of twine, with a hook on the end of it, and a few angle worms or grasshoppers, may go out in the morning and kill as many trout as will do a large family for breakfast. In some lakes they are quite large, and are taken as heavy as four or five pounds. In other lakes they are small, seldom weighing more than one pound. The little brook trout is an excellent pan fish; the prince of all the trout tribe is the sea trout. This fish is taken in large numbers at the mouths of rivers emptying into the Atlantic."

All the rivers in Canada connecting with the sea, on the Atlantic as well as the Pacific coast, contain splendid salmon. The fish were taken indiscriminately and at all seasons up to a few years ago, when the government stepped in and put a stop to the slaughter. The fish are now closed during the breeding season, and there are breeding establishments, carried on under government, at which millions of young fry are turned out every year. The best salmon streams are in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia. In the upper lakes there are numerous other varieties of fish which make capital sport. Some of the salmon rivers on the lower St. Lawrence are leased from the government by private parties; but permission for a week's fishing can be readily obtained. The lakes and rivers up the country are all free.

Brook trout may be taken in all parts of Canada, but the trout fisher's paradise is to be found in the rivers on the north shore of

Lake Superior, especially the Neepigon. This is a large, clear, cold and rapid stream affording splendid fishing from its mouth to its source. The fish run from one to seven pounds in weight; they are firm and hard, beautifully marked, and always "die game."

To reach the Neepigon the fishermen go to Collingwood or Sarnia from Toronto, by rail, thence by steamer to Red Rock at the mouth of the river. At Sault Ste. Marie, on the way up, it is well to engage a couple of Half-breeds and a canoe, having previously laid in the necessary camp furniture and provisions at Toronto. From Red Rock the party proceeds up the river about eight miles and there camps out. As the country is in a state of nature one must rough it and live under canvas. Three weeks on the Neepigon will make glad the heart of any disciple of old Isaac Walton. It is glorious sport, and as, the surrounding scenery is grand in the extreme, the student of nature will find much to admire and think of in after days. The fish that are taken need not be wasted. The Half-breeds know how to cure them, so that they will keep for months. The writer has eaten Neepigon trout in England, and delicious they were.

Trout fishing is to be had in other parts of the country less remote from civilization, and good trout fishing, too; while bass, pike, pickerel and numerous other varieties, some of them very "gamey" and full of play, may be caught in any quantity in the lakes and rivers.

As in all new countries, the fine arts did not made much headway in Canada, until within the last few years. Men are too much taken up with trade and commerce; too eagerly struggling for wealth, to give any portion of their time to art studies. Yet as wealth accumulates, and as education elevates the mind, the public taste becomes refined, and a desire for such things manifests itself. Canada is a country calculated by nature to make its people love the grand, the beautiful, the sublime. Her beautiful rivers, her mighty waterfalls, her lovely lakes, her grand forests, her beautiful valleys, her towering mountains, and her charming pastoral scenes present a variety of scenery that cannot be surpassed. Such surroundings as these must tell in time on the tastes of any people. And so we are glad to say it is in Canada.

Not many years ago, before the present degree of refinement and culture had been reached, a painter could hardly make a living in Canada. Now there are scores. In the Province of Ontario there is a society for the promotion of native talent; and there is annually a very pleasant reunion, at which the works exhibited are drawn for as in the London Art Unions. The subjects are generally Canadian water colours, though a few artists confine themselves to oil paintings. It would be unreasonable to expect them to rival the works of European painters, yet there are several very promising artists.

in the Dominion, some of whom may yet be heard of on the other side of the Atlantic.

The English painter in search of new subjects cannot do better than go to Canada. There he will find every variety of scenery imaginable, while at the same time he will enjoy an "outing" that cannot fail to invigorate and strengthen both body and mind.

CHAPTER XXVII.

WHAT OTHERS SAY OF CANADA AND THE CANADIANS.

ALL unprejudiced observers who spend a few weeks or a few months in Canada come away with a favourably-conceived impression of the country and its people. This is especially the case with Englishmen. They are not only surprised but proud and pleased to find such an eminently British race on the northern half of the American Continent. The public works of the Dominion, the wonderful fertility of the soil, the size and beauty of the chief towns and cities, the vigorous character of the people, together with the airy contentment and prosperity that everywhere prevails, warrant them in speaking of Canada as a country with a bright present and a most promising future. The vast majority of the British people are justly proud of that mighty colonial empire which has been built up by the pluck and enterprise of their race; and with none is that feeling of pride stronger than with those who have visited the colonies, and have thus had opportunities of seeing and judging for themselves. In the present chapter it is proposed to give the opinions of a few prominent public men and writers who have either made a flying trip through Canada, or who have resided there long enough to make themselves thoroughly conversant with the characteristics of the people, the climate, and the soil of the Dominion.

Not long ago Mr. W. H. Smith, member of Parliament for Westminster, and at present holding office in the Government of Earl Beaconsfield, visited Canada. On his return to England, in addressing the annual meeting of the London and Westminster Working Men's Constitutional Association, he spoke of Canada as follows:—

"I have spoken about America. I want to say one word about Canada. I went to America through Canada, and there I spent three or four weeks. Let me say that if America is prosperous and happy I venture to think that Canada is still more prosperous and still more happy. It has a constitution which entirely satisfies its inhabitants, and it entertains the most warm and sincere

affection for the old country. There is on the part of its people the warmest feeling towards Old England, and many of them left the old country 30 or 35 years ago, or are the children of emigrants. Wherever I went I found almost a feminine feeling of affection towards England. Canada is as much a sister country as Scotland or Ireland, and at no distant day may become one of the most valuable adjuncts of the British Empire; she may form a most valuable support to English manufactures, and if troubles should come upon this country we should find strong hands and strong hearts among the Canadians, as indeed we did during the Crimean war, when a Canadian regiment was raised. I can see no reason why the union between Canada and this country should not be as complete as that between Scotland and this country. Only a 100 years ago, practically, Scotland was as distant from this country as Canada is at present, for now Canada is within seven days' distance from our shores, and by the electric telegraph the two countries can be brought into communication in a few minutes, while by water it can be reached without any annoyance whatever, unless a person happens to be subject to sea sickness, and that passes off very soon. Canada has the strongest claims upon the affection and the consideration of the people of this country. It cannot be represented in Parliament, like Yorkshire or like Cork, because Canada has peculiar institutions of her own, but it deserves to be looked upon as a part of the Empire of Great Britain. You can hardly confer a greater favour upon the Canadians than by calling them Englishmen."

Harvey J. Philpot, M.D., says, in his "Guide Book to Canada :"—

"Canada is an exceptionally healthy country. I do not hesitate to make the statement after seven years in the country engaged in an extensive medical practice. As a race the Canadians are fine, tall, handsome, powerful men, well built, active, tough as pine knot, and bearded like pards. The good food upon which they have been brought up (with the invigorating climate), appears to develop them to the fullest proportions of the 'genus homo.'"

Not long ago, the *New York Herald*, a paper not at all favourably inclined towards Canada, sent a special commissioner through the Dominion for the purpose of describing the condition of the people socially and politically. The following extracts from his letters will shew the conclusions at which he arrived :—

"I can meet men of finer build and more healthful appearance, larger thews and sinews and harder mettle in a five minutes walk on the streets of Toronto, than in the same space of time in any city in the Union, except San Francisco or Louisville, Ky. This is of small account here or there as we are now situated with our weapons and war training, but a hundred years from now, a mere bagatelle in the life of a nation, we may be as little able to withstand an army of a million of these Scythians of the future sweeping down on our rich cities, as the Romans were to stop the sweep of Alaric and his Goths. A century hence our Seventh regiment will have grown so utterly enervated that carriages will be needed to take them on parade. The privates will be laid up with rheumatism and the officers with the gout. Then these terrible Canadians, observing frugal living, sound sleep and healthful labour, will start out some fine morning and enter New York by the St. Nicholas boulevard, driving our gouty and rheumatic *garde nationale* in their carriages through Central Park and capturing them in a body on Fifth avenue. The climate, soil and character of the people are favourable to the development of a splendid fighting race. They are greatly in the open air and very fond of field sports; the soil yields no luxuries unbidden; they close their liquor stores at seven

p.m. on Saturdays, and thus that elsewhere fatal night to the labourer and mechanic is here passed in sobriety. The climate, while severe, is invigorating, and disciplines to hardship. There is infinitely less of the morbid and racking lust of gain among them than there is with us, and this contributes to a better and sounder constitution and physique. The country absorbs yearly some of the healthiest blood and best labour of Europe. Emigrants who make up their minds to stay on this soil have to work harder as a rule than across the border. They have to contend with more that develops character and makes it strong in every direction. The young men of the country are all drilled to arms. Thus you see there is a nationality maturing on this territory that is not to be despised."

In another letter the same writer says :—

"Canada is at this moment the happiest country on the face of the globe. She has neither a standing army nor navy, and yet she is abundantly protected as if she owned the power of Russia. She has no taxes to pay, or they are so insignificant as to be barely appreciable. She discriminates fifteen per cent. on her imports, and thus, while raising a revenue, fosters the growth of home industries. Crime is rigidly punished. Murderers never escape the gallows. The *morale* of the public service is far higher than our own. Judges are not commonly bribed, and public opinion has not yet lost its influence in exercising a wholesome restraint on the conduct of those who have important trusts committed to their charge. The legislative branch of the government is carried on with great economy. Cases of corruption are rare, and when they do occur the offenders are shown no clemency by society."

During the autumn of 1876, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher made a trip through Quebec and Ontario, and on returning to New York, he wrote of the country in the following way :—

"Before this autumn we had some knowledge of Canada, but it was small. We had run on errands to Montreal; we had visited, for curiosity, Quebec; but we had never come into close contact with the people. We have come back from our brief visit—it included Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and London—with a feeling of admiration for the country and love for the warm-hearted and hospitable people.

"There is not a fairer land on which the sun shines than that part of Canada through which we travelled. As a farming country it is simply wonderful. All along the banks of the St. Lawrence, from Toronto to the western part of the Dominion, it is one vast succession of admirable grounds for farming, very largely cultured and improved. While in London we attended the agricultural exhibition which was in progress there, and it heightened our impressions of this great farming country north of us. We thank God for the prosperity of our neighbours up there. We used to think that it was hardly worth while to have the two nations, and that Canada had better merge with us. We think so no longer. More good will be done by having that English-speaking nation on the north built up. It is a Dominion which, although it differs from us in names and terms, is substantially like us at the root. They have a work which is peculiarly their own, in opening the wilderness through to the Pacific Ocean, and on which they are now engaged. We hail their individuality and their national distinctness; we rejoice in their prospects; we rejoice especially in the apparent growth and strength of the Christian principle that exists and is exhibited in the different denominations in their midst. If they continue to be prospered, there is scarcely any limit to their growth. The land that is unpossessed is enough to make half a dozen nations. And still more grand

will it be if they maintain unity, and are but one nation. They will be our brethren, a great brother country, and we shall need no wall of defence on our northern border. Would that we had on our southern border, in Mexico, or in the Republics of South America, anything that approached the admirable neighbours that we have on the north.

"One of the farmers, who had heard a lecture in the introduction to which we expressed some complimentary thoughts concerning Canada, said to us, with peculiar looks, I don't believe you will dare to say such things when you get home. Well, we have said them; and we would not have said them there if we had not been ready to repeat them here."

CHAPTER XXVIII.

POSTAL SYSTEM, MONEY, TELEGRAPHS, NEWSPAPERS, &c.

THE postal system of Canada extends to every village and hamlet in the land, no matter how remote from the centres of business and population. The rate of postage is 3 cents per half ounce prepaid. The number of post offices is 5,015; the number of miles of mail route is 38,391; the number of miles of annual travel about 14,878,663; the number of letters and postal cards carried each year, 41,800,000. The gross postal revenue for the year 1876 was \$1,484,886; the expenditure during the same period was \$1,959,758. The number of letters carried in a year between Canada and the United Kingdom is over two millions; newspapers and books number about the same. The ocean postage is five cents, (two pence half-penny sterling,) per half ounce prepaid. The average passage of the mail steamers is about nine days. Postal cards can be sent between Great Britain and Canada for 2 cents (1d. sterling).

The money order system in operation is similar to that of England. All money order offices are authorized to draw on each other for any sum up to one hundred dollars; and any applicant may receive as many one hundred dollar orders as he may require. The rates are as follow:—

On orders not exceeding	\$4.....	2 cents.
On orders up to	\$10.....	5 "
Over \$10, up to	\$20	10 "
" 20 "	40	20 "
" 40 "	60	30 "
" 60 "	80	40 "
" 80 "	100.....	50 "

The money order offices in Canada issue orders payable at money order offices in the United Kingdom, and *vice versa*, for any amount up to ten pounds sterling, and grant as many orders under and up to that sum as the applicant may require. The rates are

On orders up to £2	25 cents.
Over £2 and up to £5.....	50 "
" £5 " " £7	75 "
" £7 " " £10	\$100 "

It may be well here to give the relative values of English and Canadian money. A sovereign is worth four dollars and eighty-six cents; half a sovereign, two dollars and forty three cents; a crown one dollar and twenty cents; half a crown, sixty cents; a shilling, twenty-four cents; a four penny piece, eight cents; and a penny, two cents. A cent and a half penny are therefore practically of the same value. The sign for a dollar is thus written, \$. The money in use in Canada is bronze, silver, gold and bank notes. The one and two dollar notes are of government issue. The banks are prohibited from issuing notes under four dollars. The chartered banks of the Dominion are well managed, and backed up by large capital. All bank notes, being convertible to gold on demand, are equivalent to gold, and are universally so regarded. They are in fact preferred to gold for common use, as being more portable. Gold, therefore, is practically pressed out of circulation. But any persons who desire to have it can instantly exchange notes for it.

In connection with the Post Office Department there is a Savings Bank system. The offices at which deposits may be made number 268. The amount standing to the credit of depositors according to the last report was \$2,740,952. This represents part of the savings of the working classes, belonging, as it does, chiefly to mechanics and domestic servants. While on deposit the money, of course, draws interest; and it may at any time be withdrawn from the savings bank in accordance with the rules established.

The Telegraph System of Canada is in the hands of companies chartered by Act of Parliament. The number of miles of wire in operation is about 30,000. The number of private messages sent is between two and three million per annum. The lines are in connection with the Atlantic cable. The newspapers receive about ten million words each year. Private messages are sent at the rate of twenty-five cents for ten words, within the old provinces of the Dominion, no matter what the distance may be. There is, however, a smaller rate for messages between offices not more than twelve miles apart; and a half rate for messages sent in the night and delivered the next day.

The Canadians are a newspaper-reading people. Every village of any pretensions has its weekly press; while towns of seven or eight thousand inhabitants have their local dailies. Some of the city dailies have very extensive circulations. They are to be purchased on the day of issue hundreds of miles distant from the place of publication. Being the leading organs of their respective political parties they are eagerly read by the people. And it may be said that almost every Canadian is a politician. The Canadian newspapers are conducted with vigour and spirit. The enterprise they display in the collection of news is surprising. When Parliament is in session at Ottawa, the Toronto and Montreal papers commonly publish from eight to twelve columns of the previous day's parliamentary proceedings; each report being a special one and transmitted by telegraph. And even editorial articles, commenting on the day's debate, are sometimes telegraphed from Ottawa.

The country weeklies are chiefly local in character; still they enter largely into politics.

There are published in Canada several excellent magazines, two illustrated weekly papers, and illustrated and other periodicals.

There are class papers these being agricultural, commercial and financial weeklies; while each of the leading religious denominations has its special organ. There are two Masonic monthlies and several other society publications. In fact the Canadians are unusually well supplied with newspapers and periodical literature. It follows that no man in the land need remain in ignorance of what is going on in the world around him; and the people generally are well up in the events of the day, both home and foreign, and in a position to talk intelligently of their own public affairs and those of other countries.

CHAPTER XXIX.

VIEW OF CANADA AS SHOWN BY FIGURES.

It remains to give a chapter of general statistics in order to furnish the intending emigrant with such an idea of the importance of the Dominion of Canada, as can be obtained by figures.

POPULATION.

Take the population to begin. The general census of the old four Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, was taken with great care in 1871. The following is the general result as respects population in that year, as compared with the previous census of 1861 :

— — —	1871.	1861.	Increase.
Ontario.....	1,620,851	1,396,091	
Increase.....		224,760	16.10
Quebec.....	1,191,575	1,111,566	
Increase.....		80,009	7.20
New Brunswick.....	285,777	252,057	
Increase.....		33,743	13.38
Nova Scotia.....	387,800	330,857	
Increase.....		56,943	17.21
	3,086,003	3,090,561	
Average Increase of the four old Provinces.....		395,442	12.80

The following figures show the population of the whole Dominion in 1871, taking the basis of the census, so far as possible, and an estimate for the remainder :

	Population.
Nova Scotia.....	387,800
New Brunswick.....	285,777
Quebec.....	1,191,576
Ontario.....	1,620,850
Manitoba (in 1870).....	12,228
North West Territory (estimated, including Indians).....	36,000
British Columbia (estimated, including Indians)	32,586
Prince Edward Island.....	94,021
Total Dominion.....	3,660,838

The present population of the Dominion (in 1878) is about 4,000,000.

The *Origins* of the people of the four old Provinces, as shown by the census of 1871, are given in the following table:—

	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.
African.....	13,435	148	1,701	6,212
Dutch.....	19,992	798	6,004	2,868
English.....	439,429	69,822	83,598	113,520
French.....	75,383	929,817	44,907	32,833
German.....	158,608	7,963	4,478	31,942
Greek.....	7	7	1	24
Half-Breed.....	2			
Hindoo.....	8			3
Indian.....	12,978	6,988	1,403	1,666
Irish.....	559,442	123,478	100,643	62,851
Italian.....	304	539	40	152
Jewish.....	48	74	3	
Russian, Polish.....	392	186	1	28
Scandinavian.....	686	454	200	283
Scotch.....	328,889	49,458	40,858	130,741
Spanish, Portuguese.....	213	142	223	251
Swiss.....	950	173	64	1,775
Welsh.....	5,282	283	1,096	1,112
Various other origins.....	295	32	1	13
Not given.....	4,508	1,154	373	1,526
Totals.....	1,620,851	1,191,516	285,594	387,800

TRADE OF THE DOMINION.

The following table shows the trade of the Dominion since confederation. The increase from 1868 is remarkable, notwithstanding the check during the last two years, caused by the very general commercial depression:

<i>Fiscal Years.</i>	<i>Total Exports.</i>	<i>Tot Imports.</i>	<i>Entered for Consumption</i>	<i>Duty.</i>
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	57,567,808	73,459,644	71,985,306	8,819,431
1869.....	60,474,781	70,415,165	67,402,170	8,298,909
1870.....	73,573,490	74,814,339	71,237,603	9,462,940
1871.....	74,173,618	96,098,981	86,947,482	11,843,655
1872.....	82,689,663	111,430,527	107,709,116	13,045,493
1873.....	80,789,922	128,011,282	127,514,594	13,017,730
1874.....	89,351,928	128,213,582	127,404,169	14,421,882
1875.....	77,886,283	123,070,283	119,618,657	15,361,382
1876.....	80,966,435	93,210,346	94,733,218	12,833,114
1877.....	95,875,393	99,327,962	96,300,483	12,548,451

The following Table shows how Canada compares with the United States, the neighbouring and adjoining country, as to the value of domestic exports from the United States and the Dominion of Canada, also, the amount *per capita* exported from each country respectively, during the year 1876 :—

	Exported from the United States Calendar year 1876.		Exported from Canada Fiscal year 1876.	
	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Amt. per capita, census 1870.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Amt. per capita, census 1871.</i>
	\$	\$	\$	\$
The mine.....	52,218,917	1.34	3,731,827	1.02
" fisheries.....	3,676,213	0.09	5,500,989	1.50
" forest.....	13,931,019	0.36	20,128,064	5.50
Animals and their products....	122,895,193	3.16	13,517,654	3.70
Agricultural produce (exclu- sive of grain and bread- stuffs).....	6,224,537	0.16	1,235,015	0.34
Agricultural produce, grain and breadstuffs	132,085,740	3.40	19,904,650	5.44
Agricultural produce, raw cot- ton and tobacco leaf.....	219,693,680	5.66		
Manufactures.....	69,316,383	1.79	5,843,650	1.60
Other articles.....	17,410,486	0.44	2,629,588	0.72
Total.	637,452,168	16.40	72,491,437	19.82

FINANCES,—RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

<i>Receipts for fiscal year 1876.</i>		<i>Amount.</i>	
<i>Consolidated Fund.</i>		\$	cts.
Customs.....	12,876,504 14		
Less Duties refunded.....	52,666 20		
		12,823,837 94	
Excise.....	5,574,597 52		
Less Duties refunded.....	11,110,40		
		5,563,487 12	
Post Office:—			
Ordinary Revenue.....	1,062,966 97		
Ocean Postage.....	4,072 89		
Money Order Office.....	35,500 46		
		1,102,540 32	
Public Works.....	1,482,096 50		
Less, Duties refunded.....	2,864 89		
		1,479,231 61	
Miscellaneous.....		11,618,490 14	22,587,587 05
Loans.....			16,936,976 09
Investments.....			3,560,112 21
Trust Funds			503,258 26
Province Accounts.....			71,430 09
Miscellaneous Accounts.....			262,704 44
			42,922,068 14
Sundry Transfers through Consolidated Fund Statement			4,168 22
Total.....			43,926,536 36

<i>Payments for fiscal year 1876.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>cts.</i>
<i>Consolidated Fund.</i>			
Interest on Public Debt.....	\$	6,400,002	07
Charges of Management.....		189,590	91
Sinking Fund		822,953	32
Premium, Discount and Exchange.....		18,551	64
Civil Government		841,995	39
Administration of Justice.....		544,091	20
Police		13,427	73
Mounted Police, North-West.....		369,518	39
Penitentiaries.....		312,015	31
Legislation.....		627,230	67
Geological Survey and Observations.....		97,055	32
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics.....		67,552	16
Census		10,191	05
Emigration and Quarantine.....		385,805	36
Marine Hospitals.....		60,971	57
Pensions		110,201	04
Superannuation Fund.....		101,627	16
Militia and Enrolled Forces.....		978,530	41
Ocean and River Steam Packet Service.....		516,529	96
Fisheries.....		108,183	73
Lighthouse and Coast Service.....		545,848	62
Steamboat Inspection.....		13,081	86
Public Works and Buildings.....		1,948,941	82
Culling Timber.....		66,596	95
Subsidies to Provinces		3,600,355	15
Dominion Lands, Manitoba.....		212,841	27
do Forces do		81,916	53
Micellaneous		90,308	67
Boundary Survey, United States.....		134,106	18
Indians.....		276,325	00
Settlers' Relief Account, Manitoba.....		83,405	80
Insurance Inspection.....		8,032	91
Charges on Revenue:—			
Customs.....	721,008	60	
Excise.....	218,359	81	
Weights and Measures.....	99,785	05	
Inspection of Staples	537	72	
Adulteration of Food.....	2,601	83	
Post Office	1,622,827	10	
Public Works.....	2,044,497	83	
Minor Revenues.....	20,024	02	
<i>Redemption</i>	4,729,641	96	24,488,372 11
Premium, Discount and Charges of Management, 1875.....			4,772,798 41
			315,653 65
Investments.....			4,330,255 50
Trust Fund.....			443,843 99
Province Accounts.....			1,124,058 81
<i>Public Works</i>			43,075,840 96
Sundry Banking Accounts.....			850,695 40
			43,926,536 36

PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST.

The following is a statement of the total amount of the public debt of Canada and interest; also the amount of both *per capita* of the population.

Total debt at July 1st, 1876.....	\$161,204,687 86
Total assets.....	36,653,173 98
Net debt.....	\$124,553,493 88

Interest on Public Debt.

Payable in London.....	5,191,671 46
Payable in Canada.....	1,209,230 61
Total interest.....	6,400,902 07

Debt and Interest per capita of Population.

Net debt <i>per capita</i>	\$31 11
Gross debt <i>per capita</i>	40 30
Total interest <i>per capita</i>	1 10

Receipts per capita of Population.

Consolidated revenue, fiscal year 1877, <i>per capita</i>	\$5 62
Estimated tax receipts, fiscal year 1878, do	4 79
Estimated expenditure, 1877-78, deducting cash investments, <i>per capita</i>	5 78
Estimated gross revenue for same year, <i>per capita</i>	5 176

will appear plain from these figures that the actual burdens per head on the people of Canada are very small.

BANKS OF THE DOMINION.

Paid-up capital (June 30, 1877).....	\$68,923,154
Notes in circulation do	18,265,364
Deposits do	71,284,767
Specie and Dominion note (June 30, 1877).....	14,459,476
Discounts do	120,155,535

In addition to that of the Banks there is a Government circulation of \$10,680,493; making a total circulation of \$28,945,857.

And in addition to the Deposits in the Chartered Banks there are deposits in the Government Savings Banks, Post Office Savings Banks, other Savings Banks, and Building Societies to a considerable amount. The following figures show the totals at June 30, 1877:

Chartered Banks.....	\$71,284,797 00
Government Savings Banks.....	4,652,138 99
P. O. Savings Banks.....	2,639,937 47
Savings Banks.....	6,271,506 99
City and District Savings Bank, Montreal.....	3,805,997 34
Caisse d'Economie Notre Dame de Québec.....	2,365,509 65
Total amount invested in Building Societies.....	24,497,007 39

Total amount of deposits and investments in Building Societies.....	115,616,893 82
---	----------------

It thus follows that the—

Bank Capital is.....	12 20	<i>per capita.</i>
Bank Note Circulation.....	4 66	"
Bank Deposits.....	17 82	"
Bank Discounts.....	30 30	"
Total Deposits in Banks, with Government and P. O. Savings Banks and investments in Building Societies.....	28 90	"

RAILWAYS OF THE DOMINION.

At the close of the fiscal year, 30th June, 1876, there were in actual operation in the Dominion 4,929 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles of railway, besides 228 miles in United States, owned and worked by Canadian companies. There were under construction 2,142 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles upon which work was actually done during the year, and a good many other lines chartered, upon which work at that date had not been commenced. The gauge of the total mileage was—

	<i>Miles.</i>
5 ft. 6 in.....	618 $\frac{1}{4}$
4 ft. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.....	3,938 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 ft. 6 in.....	600 $\frac{1}{2}$
	5,157 $\frac{1}{4}$
Of these, were laid with steel rails.....	2,373 $\frac{3}{4}$
do iron do.....	2,758 $\frac{1}{4}$
do wooden rails.....	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
	5,157 $\frac{1}{4}$

The number of miles of sidings was 637.

The total capital raised for railways in operation at that date was \$317,795,468 47, viz.:

Ordinary share capital paid up.....	\$111,208,479 76
Preference do do.....	69,747,177 64
Bonded debt paid up.....	76,079,530 61
Amount paid and loaned by—	
Dominion Government.....	51,948,529 33
Ontario do.....	1,884,719 43
Quebec do.....	228,521 00
N. Brunswick do.....	2,090,000 00
Nova Scotia do.....	.....
Municipalities.....	\$5,426,505 70
Less included in paid-up securities...	817,995 00
	4,608,510 70
Total.....	\$317,795,468 47

The paid-up capital of railways under construction was :

Ordinary share capital.....	\$ 3,023,188 74	
Bonded debt.....	827,382 66	
Government loans or bonuses.....	11,258,293.26	
Municipal loans or bonuses.....	\$1,043,764 60	
Less paid-up securities.....	62,000 00	
		981,764 60
		\$16,090,579 26

The total paid-up capital on 30th June, 1876, was \$333,886,047 73 ; \$17,454,300 had been granted by the Dominion Government as loan to the Grand Trunk and Northern Railways, and \$42,828,726 as Bonus principally to the Intercolonial, P. E. Island and Pacific Railways. The Ontario Government had granted a loan of \$70,000 to the Brantford, Norfolk & Port Burwell, and bonuses of \$2,661,134 to other railways. The bonuses of the Quebec Government amounted to \$6,944,600, of which two-thirds were to the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental. The New Brunswick Government had bonuses of \$1,878,000, with a loan of \$150,000 and share subscriptions \$300,000, and Nova Scotia bonuses of \$871,000.

The total train mileage was 18,103,628—an increase of 423,450 over 1875. The number of passengers was 5,544,814, and of tons of freight 6,331,757. Nearly two million passengers and two million tons of freight were carried by the Grand Trunk, the Great Western carrying the second largest number. The total earnings of all the railways were—

Passenger traffic.....	\$6,254,866 74
Freight do	12,211,158 46
Mails and Express.....	703,994 01
Other sources.....	188,064 90

Total..... \$19,358,984 11

The cost of operating was—

Maintenance	\$3,813,668 27
Working and repairs of engines...	4,825,676 19
Working and repairs of cars.....	1,588,296 01
General operating charges.....	5,575,080 94

\$15,802,721 41

leaving a net profit of \$3,556,362 70 on the year's operations, about sufficient to pay \$4.67 per cent. on the bonded debt. The earnings averaged \$3,753 per mile, and the expenses \$3,064.

The total amount which the Dominion and Local Governments and Municipalities had expended and become liable for up to 30th June, 1876, was \$83,853,364.75.

As against this considerable amount of indebtedness there has not been so far any *direct* return, but the indirect return and increase of values in the country are believed to be very much greater than the amount expended.

As respects the Canadian Pacific Railway the result of the surveys are published in the report of the Chief Engineer (1877.)

The surveys cover a period of six years, at a cost to the Government of \$3,136,615.75, and they may, in themselves, be called a marvel of their kind. They have established, not only the perfect feasibility, but the fact of an extremely satisfactory line, from the head of St. Lawrence navigation, on Lake Superior, to the Tête Jaune Cache, on the western side of the great Continental "divide" in the main Rocky Mountain chain. This pass has been before described by Mr. Fleming, as the "gate" of the Rocky Mountains. Its highest point of elevation is 3,626 feet above the sea, against 8,242, the highest level actually traversed by the Union and Central Pacific Railway from Omaha to San Francisco. That is, an altitude of much more than double that of the Tête Jaune or Yellow Head Pass. This is, however, only a small part of the advantages of the Canadian line in respect to altitudes, actually successfully traversed by the American line. The length of the various lines surveyed and routes explored by the Engineering staff of Mr. Fleming is 46,000 miles, of which no less than 11,500 miles have been labouriously measured, yard by yard.

The Canadian line is out of all comparison in a more favourable position for cheap transportation than the Union and Central Pacific now in actual operation in the United States. There is no gradient in either direction between the Lake Superior terminus and the Tête Jaune Cache on the west side of the Rocky Mountains exceeding 1 per 100 or 52.8 feet per mile, and, with one single exception, at the crossing of South Saskatchewan, the heaviest gradient ascending eastward from a point near Battleford to Fort William is only 0.5 per hundred, or 26.4 per mile; and this location may be revised.

As far as regards snow obstructions it appears, from tables compiled by Professor Kingston, from three years observations in the Rocky Mountains, that in some of the passes and river valleys snow may average from four to five feet in depth, but in the general fall the average is far below that of Ottawa, Quebec and Montreal; while east of the Rocky Mountains, between Jasper Valley and Edmonton, it does not much exceed half that of Ottawa. With respect to the cold, though the autumn is more severe in the Rocky Mountain district than in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, yet the winter itself compares favourably with Eastern Canada. On other portions of the line the general snow fall is less than that of Ottawa.

The Prairie Region, from its great adaptability for wheat culture, will probably, at an early day, be the seat of a very large population, and the line has been especially located with the view to obtain the lightest possible gradients and the easiest curvature, with the intention of obtaining the absolutely best conditions of traffic for the future.

The extent of cultivable land between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains is stated in the report of the Chief Engineer to be 160,000,000 acres. The total average under cultivation in the Province of Ontario is under 7,000,000. There are drawbacks to the settlement of the North-West which claim recognition, but there cannot be any doubt as to the salubrity of the climate and the great fertility of the soil; and it is undoubtedly capable of sustaining a large population.

The question of greatest difficulty to be yet finally settled is to decide the route from the continental "divide" at the Yellow Head Pass to the Pacific Ocean; or whether to take it in a more northerly direction through the Peace River country. No less than eleven different routes have been projected from the Yellow Head Pass to the coast, ten of which have been measured, the routes varying from 461 to 560 miles. Route No. 1 to Burrard Inlet is the shortest. But Route No. 2 to the same Inlet appears to have the most decided advantages. The estimated cost of building the road by these several routes ranges, in round numbers, from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000. That (No. 2) to Burrard Inlet being \$35,000,000. These estimates are founded on work of the character of that of the Intercolonial Railway.

As regards the Harbour of the terminus with a view to through traffic, so far as known, Burrard Inlet, an arm of the Strait of Georgia, and particularly English Bay, at its mouth, is the best harbour and has the easiest approach from the ocean.

The following is a statement of distances on the Canadian Pacific Railway, the portions under contract and the Telegraph lines under contract:—

	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Interme- diate. Distances.</i>
Ottawa to Eastern Terminus (resumed).....	206	
“ Fort William.....	800	600
“ English River.....	913	113
“ Keewatin	1,093	185
“ Selkirk.....	1,210	112
“ Pontvincourt.....	1,381	117
“ Livingstone.....	1,481	100

	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Interme- diate. Distances.</i>
Ottawa to Saskatchewan.....	1,677	196
“ Battleford.....	1,767	90
“ Edmonton.....	1,997	230
“ Yellow Head Pass, (Summit in Rocky Mountains).....	2,253	256
“ Tête Jaune Cache.....	2,390	47
“ Port Moody, Burrard Inlet.....	2,746	
“ Waddington Harbour, Bute Inlet...	2,800	
“ Kamsquot, Dean Channel.....	2,741	
Montreal to Port Moody, Burrard Inlet.....	2,862	
Montreal to Waddington Harbour, Bute Inlet.	2,916	

Telegraph Lines under Contract.

Fort William to Selkirk.....	410	} 1,747
Selkirk to Livingstone.....	271	
Livingstone to Edmonton.....	516	
Edmonton to existing line B.C.....	550	

Railway under Contract.

Fort William to English River.....	113	} 226
Selkirk to Keewatin.....	112	

Preliminary Location Survey Completed.

English River to Keewatin.....	105	} 1,275
Selkirk to Tête Jaune Cache.....	1,090	

Pembina Branch.

Line Graded.....	63	} 83
Balance of Line Located.....	20	

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VIII. (Page 23.)

FARMS FOR SALE.

The following list is simply intended to afford an indication of the prices at which farms can be purchased in the older settled portions of the Dominion, and it is furnished for the reasons stated in Chapter VIII., page 23.

South half of Lot 1, concession C, township of London, containing 100 acres of excellent land, 80 acres cleared, with comfortable log-house and barn. The standing timber is composed of maple, elm and bass. Price \$60 (or about £12) per acre, on easy terms of payment. Apply, James Ferguson, London.

A valuable farm in the township of York, being lots 31 and 32, containing 112 acres, all cleared and in a high state of cultivation, 2 miles from the city limits, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Davenport Station. Excellent white-brick house, large barn and stables, and good orchard. Well watered and fenced, and in a most healthy locality. There is also a cottage for a farm labourer. If not sold will be for rent. Apply, E. D. Crossman, Davenport. Price \$200 per acre, (or about £40 sterling).

Splendid farm on Dundas street, Nelson, county of Halton, 100 acres, 90 cleared, remainder in good timber. Land clay loam, slightly undulating, and well drained. Good dwelling-house, driving house, two barns, stables, sheep house, &c. &c. Never failing well and good cistern. Good orchard. The property is 14 miles from City of Hamilton. Terms \$4,000 (or about £800 sterling) down, balance (to suit purchasers) to be secured by mortgage. Address, Neil Johnson, Nelson P. O., Halton.

Valuable farm near Woodstock, comprising 140 acres, one of the most attractive in the Dominion. Would be a suitable residence for any English family. The soil is of excellent quality, with springs of water near the residence. Good farm buildings. Distance only one mile from churches, schools, post office and railway station of the Great Western Railway. Apply, Geo. Alexander, Woodstock, Ont. Price, with farm, house and barn, \$60 per acre. The homestead and 40 acres would be sold separately for \$8,000. Easy terms of payment.

Two farms in Niagara, Co. of Halton, south half of Lot 11 in the 1st concession, and south half of 12 in 1st concession, south of Dundas street, about a mile and half from Oakville Station. Comfortable dwellings on each, barns, stables, driving sheds, orchards, &c. These farms adjoin, and are not only delightfully situated but first-class land. Price \$50 (or about £12 sterling) per acre. Apply, C. H. Green.

One of the best farms in Ontario, being lots 5 and 6, concession A, township of Hamilton, containing 400 acres, well fenced and under-drained. On the premises there is a fine brick mansion, brick cottages for labourers, brick barns, and other outbuildings, also a grist-mill, with two run of stones and other improvements. The above farm is situated within two miles of the town of Cobourg.

Also a farm of 135 acres, being Lot 13, 3rd concession, Hamilton, with good brick house and large barns and stables. Situated within 3 miles of Cobourg. Apply, John Fowler, Cobourg.

Lots 16 and 18 at Cooksville, 300 acres of choice land, 260 cleared; balance in good hardwood timber. Clay loam, well-watered with streams and three wells, well fenced. Stone house 28 x 32 and an addition of 20 x 28. Another house 24 x 36 Cellars under both. Barns and outbuildings, complete. $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Cooksville, and three miles from the station at Port Credit. Apply, Chs. Wilcox.

Mr. Darby on the Kingston road has a property for sale containing 15 acres, a good house and stabling, nearly 2 acres of young orchard, two years planted. Soil, sandy loam. A desirable property for market garden or nursery. Price \$1,500 or \$1,300 (about £260 sterling) cash.

West half of lot 5, 5th concession, township of Toronto, and the N. half of lot 5 in 4th concession, containing 170 acres of first-class land in fine order, 145 cleared, balance in good hardwood timber. Beautiful flats on the banks of the Etobicoke creek, which runs through the property. Well watered and fenced. Good two-storey rough cast house and brick kitchen, splendid barns and outbuildings, good garden and orchard. Price \$85 (or about £17) per acre, half cash, balance on time at 6 per cent. interest. Apply, William McKay, Elm Bank P.O.

Half of lot 2 in 5th and half lot 2 in 6th concession, Township of Toronto, 200 acres, 180 cleared and in high state of cultivation, balance in good hardwood. Well watered and fenced. Barn 70 x 72 and other necessary stabling and outbuildings. Frame house and good garden and orchard. Price \$75 (or about £15) per acre. Half cash, balance on time at 6 per cent. Apply, D. H. Garbutt, Elm Bank P.O.

Lot 16 on 2nd and 3rd concession, township of Sarawack, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Owen Sound, containing 150 acres, 100 cleared, balance in good hardwood. Beautifully situated on Lake Shore, and known as Bay View. There are on the premises three good dwellings, one calculated for an hotel, large barns, stables, &c. There is also a saw mill in good running order, which will cut 10 thousand feet of lumber in 24 hours. Three good mill sites on premises, and a beautiful fall of 44 feet, known as the Indian Falls. Well watered and fenced, and a most desirable property. Price \$14,000 (or about £2,800) on easy terms of payment, with mortgage at 6 per cent. interest. Apply, Messrs. Johnson Bros., Owen Sound.

Valuable house property for sale by Mr. Powers, Oakville. New commodious house with fine cellar and 11 rooms, pantries, kitchen, &c. Soft and hard water. Large orchard and kitchen garden. Price \$5000 (or about £1000 sterling), \$3,000 cash down, balance on time, at 6 per cent.

North half of 11 in 3rd concession, south of Dundas street, township of Trafalgar, 100 acres, 90 clear, balance mixed timber. Soil, clay and sandy loam, well watered and fenced, adjoining the Corporation. A good chance to cultivate strawberries. Good frame house and barns. Price \$7000 (or about £1,400 sterling) half cash, balance on time. Apply, F. Foreman, Oakville.

The east half of lot 13 in the 1st concession of Uxbridge, county of Ontario, 100 acres, 90 cleared, balance good pine and hardwood bush. Soil, a clay loam. Two good houses on it with stone cellars, two good barns with driving houses, stables and other outbuildings. Good orchard. Price \$6000 (or about £1,200 sterling). Apply, J. Gould, Uxbridge.

East half of lot 17 in the 4th concession Uxbridge, county of Ontario, 100 acres, all clear. New house and barn. Sandy soil. 5 miles from Uxbridge and 2 from Goodwood. Well watered, fenced on the outside. Price \$2000 (or about £400 sterling) cash, or \$2500 (about £500 sterling) on time. Apply, J. Gould, Uxbridge.

East half of lot 33 in the 4th concession Uxbridge, county of Ontario, 100 acres, 44 cleared, balance in hardwood, good barn, well watered. Sandy soil, free from stumps, all in grass, rye and wheat. There are about 1500 cords of wood on it. Price \$2500 (or about £500 sterling). Easy terms of payment.

Lot 26 in the 9th concession, same township, 130 acres, 20 cleared, balance in pine and hardwood. 6 miles from Stouffville. There is a dwelling-house on the lot. Price \$2500 (or about £500 sterling) one-third cash, interest at 7 per cent. Apply, J. Gould, Uxbridge.

Lot 12 in 5th concession, same township, 40 acres, all clear, new land, 12 acres in wheat. Land a sandy loam. Price \$20 (or about £4 sterling) per acre. Apply, J. Gould, Uxbridge.

There were sold by auction 5th October last, in Hamilton, Ontario, the following properties—this report is given for a quotation of sales of farm-lands :—

143 acres, more or less, lying on the south side of Dundas street (no buildings) ; three acres orchard, 12 acres of fall wheat, good wells and springs. Sold for \$45 per acre.

137 acres, more or less, south part of lot 23, in 3rd concession, West Flamboro', 2 large barns and sheds, 2 frame houses, 3 acres of orchard ; good living streams and wells. Sold for \$55 per acre.

200 acres, more or less ; 20 acres hardwood bush, 4 acres of orchard, 12 acres fall wheat, living stream through centre and several wells. Sold for \$100 per acre.

Farm in Dunham, Missisquoi Co., Province of Quebec, 50 miles south of Montreal, containing 400 acres (150 acres cultivated), 125 grazing land, and the remainder timbered, principally sugar maple, from which 6 to 10,000 lbs. of sugar may be made annually. There are two orchards with choice fruit. The farm is well watered, and admirably suited for dairy or grazing purposes. A railway is in construction ; not 3 miles distant. Stone house, 2 stories, 36 by 44, with a wooden addition for servants and excellent cellars. The out-buildings are very extensive and well fitted up, and the sugary is one of the largest and best provided in the country. There are two cottages of 4 rooms each for laborers and a schoolhouse on the place. Terms \$20,000 (about £4100 sterling), a part down and the remainder in annual instalments. There are to be sold with the farm some 2 or 300 sheep, 12 cows, 6 or 8 horses, and young stock, together with all the farming implements, dairy utensils, and sugar making fittings.

For further particulars apply to A. Westover, Esq., Frelighsburg, Quebec, Canada.

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WHAT CANADA PRODUCES.

INFORMATION

FOR

INTENDING EMIGRANTS.



OTTAWA :

PUBLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

—
1874.

WHAT CANADA PRODUCES.

As a greater knowledge of Canada, and a more widely felt interest in it as a field for immigration now exists in the Mother Country, which will doubtless result in a steady stream of agricultural labourers and small farmers as settlers, the object of these pages is to give concise information as to the products of each of the Provinces composing the Dominion, and their various resources, dividing it into

Products of the Forest.

"	"	Mine.
"	"	Agriculture.
"	"	Sea and Inland Waters.
"	"	Chase.

Miscellaneous Products and Manufactures.

The Commercial importance of the Provinces composing the Dominion of Canada is well established, and every effort to develop their resources and extend their trade has been attended with the most satisfactory results. The Canadian system of inland navigation is the most extensive and perfect in the world. The vast territorial extent, the mineral wealth, fertility of soil, unparalleled fisheries, and extensive forests of the combined Provinces are becoming understood and valued abroad. No mountain barriers with the exception of the Rocky Mountains on the Pacific side of the Continent, (and Canada possesses the most favorable passes through these,) interfere to divert the currents of trade in their flow to the markets of the world. With almost boundless fields of coal in Nova Scotia, on the Pacific Coast, and in the North West territory, with a climate most favorable to the development of human energy, it is impossible for the mind to assign a limit to the future growth of the Dominion of Canada.

To bring these subjects respectively to the notice of the world, it is advisable to particularize and dwell more especially upon the products and manufactures of the country, which may be done under the following headings: Agricultural Products; Products of the Forest; Products of the Mine; Products of the Sea and Lakes; Products of the Chase; and, general manufactures, together with a few prefatory remarks on the *status* of the country.

The united revenues of the Provinces exceed those of any of the third-rate powers of Europe. Their railroad extent exceeds the aggregate of Russia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Portugal, Turkey, Switzerland, Egypt and Brazil; whilst their length of telegraph wires exceeds the aggregate of many of the nations of Europe. This *status* has not been won without a struggle—not a struggle for liberty against the oppressor,—but it has been the struggle in changing the wilderness into productive fields, and in procuring and maintaining free institutions and self-government. Each early pioneer of the wilderness who hewed out a home for himself and his family, has transmitted the fields thus won from the unbroken forest to posterity, and it is the aggregation of these fields that forms the settlements everywhere traversing the Provinces, whilst the slow but steady progress of changing the wilderness into smiling fields still goes on. Years ago, the settlers had to make their own paths to their scattered homes, but the preparatory step now for the settlement of the wilderness is the opening of a colonization road, by a grant from the public revenue, and which is to some extent kept in repair by Government appropriations and statute labour.

The means of water communication which the Dominion possesses through each of the Provinces, tending as it eventually does, however remote, to the seaboard, afford a ready line of transport for all the products of the interior, and thus will allow of intercourse and trade relations with foreign nations through ports and harbours of her own. Thus flour manufactured in the western limits of Ontario, the mineral products of Lake Superior, the peltries of the North West, and the timber of the Upper Ottawa can find their way to Quebec and thence to Europe as easily as by a transit through the United States.

INFORMATION

FOR

INTENDING EMIGRANTS.

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PRODUCTS OF THE FOREST.

The forest has long been a source of great wealth to the several provinces, but more especially to New Brunswick and Quebec. The exportation of white and red pine, of which the Dominion has almost inexhaustible stores, deals, staves, mast, birch and other hardwood timber to Great Britain, and sawed lumber to the United States, forms an important section of the industrial pursuits of the country. The principal trees which contribute to the products of the forest are the pine, spruce, hemlock, fir, larch, cedar, and of hardwoods the maple, beech, birch, elm, walnut, oak, cherry, ash and others. It has been calculated on reliable authority that about 25 per cent of the standing pine throughout the Dominion is available for squared timber; 40 per cent for saw logs, and the remainder is under growth, useless, or damaged. The value of pine as an article of commerce may be estimated from the fact that the annual production of material equals 70 to 80,000,000 of cubic feet of partially manufactured timber exported, and the operations consequent thereon involve an enormous outlay. The term "partial manufacture" has to be used because it only embraces the operations necessary to prepare the timber for shipment, which is not strictly speaking manufactured at all. It is simply analogous to pig iron or crude petroleum, or other mineral productions separated from their earthy particles, previous to transportation. Thus timber squared, sawn, planed, tongued and grooved, cannot be said to be manufactured, because it is not actually made into the particular shape in which it could enter domestic use, except in very rough and ordinary cases, but only sufficient of the useless material has been removed to render it available for the hands of the skilled workman, and prevent useless expenditure of freight.

Squared timber has to be selected with great care, must be nearly perfectly straight, and free from knots. It must be hewed perfectly square, and must carry the same thickness throughout, a very slight taper being allowable; it must be over thirty feet in length, and square at the least fifteen inches.

Next to the Pine the *Spruce* is the most valuable, being much used in building, sawn into deals for exportation, and it is also in demand for ship-building purposes.

The timber of the *Fir* is not often used for sawing, as it does not turn out good boards, but it is used for the staves of casks, and buckets, and the trunk makes excellent scaffold poles. The surface of this tree is covered with bladders full of a fluid resin which hardens by long exposure; this is the Canadian Balsam of the apothecary, which commands a good price.

The wood of the *Larch* is principally used for railway sleepers and ship-building, or is applied to the more trivial purposes of building.

The value of the *Cedar* is its durability, and as it splits readily it is used greatly for fence rails and posts. It also is consumed in the manufacture of tubs and pails and other domestic articles where lightness is required. Shingles for roofing houses are manufactured in large quantities from this wood.

The *Maple* is used universally for fire-wood, as it throws out great heat; it is also used in the manufacture of heavy furniture, cabinet work, and the fittings of railway carriages. The wood of a variety of this tree which consists of concentric circles, resembling the eye of a bird and from which it has derived its name of birds-eye maple, and is in great demand for picture frames, &c. From the sap of this tree in spring is also manufactured maple sugar.

The *Beech* is used principally for agricultural implements and fire-wood. The *Birch* is excellent for cabinetwork, ship-building, &c., and the bark is used for making canoes, baskets and a variety of other purposes.

The *Elm* is used for domestic purposes, by wheelwrights and others, and its bark is used among the country people for chair bottoms and baskets.

The *Black Walnut* is a highly ornamental wood, unequalled for beauty on the American continent, being used for cabinet work, furniture of all kinds, and the fine branches of the joiners' art. Akin to it, is the *Butternut*, which is very similar in appearance though occupying a second rate place to the walnut. *Hickory* is only used for agricultural implements and firing. The *Oak*, of which there are a variety of species, is much used in ship-building, for puncheons, and barrel staves. The *Poplar* is used only in the manufacture of sleighs and other vehicles where lightness is required. The *Cherry*, of which there are several kinds, is an ornamental wood used by cabinet and furniture makers; its bark is also used medicinally, though the fruit is comparatively worthless.

The *Ash* is used for cabinet work, farm implements, axe-handles, &c., and is a valuable adjunct to the farm. The *Basswood* is used in the manufacture of sleighs and carriages, for band boxes, matches, furniture, and lately a coarse kind of paper has been made from its shavings. Its texture is very tough.

In addition to these woods may also be mentioned, the *Chestnut*. The *Sassafras* is used for medicinal purposes, and is much used in dyeing.

Hemlock bark from which an extract is produced is largely used for tanning purposes, but its wood is of little value for export.

There is an increasing trade springing up in the minor products of the forest such as Canada Balsam, turpentine, pitch, maple sugar, tannin extract, dyes &c., and the manufacture of paper from the shavings of soft woods. Ships knees, laths, spars, masts, railroad sleepers, staves, and box shooks each constitute a branch of industry in themselves. Potash and Pearlash were formerly manufactured in large quantities from the ashes of the wood that was burned, as land was cleared; but this process is now abandoned, and the business is confined generally speaking to factories for its especial manufacture.

Maple sugar or sugar obtained by boiling the sap of the maple tree in spring, is made in large quantities for home consumption among the

farming population, and is also much esteemed as a luxury. The sugar making season commences early in April, and lasts about four weeks. The sap after a sufficient quantity has been got together, is boiled down till the watery part has evaporated, and the process is continued till it crystallizes. It takes ten gallons of sap to make one pound of grained sugar, and the average yield of each tree is from two to three pounds in a favourable season. The sugar is worth from 10 to 15 cents per lb.

Indigenous fruit of almost every kind is abundant in the forests and forest clearings. Of the nuts, hickory, butternut, hazel and beech are the most abundant, whilst in the West the chestnut and walnut are found; almost all the sandy hills abound in blueberries, a species of bilberry; strawberries literally cover the pasture fields during early summer, and raspberries and blackberries abound in sandy soil on the edge of the forest, or where the fire has gone through. Cranberries of which there are two kinds, the trailing or swamp cranberry and the high bush cranberry are abundant and command a high price.

Shipbuilding which may be embraced under the products of the forest, has long been a leading feature in the commerce of the country, more especially in the Maritime provinces, and will be noticed under the head of the several Provinces. Owing principally to the abundance and excellence of timber but partially to other causes, ships can be built here much more cheaply than in Europe, and forty per cent cheaper than in the United States.

As illustrating the extent and value of the lumber trade of Canada,—at the same time showing the rate at which the Pine forests are being cleared,—it is only necessary to point to the rapid increase in the shipments of each year. The following items, showing the aggregate value of the products of the forests (distinguishing the quantities of Plank and Boards,) exported from the Dominion during five years, will throw some light on the subject:—

	Products of Forest. Total Value.	Plank and Boards. Feet.
Fiscal Year 1872-'73.....	\$28,705,562	930,500,000
Fiscal Year 1871-'72.....	23,685,382	882,001,000
Fiscal Year 1870-'71.....	22,352,211	829,550,000
Fiscal Year 1869-'70.....	20,940,434	846,882,000
Fiscal Year 1868-'69.....	19,838,963	677,859,000
Fiscal Year 1867-'68.....	18,262,170	671,025,000

PROVINCES OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

The timber trade of these two provinces is so closely connected, and the timber producing districts extending as they do from one Province into the other, would render a separate description of the products of the forest in each a complicated and difficult matter. The timber producing districts of the two provinces may be divided as follows: the country drained by the Ottawa River comprising an area of some 88,000 square miles from which ash, white and red pine are principally obtained; the country drained by the St. Maurice and its tributaries, comprising an area of about 22,000 square miles, is rich in white, yellow and red pine, spruce, birch, and elm; the Saguenay country with an area of about 21,000 square miles affording white and red pine, spruce, birch, and tamarac; the North Shore of Lake Huron of almost boundless extent, yielding the same as the previous

districts; the western peninsula of Ontario containing oak, walnut, chestnut, and all the finer woods used for ornamental purposes; and the country north of Lake Ontario and the valley of the Trent, yielding large quantities of white pine, elm, maple, &c. Government has made a large outlay for the timber interests in the shape of slides and booms, the first built to avoid the damage timber otherwise would suffer in going over waterfalls and rapids, to navigable waters; the second at the mouth of streams, to prevent the logs from floating away. In addition to this, the operations of private individuals or firms connected with this trade are costly. Streams have to be cleared out and improved, roads and rough bridges have to be made to transport timber or logs to the nearest water-courses, and shanties and stables have to be built for the accommodation of men and teams whilst working in the woods.

There is good authority for stating that the manufacture of sawed lumber in Ontario and Quebec employs over 2,000 mills, many of them having cost \$30,000 to \$40,000, some as much as \$200,000. Besides square timber, deals, planks, boards, lathe and shingles manufactured at the various mills, both for export and home consumption, there is a large export trade of masts and spars, together with other timber used for ship building purposes. The tonnage employed in this trade at the port of Quebec includes about 1,200 vessels, with a capacity of 673,507 tons. There are about 15,000 men employed in lumbering operations in the forest; 10,000 more engaged at the mills and otherwise, in preparing the product for market; the number of seamen and others required to transport the timber and lumber to markets in the United States and Europe being 25,000,—making in all, say, 50,000 men.

The values of the exports of the products of the forest, (exclusive of Ashes,) during a period of 10½ years immediately preceding Confederation, amounted to \$109,541,342, or a yearly average of \$10,432,509. The average annual quantities of timber and lumber arriving at the port of Quebec, and manufactured for other markets, during a period of five years, amounted to over one million and three-quarters of tons. The particulars are:—

	Cubic feet.
Oak, average yearly quantity.....	1,585,866
Elm, " "	1,433,706
Ash, " "	149,930
Birch, " "	92,714
Tamarac, " "	987,062
White Pine, " "	17,665,675
Red Pine, " "	2,566,350

In the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, the greater part of the logs are transformed at the saw mills, near the mouth of the rivers on which they have been cut, into sawed lumber, deals and planks. It is these mills in fact which have developed the country for miles around them, and opened up the wilderness into fruitful lands and settlements. To give an idea of the vastness of these lumbering establishments, that of Messrs. Hamilton Brothers, at Hawkesbury, Ontario, on the Ottawa, manufactures on an average 27,000,000 feet board measure per annum, employs in and about the mills, men and boys, and manufactures 1500 saw logs in 24 hours; of agricultural produce there are expended per annum, 750 tons of hay, 25,000 bushels of oats, 5000 bushels of turnips, 6000 bushels of potatoes, 1000 barrels of pork, 9000 barrels of flour and 2000 barrels of oat meal in the woods. So that about 2000 tons of agricultural produce are consumed by this firm alone.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

SHIPBUILDING.

The forests of New-Brunswick supply timber of large size in any quantity for building ships of the first class, black birch, and larch being the woods chiefly used. The former is used for the keel, floor timbers, and lower planking, and the latter for all the other timbers, knees, and upper planking. American live and white oak are imported for the stem and stern posts of superior ships, and pitch pine for beams. White pine is used for the cabins, interior fittings and for masts. The black spruce furnishes yards and topmasts. Elm, beech, maple, cedar, and spruce are used in the construction of vessels of the second class, and for smaller ones.

Shipbuilding is carried on chiefly at St. John and Miramichi, also at St. Andrews, Bathurst and Dalhousie, and more or less in all the coves and harbours along the coast. As fully half the cost of each ship is expended in labour, the value of employment afforded by shipbuilding may be easily estimated. The amount of daily labour in and about the hull and spars of a ship, is on the average, ten days per man for each registered ton.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Although lumbering is not carried on in Nova Scotia to the same extent as in the other Provinces, the forest is no mean adjunct to its products. The woods used in shipbuilding are the same as those given under the heading of New Brunswick, and the tonnage turned out from its various shipyards last year, will be found in the subjoined table.

The number and tonnage of vessels built in the Dominion during the last fiscal year was, as follow :

	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	Average tonnage.
Ontario	55	7,777	141,3-10
Quebec	80	20,664	258,3-10
Nova Scotia	146	44,307	303,4-10
New Brunswick	108	33,353	308,8-10

This shows the largest tonnage and number to the Maritime Provinces, readily explained by the more inland portions of Quebec and Ontario.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The following is compiled from the most recent reports of the Forest Lands and Timber of that far-western Province:—

The forest lands of British Columbia are of great extent, and are very rich. They are not confined to one part of the Province, but are found

throughout nearly its whole extent. The Douglas pine is one of the most valuable trees in Columbia, and is found in great abundance. It yields spars from ninety to 100 feet in length, and from twenty to twenty-four inches in diameter. The tree is very often from 150 to 175 feet long without knots or branches, and of a diameter varying from six to ten feet. I have myself seen several logs from sixty to eighty feet long, and six feet in diameter, in Messrs. Moody, Dietz & Nelson's booms at Burrard Inlet. From that place—that is, from the mills belonging to those gentlemen, and to the company called the "Hastings Mill Company"—there were this year (1871) exported from twenty to twenty five million feet of timber, which must have furnished lading for thirty ships of 1,000 tons. It is a fact that an order for 750,000 feet of timber was in 1871 received from Valparaiso at Burrard Inlet, it having been found impossible to fill the order at the American Sound, where wood of the required dimensions could not be found. The timber so exported was a subject of admiration to those who visited Burrard Inlet at that time.

The short memorandum which follows was prepared at the request of the Minister of Public Works by a gentleman who is in a position to give exact information as to the timber of the country.

"The timber trees for which the Province of British Columbia is chiefly remarkable, are as follows:—Douglas pine, spruce or Menzies fir, yellow fir, balsam, hemlock, white pine, yellow pine or scotch fir, cedar, yellow cypress, arbor vitæ, yew, oak, white maple, arbutus, alder, dogwood, aspen, cherry, crab-apple, willow, cottonwood.

"These trees abound in almost all parts of the Province, and are all of more or less value. It is impossible to give any exact area or describe the exact position. But in a general way, in all the numerous indentations of the coast of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, the Douglas and Menzies pine, the cedar, and the maple, may be found in exhaustless quantities. The coast of British Columbia is wonderfully adapted, from its conformation and growth of timber, for lumbering, possessing as it does deep and safe harbors, and unrivalled water power.

"The *White Pine* is a valuable timber for carriage building or furniture, and is plentiful, but not so generally scattered throughout the country.

"The *Maple* is universal on the Island and coast range.

"The *Scotch Fir* is chiefly found with the willow and cottonwood on the bottom lands.

"The *Cedar* abounds in almost all parts of the country. It attains an enormous growth, and is used for all sorts of purposes, the manufacture of roofing shingles being one of the most important. Its facility for splitting renders it very valuable to the farmer for fencing purposes.

"But the most valuable species is the *Douglas-fir*. It is almost universally found on the sea coast, and up to the Cascade range. It grows to an enormous size, and is one of the best woods for large spars known. It can be obtained 150 feet in length free from knots, and has squared forty-five inches for ninety feet. Its extraordinary size, straightness, and uniform thickness, its strength and flexibility, the regularity of the grain, the durability of the timber and its freedom from knots, places the timber almost beyond competition.

"The lumbering trade of British Columbia is carried on entirely on salt water. The logs are drawn through the woods by oxen, and rolled into the water on ways constructed for the purpose, and are sawn in the mills situated at the water's edge, whence they are shipped direct. The timber

of British Columbia has been barely tapped; hardly enough has been cut to make an impression on these vast forests. The yearly export amounts to about \$250,000.

"In Vancouver Island coal and wood are used for fuel; oak, pine, and poplar are the woods chiefly in use. On the mainland, pine, and poplar are almost exclusively used, at a cost of \$2.50 to \$3.50 a cord (128 cubic feet) in the low country, but at the mines wood is very dear—\$7.50 a cord."

The *Arbutus* mentioned above, is found on the Island of San Juan, and on the coast of Columbia. It is an evergreen, and sheds its bark in the autumn. It is a very hard wood, and is manufactured into mallets, &c.

The total value of Lumber exported from the province of British Columbia during ten years ending 31st December, 1870, was \$862,059, and annually increasing.

The principal existing mills are in the New Westminster district, and probably that neighbourhood will continue to be the chief seat of the export of Douglas fir. The Nass-Skena district looks like a good saw-milling country on the map, but the Douglass fir, as just said, is not found so far north. The inlets on the mainland, or some of the outlying islands between Millbank Sound and the New Westminster district, probably offer locations for export saw-mills, but it is not known, however, at present, that these places can be found readily. Many of the inlets are almost wall-sided, with short watercourses or torrents emptying into them the water collected among the surrounding gloomy mountains. The rivers generally which flow into these inlets are not good "logging" rivers. There is, however, a vast extent of sheltered water-line between Millbank Sound and the New Westminster district, and it is impossible not to believe that suitable places for large Douglas fir export saw-mills are to be found where practical saw millers would make fortunes.

The West Cascade region is difficult to traverse, and has not been a tenth part explored by saw-mill men. If it should prove that suitable locations for large saw-mills are few, the value of these to the possessors will be proportionately increased.

The only timber exported in cargoes is that of the *Douglas fir*, commonly called "pine." It is a tough, strong wood, well adapted for beams, but good also for planks and deals. It makes excellent masts and yards, and is used for shipbuilding and housebuilding. It grows to the height of 150 to 200 feet, and attains a thickness of 5 to 8 feet at the butt. It carries its thickness well up. Dressed masts of 36 inches in diameter, at one-third from butt, and with proper proportions for the required length, have been supplied from the Douglas fir forests. This British Columbian wood is known in Australia, New Zealand and Great Britain, as "Oregon pine," though Oregon does not export it to these markets. A good growing demand for British Columbian Douglas fir timber and square timber exists in South America, Australia, and China, and a few cargoes of spars are sent annually to England.

PRODUCTS OF THE MINES.

The mineral resources of the Dominion of Canada are especially valuable, and are now being rapidly developed. The important deposits of economic minerals constantly being discovered prove beyond a doubt that its mineral wealth will eventually make it rank as one of the finest mining districts of the world. Before entering into the details of the different Provinces, it will be necessary to give a slight outline of the various geological areas.

The first embraces Quebec, New-Brunswick, Nova-Scotia and Prince-Edward Island, which may be described as a vast sedimentary trough resting upon granite and primary rocks, the centre of which is occupied by an immense coal-field, in which the mines of Nova-Scotia and the albertite of New-Brunswick are of great value. The Atlantic frontiers of Nova-Scotia consists of metamorphic rocks containing gold in paying quantities.

The next area comprises the Province of Ontario, consisting of lime and sandstone, sand, gravel, and drift, in which peat marl and bog iron are found. Petroleum is also obtained in the South Western and salt in the North Western section of this area.

The next area lies north of Lakes Huron and Superior and the River Ottawa, known as the Laurentian formation, and contains many valuable mineral deposits such as copper, lead, plumbago, iron, gold and silver.

Another area is the district between the latter and the Rocky Mountains known as the North West Territory, including the vast as yet unworked coal-fields of the Saskatchewan district, whilst still another area is that contained in British Columbia, or the Pacific slope of the Northern part of the American continent similar to the district of California, and yielding gold in paying quantities.

The great drawback to the development of the general mineral wealth of the country has lain in the fact that sufficient capital has not been applied to it to make it productive. Foreign attention is now being directed to certain sections of the country. The Dominion possesses coal, iron, copper, lead, silver, gold, &c., enough to enrich itself and those from abroad who may embark their means in mining enterprises. By developing its mineral resources, the agricultural capabilities of the country will in due course be brought out, manufacture and commerce will spring up, and a numerous and thriving population find ready employment in the various branches of trade.

The total area of the coal formation in British North America,—now all included in the Dominion of Canada, except Newfoundland,—is believed to embrace 18,600 square miles; the known profitable working area is about 2,200 square miles; the number of workable acres in the coal area is estimated at 1,408,000; the contents of each acre have been calculated at 30,000 tons; and the estimated total available supply at the enormous amount of 42,240,000,000 tons. By another authority the workable coal area in the Maritime Provinces has been tabulated as follows:

	Square Mills.
New Brunswick.....	1,000
Nova Scotia,—Cape Breton.....	200
Pictou.....	350
Cumberland.....	250
Newfoundland.....	250
Prince Edward Island.....	150

The chief minerals of economic importance enumerated in the Geological reports are classed as follows:—

1. *Metals and their Ores.*—Iron bog ore; red hematite; magnetic ore; titanite or titaniferous ore; lead; copper, sulphurets and native; nickel and cobalt; silver; gold; platinum.

2. *Minerals applicable to chemical manufactures.*—Chromic iron; molybdenite; cobaltiferous iron pyrites; dolomite; magnesite; petroleum; bituminous shale; phosphate of lime.

3. *Refracting materials.*—Soapstone or steatite; potstone or chlorite; mica rock; crystals of mica; plumbago (graphite); asbestos or amianthus; friable sandstone; fire clay.

4. *Minerals applicable to construction.*—Limestone; dolomites; sandstones; Labradorite; gneiss; syenite; granite; marbles (found in many places and in great variety—white, black, red, veined with white, dark and light green, brown, brownish black, grey, &c., &c.); serpentines; roofing slates; flagstones; hydraulic cement; lime; brick clays; drain tiles.

5. *Grinding and polishing minerals.*—Whetstones; hones; grindstones; millstones.

6. *Mineral manures.*—Gypsum; marls; calcareous tufa.

7. *Mineral paints.*—Iron ochres; sulphate of barytes.

8 and 9. *Minerals applicable to the fine arts and to ornament.*—Lithographic stones; agates; Labradorite; jasper conglomerate.

10. *Miscellaneous minerals.*—Feldspath; sandstone for glass; moulding sand; peat.

Petroleum or rock oil in large quantities.

Salt, recently discovered near Goderich in Ontario, and very successfully manufactured. Supposed to be in inexhaustible quantities.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

IRON.—Most of the localities where important discoveries of iron have been made, are fortunately situated on or near the banks of navigable rivers and canals, and the ore generally occurs immediately at the surface. The principal localities where it is found, are the north shore of Lake Huron, and Lake Superior, where specular iron is abundant, and in the townships of Marmora, Hastings, Tudor, Madoc, &c., constituting the district back of Belleville, both specular and magnetic iron is found. Bog ore is also found in many places, the presence of which can always be traced by the ochreous appearance of the water trickling from the bog containing it. The iron of the Lake Superior district is of an equal quality with that of Michigan and according to the Report of the Geological Survey, future explorations in that district, will develop iron mines equally as remunerative. The mines of Marmora and the surrounding district have gone through various fluctuations. Access to the mines is easy by means of

the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway, and the ore brought down to Lake Ontario by that road has been shipped to Cleveland in large quantities for smelting. Smelting works however on the spot, if properly managed would pay well.

The Chaffey mine on the Rideau Canal, yields good returns of iron, but is not worked so extensively as it ought to be.

COPPER.—The richest copper producing section of the Province of Ontario, is that embraced by the Northern shores of Lakes Superior and Huron, the former especially being very rich. The Montreal Mining Company have a mine at Mamainse Point, affording gray sulphuret of copper of a rich quality. The North West shore up to where the boundary line strikes the lake, and in particular the island of Michipicoten and St. Ignace, Black Bay, Thunder Cape, Pic Island, and the vicinity of Princes Bay, are all rich in copper. It has been asserted that this region contains the most extensive copper mines in the world; and as an example of its richness mention need only be made of the native copper boulders discovered in the bed of the Ontonagon River weighing 3800 lbs.; of a mass found near Copper Harbour weighing 1200 lbs., and of a boulder found at Eagle River weighing 1700 lbs. At the West Canada Company's mine on Lake Huron the average production is $19\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of ore; the Montreal Mining Company at Bruce mines have a number of claims, the ore from which after being crushed by powerful machinery is washed and yields about 20 per cent of pure ore. There are twelve openings or shafts in the vicinity of the village, one of which has been carried down some 330 feet. The Wellington mine, yielding richly, is close to the Bruce mines. The capital of the Bruce Mines Company is £60,000 stg., and some 200 hands are employed. From the wealth of this district in copper alone it seems almost as if nature debarred from holding out inducements to agriculture had opened her vast storehouses of wealth as a means of inducing immigration to a region otherwise sterile and barren.

LEAD.—This metal is found in the county of Frontenac, and although very little worked as yet the townships of Lake and Tudor are according to the Report of the Geological Survey entitled to the name of a lead bearing region. The working of lead mines however has not hitherto been carried on in Ontario to any extent.

GOLD.—Considerable auriferous deposits exist in the County of Hastings at Madoc near Belleville, and two mines in Marmora, the Gatling and the Williams, are profitably worked. The only way in which this mineral can be made to pay in that district is by mining and crushing, as there are no washings in the creeks. Dr. Sterry Hunt, the well known chemist, gives as the result of an assay made by him from a ton of 2000 lbs. of Madoc ore, gold $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (\$96.46), and silver $57\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$73.74, or a total of \$170.20 to the ton. He further says: "by crushing and washing $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of an average sample, there were obtained 13 per cent of rich ore, still holding $\frac{1}{4}$ of its weight in spar, and yielding for 2000 lbs., gold $9\frac{1}{10}$ oz. (\$206.50), silver 120 $\frac{1}{10}$ (\$156.70) or a total of \$362.20 to the ton." The region containing gold is supposed to extend from Madoc to the northern shores of Lake Huron, and time only can unfold its hidden wealth.

SILVER.—The northern shore of Lake Superior particularly in the vicinity of Thunder Bay, is rich in silver in certain localities, and Silver Islet, a small island in the Bay contains one of the richest veins of this metal ever discovered. An American Company extracted on this island £2000 worth of ore in two days, and £12,000 in four days. In 1870 the total value of ore extracted was \$92,153.23, and in 1871, \$648,132.01, from

which returns some estimate may be formed of its richness. It is this year yielding still more abundantly.

There is also a percentage of silver obtainable as shown above from the gold fields of Madoc, but little attention has been paid to the separating of the metals.

PETROLEUM, KEROSENE OR COAL OIL.—The region in Ontario whence crude Petroleum has been and is obtained, is of considerable area, the section however principally worked being the westerly part of the Province. The oil was discovered some 17 years ago, issuing from a spring, and although its illuminating powers were then ascertained it was not till 1862, that the first oil wells were sunk in the County of Lambton, from which in twelve months over four millions of gallons were obtained. Other districts have yielded this valuable mineral product in large quantities, Bothwell in the County of Kent, Enniskillen and Petrolia, in County of Lambton, being the principal; the latter being now the largest oil-producing district, where it is obtained at a depth of from 400 to 500 feet, with permanent supply. Some of the present wells have been pumping for 5 years without diminution. For a year or two after the oil discoveries, all of it that was used for consumption here, was manufactured at Hamilton, but refineries were soon started elsewhere, and a large trade has been developed. The largest wells now average from 100 to 125 barrels per day, the lowest about 10 barrels. The present aggregate production of crude oil is supposed to vary from 10,000 to 12,000 barrels per week, from about 240 wells in operation. The oil trade in Canada is regulated by an association of producers of the Refiners' Association. The products of a first distillation of Canadian crude oil of 860 specific gravity are as follows:

Benzine.....	5 per cent.
Standard white illuminating oil.....	60 “ “
Parafine oil, rich in wax.....	25 “ “
Coke.....	5 “ “
Gas and loss.....	5 “ “

100

The Benzine in the above analysis is a good substitute for Turpentine and is frequently used by painters. The heavy oils are used as lubricators, for machinery, either alone or mixed with fat and are also mixed with resin, seal and other oils animal or vegetable to prevent their gumming. Parafine wax, from which candles are made, is obtained to the extent of 10 per cent, by chilling and freezing the heavy portion, submitting the scales thus formed to pressure, and thereby separating the free oil. There is only one establishment yet in Canada for the manufacture of Parafine Wax and Candles—but the demand will probably increase to an extent that will warrant a larger manufacture. This oil is now largely used in the light-houses of the Dominion. Oil lands offer great attractions to speculators, and many fortunes have been made by them. Petroleum has been found to exist in the Manitoulin Islands, Lake Huron, though not worked.

Oil is also obtained by distillation from a bituminous shale found near Collingwood, the shale yielding 250 gallons of crude oil from 30 tons of material. The Petroleum trade is now perhaps the largest in Canada, employing capital to the extent of at least \$10,000,000. The home consumption alone is about 6,000,000 gallons.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

The Province of Quebec is rich in minerals, which are thus described under their different headings.

GOLD.—The operations in gold mining in this Province have hitherto been carried on principally in the Chaudiere division, in alluvial diggings on the River Gilbert, and in the Seigniory of DeLery.

The greatest quantity is found at the deposit on the Gilbert and in the Chaudiere at the point known as the Devils rapids. The river Guillaume or DesPlantes has also at different times yielded gold. The district drained by the waters of the Famine and Du Loup holds the precious metal, though few important mining operations have as yet been undertaken there. In the township of Woburn, county of Beauce, specimens of free gold have been found. At the Ascot mines there was extracted in 1866 in 553 hours of labour an amount of gold equal to \$996.

An other mining company at Ascot asserts: That the quartz veins on their lots contain, according to published assays, an average of \$153 in gold, and \$7.53 in silver to the ton. Mr. Michel, in his report to the Geological Society, says "the tendency to neglect alluvial diggings, while attention is turned to the search for goldbearing quartz, seems most unwise. The working of alluvial gold necessitates the employment of much less capital, is more easy and less uncertain than quartz mining, and consequently in all respects best adapted to the means of Canadian Companies."

SILVER.—This metal is found in the Eastern Townships in several localities. As however it is found in conjunction with copper and lead, sufficient attention has not been paid to the yield to give a satisfactory statement of its value. The Suffield Gold and Copper Mining Company have had assays made from their mine by Professors Sorrey & Brush of Yale College, which gave from average samples of ore (not picked) a result of from \$75 to \$160 per ton of silver. The ore is of a very peculiar kind. Sulphurets of iron and copper, together with sulphuret of silver with frequent threads and leaves of native silver beautifully crystallized are mingled together, forming an ore until now only known to exist in Mexico.

COPPER.—This is abundantly met with in the Eastern Townships, especially at Acton, Leeds, Richmond, Sherbrooke and Bolton. The great drawback in the production of copper is the fact of the ore being taken out of the country to be melted, but this will soon be obviated by the erection of smelting works on a large scale. The Huntington mine during the past twelve months has produced 3072 tons of ore, estimated at $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and a large quantity of a lower quality. The extracting works there are almost complete, and will utilize all other ingredients of the ore as well as the copper. This mine is in full work, employing upwards of 100 hands. The last Geological Survey Report enumerates in its appendix the extraordinary number of 557 localities in the Eastern Townships where copper exists.

IRON.—This ore is worked largely at Hull, near Ottawa, where a company is about erecting smelting works, the ore at present being shipped in large quantities to the United States, and returned in the shape of pig iron. At Moisie River, on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, magnetic iron sand is found in great abundance from which the finest steel can be manufactured by a simple process, and large works are in existence there.

This sand yields fully 60 per cent of reheated and rehammered malleable iron. At the St. Maurice Forges, near the city of Three Rivers, great quantities of bog iron are found, and the foundries there are celebrated for the quality of the iron produced. One of the forges there has been in operation over 100 years.

PLUMBAGO.—Mines of this mineral are in operation at Buckingham, on the Ottawa River, yielding from 10 to 60 per cent, and capable of turning out 10,000 tons annually. It is found in the pure and in the disseminated state. It is also traceable all through Laurentian Mountains.

ASSATITE.—This mineral is being worked on the DesLievres River, where large deposits of it exist. The product of the mines is sent to the Brockville Superphosphate works, and exported thence to the United States and Europe.

Numerous other minerals exist in the Province of Quebec, but little attention has, as yet been paid to them.

NOVA SCOTIA.

COAL.

A writer in Halifax says:—"I have with considerable care calculated the available quantity of coal in the Cape Breton field, and feel certain that it cannot exceed 300,000,000 tons in beds of workable thickness,—this is, not less than 2' 10" or 3' 0" thick. The coal deposits in Nova Scotia proper, *that may be profitably worked*, are also very limited,—and the product can hardly exceed 300,000,000 tons. Hence their great value, taken in connection, with their accessibility, lying principally on the direct line of commerce."

Professor Leslie has made the following statement: "The Albion Mines beds are very extraordinary deposits; they form an exception to all the phenomena of coal in all the British Provincial coal regions. Nothing like them has been discovered in the Provinces. The thickest beds of Cape Breton, East Coast, are never over 12 feet, and usually under 9 feet; but here we have one bed (the main seam) 33 feet 6 inches thick, of which 24 feet are good coal, the other half being poor coal and black shale in intermediate layers. The enormous quantity of coal here presented can only be estimated properly by those who have been used to the vast operations on the grey ash part of the anthracite region, where the regular 30-foot vein yields at least twenty millions of tons to the square mile, after all deductions have been made."

According to a measurement made by Sir Wm. E. Logan in 1843, the total thickness of the carboniferous rocks of Nova Scotia, at the Joggins, was about 14,700 feet. Recent examinations, by him and others, of the Pictou series, calculate them at 10,840 feet,—containing 5,567 feet of productive coal measures; and Sir William remarks,—"*it seems probable that the volume assigned to the carboniferous rocks at the Joggins will be fully maintained in the Pictou region.*"

The latest "Report of Progress" published by the Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, contains a number of tabular "Records of

Mines and Mineral Statistics," compiled by Mr. Charles Robb.—from which the following summary of the production of coal in each county in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton is taken:—

COUNTIES.	YEARS.	Quantity raised.	Quantity sold.
Cumberland.....	1869	15,066 tons.	8,515 tons.
	1870	9,053 "	7,884 "
	1871	12,332 "	11,737 "
Pictou.....	1869	218,673 "	193,212 "
	1870	248,880 "	226,525 "
	1871	285,994 "	245,800 "
Cape Breton.....	1869	343,399 "	304,320 "
	1870	367,373 "	333,578 "
	1871	370,948 "	338,431 "
Inverness and Victoria..	1869	895 "	749 "
	1870	463 "	290 "
	1871	4,018 "	450 "
Total annual average yield....		625,698	558,830

GOLD.—The gold mines of Nova Scotia are one of its sources of wealth. The total yield of gold there in 1872, was 150,079 oz, 03 dut, 10 grs. Quartz mining is the only method found remunerative in this Province, and it is needless for those of small means to attempt it, but by the skilful application of machinery large quantities of gold may be obtained. The principal auriferous districts are Waverley, Stormont, Vine Harbour, Sherbrooke, Tangier, Montagne, Oldham, Renfrew, Laurencetown and Lunenburg. The Nova Scotia average is about \$17 a ton.

SILVER.—No decided steps have yet been taken to separate the silver which is found with the gold in the above mining districts.

There are no other important mining operations carried on; copper is known to exist, but is not worked. There is a plumbago mine in existence, but of very inferior quality. Lead exists, but is not worked. Iron ore is plentiful and of good quality, and in Londonderry are situated the "Acadian Iron & Steel Company's" works. The vein of iron here is 120 feet in breadth, producing 60 per cent of the best quality of iron. Bog iron is also abundant.

The value of minerals exported from Nova Scotia during the four years 1868—71 inclusive, was:

Gold.....	\$ 482,291
Coal.....	1,276,993
Other minerals.....	430,178
Total.....	\$2,189,462

NEW BRUNSWICK.

It is matter for regret that so little is known respecting the coal-fields of New Brunswick. The Albert mine produces a highly bituminous coal, (*Albertite*, as it has been designated,) the opinion being entertained that

it is a mere deposit of asphalté. Professor Bailey's theory is, that the bituminous shales are misnamed,—that they are neither “shale” nor “schist,” but a true “cannel coal;” unlike the Scotch cannel coal, however, to which they are supposed to be analogous, they leave a very large residuum. Before the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, nearly all the Albertite raised was sent to the United States.

The quantity of coal produced from the Grand Lake Mines in New Brunswick in three years (1869 to 1871) was 22,050 tons,—the quantity of Albertite, from the Albert Mines in the same period, being 19,267 tons.

Gypsum exists in vast quantities in the Province. The mining of this may hereafter become a considerable branch of industry on the whole, but it is not likely to form any centres of industry.

Though lead in any quantity has not been found, yet the geological structure of the country by no means forbids the chance of finding it. Graphite has been discovered in several localities, but is not worked.

Ores of iron abound in some localities, and especially the hematite, now smelted in the vicinity of Woodstock.

Copper is found near Bathurst in Gloucester County, the mines being situated about eight miles from the harbour, with which they are connected by a good road, and in Albert County is another copper mine known as the St. John and Albert-Copper Mines Company, yielding about 25 per cent of pure metal.

Manganese is found and worked at Upham Kings County, the ore yielding about \$20 to the ton. It is also found at Hopewell.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

COAL.

It has long been known that rich coal deposits exist in British Columbia, and casual statements respecting them have been published from time to time.

The following extract is from the Report on British Columbia, by the late Minister of Public Works:—

“The coal-mines of Columbia are very valuable and numerous. The mines of Nanaimo, which yield bituminous coal, are those which, at the present time, are the most worked. They are very easy of access, and vessels can be loaded from them without difficulty. This coal abounds on the eastern coast of Vancouver Island, not only at Nanaimo, but also at Departure Bay, Bayne's Sound, Isquash, and at Moskeemo, near the end of the Island. This coal is, in fact, the only good coal found on the Pacific coast. Mr. Dilke has probably this in his mind when he remarked as follows in his “Greater Britain:”—“The position of the various stores of coal on the Pacific, is of extreme importance as an index to the future distribution of power in that part of the world; but it is not enough to know where coal is to be found, without looking also to the quantity, quality and cheapness of labor, and facility of transport. In China and in Borneo there are extensive coal-fields, but they lie the wrong way for trade. On the other hand, the California coal at Monte Diablo, San Diego, and Monterey, lies well, but is bad in quality. Tasmania has good coal,

but in no great quantity, and the beds nearest the west are formed of inferior anthracite. The three countries of the Pacific, which must, for a time at least, rise to manufacturing greatness, are Japan, Vancouver Island, and New South Wales; but which of these will become wealthiest and most powerful, depends mainly on the amount of coal which they respectively possess, so situated as to be cheaply raised. The dearth of labor which Vancouver suffers will be removed by the opening of the Pacific Railroad; but, for the present, New South Wales has the cheapest labor, and upon her shores at Newcastle are abundant stores of coal of good quality for manufacturing purposes, although for sea use it burns dirtily and too fast."

The yield of coal in 1869 to 1871 from the mines of the Vancouver Coal Mining Co., in British Columbia, was 110,645 tons.

A large proportion of the population is engaged in mining for gold, coal, and silver. Iron, copper, lead, and almost every other mineral, including rare minerals, such as molybdenum, &c., are found; also lime, marble, freestone, slate, &c. The whole country, in fact, is full of minerals and building material of a high character. Gold-mining is, at present, the largest wage-affording industry; coal comes next: silver promises well. The best known gold and silver fields are on the mainland; the largest known good coalfield is in Vancouver Island.

GOLD MINING.

The mining camps of British Columbia are as orderly as English villages. Gold claims are taken up anywhere on payment of 5 dollars (20s. English) per annum. A 25-dollar (5*l.* English) license secures a miner in his rights. No further tax is levied. The nature and size of British Columbia gold claims are as follows:—

For "Bar diggings," a strip of land, 100 feet wide at high-water-mark, and thence extending into the river to its lowest water-level.

For "Dry diggings," 100 feet square.

"Creek claims," 100 feet long, measured in the direction of the general course of the stream, and extending in width from base to base of the hill on each side.

"Bench claims," 100 feet square.

"Quartz claims," 150 feet in length, measured along the lode or vein, with power to follow the lode or vein, and its spurs, dips; and angles, anywhere on or below the surface included between the two extremities of such length of 150 feet.

When a creek has "prospected" well for gold, it is usual for miners to form themselves into companies of from four to eight, or upwards, to take up their claims in proximity to one another, and to work the whole ground thus claimed for the benefit of the company. If rich "pay-dirt" be struck, and the mine be in a sufficiently advanced state, companies, anxious to obtain the greatest possible quantity of gold in the shortest possible space of time, will frequently employ additional working-hands, and work during the whole 24 hours.

The gold-bearing districts extend over several thousand miles of country. Indications of gold are also found generally in Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands; but very good paying diggings have not yet been found there.

Within twelve years nearly five millions sterling worth of gold have been exported, and unless common and scientific opinion is entirely wrong, the goldfields of the province have hardly yet been touched. In various

spots, discovered by chance, gold-miners have collected. These spots, generally, have been so remote, that the necessaries of life have been very dear; and in consequence, diggings that yielded 3 to 5 dollars (12s to 20s English) per day, have not been considered attractive.

The conditions of gold-mining, however, have changed of late years in several important respects. The steady improvement of communications and the growth of farming settlements in the interior have reduced the price of necessaries at the diggings. The miners themselves have long ago given up fancy-mining, and come down to economy and hard work. It would be too much to say that the shallow diggings in British Columbia are worked out as those of California and Australia have long been, but it is true that in several important gold-fields the *more easily worked places* have been exhausted.

This is a very different thing from the exhaustion of the gold-fields. It is simply saying that in those particular places in British Columbia, a stage has been reached which was reached long ago in California and Australia.

SILVER MINING.

There appear to be really good prospects for silver mining in British Columbia—a branch of mining which would affect the labour market in much the same way as coal mining. Several promising leads have been found, and men are now searching the Cascade Range for more. At one silver mine, near Hope, works of a considerable extent are being carried on; a road is made from Hope to the mine itself.

The above silver mine is not the only one known to exist in the Fraser Valley, and so soon as the Hope mine shall have been worked more extensively, and shall have yielded, as is expected, good results, there is no doubt but that other mines, situated in the same range of mountains, will likewise be worked.

COPPER MINING

has been begun in many places, but not been actively prosecuted, owing to want of capital. The appearances for successful copper mining in several parts of the province are considered to be very encouraging.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

A very large extent of the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, almost the whole of Ontario, Manitoba, and Prince Edward Island and parts of British Columbia are admirably adapted for agricultural pursuits, the latter more especially for stock raising. The soil and climate are suited to the growth of all the usual products of temperate climates, cereals, vegetables and fruits; and few countries afford so large an extent and so great a variety of indigenous products—useful grasses and fruits. Agriculture, which in the earlier days of settlement, was subordinate to lumbering, fishing and shipbuilding, has now assumed an important place among the industrial avocations of the country.

The great wheat producing sections of this continent, are gradually shifting their boundaries, and retiring further westward. The valley of the St. Lawrence was the granary of America in the times of French Do-

minion; at the present time, the newer sections of the country on both sides of the Great Lakes, have become the great wheat exporting regions of North America. Three centuries have elapsed since wheat was first raised in Lower Canada; in the year 1800 it fed its own population and exported 1,010,000 bushels of wheat, whereas now it has become a large importer of that grain from the West.

As a wheat growing country, Ontario and Manitoba may be compared to Central Russia. From the valley of the Saskatchewan along the chain of lakes, wheat of a finer and whiter description than that of Great Britain is grown—inferior in gluten only to that cultivated near the shores of the Mediterranean. Ontario has recently made great progress in the production of wheat in consequence of immigration necessitating the opening up of her wild lands, and Manitoba now rapidly receiving settlers is following suit. It is roughly estimated that in the Dominion there are upwards of 600,000 persons residing in the cities and towns of the Dominion who have to be fed by the inhabitants of the rural districts. And as the town population is increasing faster than that of the country, the necessity for an increased cultivation of the soil becomes apparent, and new lands—the forest and the prairie—will have to be penetrated by roads and made to yield to the wants of a rapidly growing people.

Means for advancing the cause of Agriculture exist in the Dominion and there are Boards of Agriculture in the different Provinces. Many of the public institutions of education teach agricultural science, periodical agricultural reviews are published, and the holding of Provincial Exhibitions has produced highly satisfactory results. These latter annually afford a display of implements and machinery, products and manufactures of great variety and excellence, and cattle of superior breed. The cattle breeders of Canada compete favorably with those of the United States, and perhaps no other country can bring together so remarkable a collection of the best breeds of cattle. The Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for Ontario, 1872, says: "It is admitted by competent judges, both at home and abroad, that our Provincial shows for the extent and quality of the articles exhibited are unsurpassed on this continent, and are fast approaching similar institutions in the older and wealthier countries of Europe."

In the Province of Ontario there exists a Fruit Growers Association, a Dairymans Association, an Agricultural and Experimental Farm, and upwards of 300 Agricultural Societies, each receiving Legislative aid from the local government; these Societies are respectively doing an important work in all districts of that Province.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Wheat, both Winter and Spring, may be estimated at from 20 to 30 bushels per acre, but from poor culture and other causes the yield is frequently less, while in other instances of a more favourable character, it is greater. Barley is extensively cultivated, and is a very remunerative crop, and the same remark will apply to peas, which are generally of an excellent quality. Oats yield abundantly and Indian Corn succeeds in all the warmer districts. The South West portion of the Province contains soils of a similar character to those of the Genesee Valley, in New York State. The midge, which in some sections used to be very destructive, seem to be now subsiding. Potatoes, turnips, mangolds, carrots, and cabbages are ex-

tensively cultivated, and in ordinary seasons yield with care very abundantly. Of late years more attention has been given to the dairy, and cheese and butter have increased in quantity and improved in quality. Cheese making, on what is termed the Factory System—i. e. a number of farmers cooperating in one neighbourhood in supporting a common dairy—has been extensively carried out in several parts of the Province. Flax culture is also one of the agricultural branches in Ontario, a number of scutch mills being at work. The produce from the seed is from 5 to 12 bushels per acre, and the scutched flax may be estimated from 200 to 300 lbs. per acre. Hemp, tobacco, and the sugar beet are also raised in the South Western part of the Province. Hops are cultivated in certain districts, and thrive well, but they require to be mixed with European hops, as the heat of the summer is apt to dry them up before they are thoroughly ripe.

To sum up the products of Agriculture in Ontario, the following may be enumerated; wheat, barley, rye, peas, oats, buckwheat, Indian corn, potatoes, turnips, mangolds, grass and clover hay, carrots, beans, hops, flax and hemp, tobacco, maple sugar, cider, wool, butter and cheese. Of fruits may be mentioned apples, pears, peaches, plums, strawberries, raspberries, currants, grapes, melons and other fruits; and of garden vegetables, tomatoes, parsnips, beets, artichokes, celery, &c. Of live stock produced, bulls, oxen, milch cows, heifers, horses, sheep, pigs, eggs and poultry. A large trade is done in the latter.

Ploughing commences in March, and the grain harvest may be said to be over by October.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

So large a territory as the Province of Quebec covers, necessarily varies in temperature in its different localities, and its crops accordingly have to be adapted to different districts. The grain and root crops, and the ordinary fruits grow in abundance and ripen well, Indian corn and tomatoes come to maturity, which they fail to do in the mother country, and cattle of excellent quality are raised in various parts of Quebec. The eastern most parts of the Province are not so well adapted for farming as the central and western, both from the rocky character of soil and colder temperature, but these drawbacks are exceptional, and where agriculture fails to be remunerative, nature has supplied other resources such as minerals, lumber and fisheries. Ploughing commences generally in April, and harvest operations extend from July to October according to locality. The basin of the St. Lawrence is a clay soil well adapted for wheat, and hay and green crops do well everywhere. Cheese factories are established in various parts of the Province, and are found to be very remunerative. That part of Quebec known as the Eastern Townships, being that portion of the Province lying south east of Montreal, contains farms there that would compare favourably with many an old county farm. Its proximity to the American markets, with the facilities for the shipment of produce gives the agriculturists of that part a great advantage. As a grazing country it is unsurpassed in the Province, and great attention is paid to the breeding of cattle and growing wool. The best breeds of cattle have been introduced from England, and not unfrequently sheep and horned

cattle from that thriving district carry off first prizes at agricultural exhibitions in the United States. There is a steady demand for agricultural labour in the Eastern Townships at good wages. Hardy fruit succeeds well, and the island of Montreal is famous for the apples it produces, whilst the country surrounding Quebec boasts of its plums.—Grapes ripen in the open air.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The resources of the different counties of Nova-Scotia are so varied that whilst the agriculturist could do well and make money in one, he could barely make a living in the other. The best agricultural districts are the counties of Annapolis, King, Hants, Lunenburg, Antigonish, Pictou, Colchester, Cumberland, Yarmouth and Digby, the others being more adapted for mining and fishing. Annapolis takes the first rank for fruit growing and general agriculture, followed by Kings and Hants. All the best kinds of northern fruit are grown in perfection; apples, pears, quinces, plums and cherries are easily cultivated; peaches and grapes are grown in the open air, and all the small fruits are abundant. Annapolis county annually exports above 40,000 barrels of apples, a large quantity of cider, and superior cheese, nearly equal to the best English make. Antigonish is a splendid grazing county, well adapted for dairy farming and does a large trade in butter and fat cattle. In grain, wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat and Indian corn are a sure crop. Sixty bushels of the latter and 300 bushels of potatoes per acre are not unusual. Sugar corn, broom corn and tobacco have been successfully experimented with, and vegetables of all descriptions are abundantly grown. The county of Hants possesses extensive marshes or dyked lands, which produce very heavy crops of natural hay, requiring neither manure nor top dressing. Four tons to the acre is not an unusual yield. The superiority of the marsh, over upland pasture is shown in the county of Pictou, averaging 35 lbs of butter, while Cumberlands and Hants produce an average of 54 lbs. from each cow.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

In the capability of growing all the common crops on which man and beast mainly depend, New Brunswick stands well. Grain and root crops are raised in abundance, the various crops coming to maturity with great rapidity, &c. The soil is productive enough to afford the industrious settler a home where he may from his own fields reap in plenty the fruits of his labor. The best sections of the Province for wheat are the counties of Gloucester, Kent, Westmoreland and Northumberland. For the cultivation of oats the counties of Carleton, Kings, Westmoreland and York are in advance. The Eastern parts of New Brunswick have large alluvial deposits similar to those in Nova Scotia which produce abundant crops of hay spontaneously. Large quantities of this marsh land have also been dyked, and after that process the most valuable crops are raised upon them

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

The soil of Manitoba which is mostly prairie, and covered with grass is a deep alluvial deposit of unsurpassed richness. It produces bountiful crops of cereals, grasses, roots and vegetables. So rich and inexhaustible is the soil, that wheat has been cropped off the same place for forty years without manure, and without showing signs of exhaustion. It is especially a wheat growing soil, and is believed to contain the most favorable conditions for the growth of this grain on the continent. Pumpkins, potatoes and roots of all sorts, grow to perfection. Strawberries, currants (red and black), raspberries, plums, cherries blueberries, whortleberries, camberries (both bush and marsh), grow wild and in abundance. Flax is very luxuriant. The wild grasses of the country, which are very nutritious, are particularly favorable for stock raising of all sorts. Cattle can be fattened in Manitoba, and driven to St. Paul without loss of weight. The beet root grows in great abundance, but the saccharine qualities of the sugar beet have not yet been tested.

Authentic evidence states that from 30 to 40 bushels of wheat and in some cases more are raised to the acre, 30 bushels being the average, and the average weight is 62 lbs to the bushel. The Barley raised there is very fine, but oats do not seem to succeed so well. Cabbage and cauliflower grow to a very large size; potatoes, turnips and mangolds also attain an extraordinary growth. For raising cattle and horses, and for sheep farming Manitoba may be placed at the head of all our Provinces. Among its peculiar advantages are the richness and luxuriance of the native grasses, the wide range of free pasturage, the dryness of the winter which promotes a rapid secretion of fat, and vigorous muscular development. The wool is stated to be finer and heavier, and the mutton, beef, and pork sweeter and more juicy than elsewhere in Canada. Well-fed ewes produce fleeces from 2 to 3½ lbs.; wethers produce them from 6 to 8 lbs. The rot and others diseases so disastrous to sheep are scarcely known in Manitoba. Flax and hemp were at one time cultivated to a considerable extent by the early settlers on the Red River; the produce was of excellent quality and the Hudson Bay Company then administering the government stimulated its culture by premiums; when the latter however were withdrawn, the cultivation ceased, the universal complaint being the want of machinery to work up the raw material. At the nunnery of St. Boniface, the Sisters of Charity still continue its cultivation, and work sufficient material to meet their own wants.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

As an agricultural country, British Columbia has been under estimated, tracts of arable land being of great extent, and the yield with proper cultivation affording as much as 40 bushels of wheat per acre. There are also large tracts of land for grazing purposes, the hills and valleys being covered with what is known as bunch grass, on which the cattle live all winter.

Most countries have peculiar names of their own for agricultural lands; and "prairies," "beaver-dam lands," "bottom lands," "tide lands," and "flats," are the terms used in British Columbia. A few words will explain these terms. The term "prairie," on the "Pacific slope," does not mean the treeless sea of grass which is called by that name in the centre of America, east from the Rocky range. The Pacific slope prairies may be classed, broadly, as "wet" and "dry" prairies.

"Wet prairies" are level spaces at the meeting (forks) of rivers. They are often overflowed in early summer by river "freshers." This kind of prairie is also found at the mouths of tidal rivers, where the land is overflowed in winter by high tides raised by wind. Extensive specimens of both these kinds of "wet prairie" may be seen on the lower part of Fraser River. They are generally free of timber, except perhaps some alder shrubs, and produce a coarse grass called "swamp hay." Cattle do well on the wet prairies, but cows not so well on the salt-water marsh. These prairies need dyking and draining in some parts. The soil generally is very rich, and they are considered desirable "location."

The choicest pieces of land scattered through forest, and known as "alder land" (or easily-drained swamp), seem to be, in fact, "wet prairies," on which the alder bushes have grown to be trees. Another kind of "wet prairie" is "beaver-dam land," that is, flat land made marshy by beavers having dammed small streams which run through it. This is very good land generally. Small marshes also are common at the head-waters of streams—grassy spots among the rough mountains, which are very pleasant to the traveller and to his horse. We may also class as "wet prairies" the open marshes ("tide lands" or "flats") where the sea-coast is low and shelves back. These appear to be portions of the raised coast-line. The sand-drift encroaches on the wet ground, and the plants of the two localities grow almost together. It is sometimes difficult to get fresh water for cattle on these "tide lands."

"Dry prairies" are open spaces generally near rivers. Some have very rich soil, but they are not generally so rich as the wet prairies. They have fine grass, beautiful flowers, and often a dense crop of ferns not liked by farmers. The pine forest bounds them abruptly like a regiment of trees called to a halt, suggesting to the observer that the "dry prairie" is the remnant of larger open tracts which existed in some age with a different climate, and that the pines have encroached. The dry prairies are seldom extensive in the West Cascade region.

"Bottom lands" are flat lands in river-valleys or adjoining rivers, dry enough to be classed as "dry prairie" land. They generally bear such trees as the maple, ash, crab apple, with a stray fir. These trees are easily cleared, and as the alluvial soil of the bottom lands is often highly productive, these lands are desirable places to settle upon.

The term "dry prairie," or simply "prairie," seems to be popularly applied in the East Cascade region (comparatively and unwooded region) to any open flat tract, not distinctively a valley, and not large enough to be called a plain.

Tillage farming, or cattle or sheep farming in British Columbia is a profitable occupation. The natural pastures of the country are practically inexhaustible. They will feed several millions of cattle, and at present there are only about 25,000 in the country. The East Cascade region of

British Columbia was made by nature to supply the cities on the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard with beef, butter, and wool.

The grasses are numerous and nutritive and are known as bunch, sage, alkali, sower, redtop, sedge, peavine, etc.

The bunch grass is a favourite grass. It grows over extensive areas—loves warm, dry localities—never ceases to grow—heart always green, though outside dried up—sugary taste perceptible—makes excellent beef—fattens cattle more quickly than fall-feeding (if weather is good)—yearling steer has been known to weigh 600 lbs. dressed—full-grown 1200 lbs. and more, fed entirely on grass—six to eight weeks on bunch grass will make the leanest beasts of burden quite fat—horses leave grain to eat bunch grass hay—bunch grass goes more to fat than milk, so is not best for dairy purposes.

Bunch grass is delicate—roots take slight hold of powdery soil—sheep crop it too closely,—cattle injure it least as they do not bite too close.

**PRODUCTION ON GOOD FARMS IN SOUTH-EASTERN AND EASTERN DISTRICTS
OF VANCOUVER ISLAND IN 1872.**

Wheat	from 30 to 35 bushels per acre.
Barley	" 40 " 45 " "
Oats	" 50 " 60 " "
Pease	" 40 " 45 " "
Potatoes	" 100 " 200 " "
Turnips	" 20 " 25 tons "
Timothy	has about 2 " "

Hops (equal to the best Kentish), 1000 to 1700 lbs. per acre.

Butter, per cow, after feeding calf, about 150 lbs. per annum.

Apples, pears, plums, cherries, white and red raspberries, red, white, and black currants, and most kinds of fruit thrive remarkably well, Apples have measured 13 inches in circumference, and weighed 19 ounces, and been well flavoured and good for cooking or eating. Pears, many of them 11 inches in circumference, juicy, and fine flavour.

Common winter cabbage have grown 3 to 4 feet in circumference. Red cabbage and cauliflower equally large and sound.

Carrots, parsnips, and onions large.

Tomatoes equal to the best English.

Cattle, sheep, horses, pigs, and poultry do well; sheep (South Down), mutton choice, fleeces light, wool good; pigs easily reared; wolves and panthers (not dangerous to man) sometimes kill pigs and sheep.

The average production, of course, is not likely to be so good as the above over a number of years, even if an intelligent system of farming should be the rule; but the above gives an idea of the capabilities of the soil.

PRODUCTS OF THE WATERS.

It is impossible to arrive at a correct account of the quantity of fish caught in the waters of the Dominion as a large amount used by the inhabitants is never reported. There are annual official reports of fish exported, but from the immense extent of sea coasts, rivers and lakes, facilities are afforded to settlers to use this kind of food without any record being given. The official reports therefore cannot represent the entire catch. The seaboard of the Dominion affords at different seasons of the year a greater abundance and variety of fish and marine animals than any other part of the world, and the coast and Gulf fisheries will eventually acquire still greater importance by direct trade with the Southern States of America and the West Indies for cured fish. From the banks of Newfoundland and the Atlantic Provinces, over the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, along the coasts of Labrador and Hudson Bay, around the shores of the three great oceans down to Vancouver, through innumerable straits, seas and inlets, thickly studded with islands and archipelagoes on the grandest scale, Canada possesses eleven thousand miles of sea coast, swarming with the most prolific fisheries. The shoals of herring, cod and mackerel which approach the coast, are immense and inexhaustible. Herds of seals are found in the early spring in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the rivers emptying into it teem with salmon, shad, trout and other fish of commerce. The fish most useful in trade are the *cod* family comprising the cod, the haddock and the pollock; the *herring* family, comprising the common herring, and the gaspereaux or alewife; the *salmon* family comprising the salmon, trout, shad, smelt, capelin and white-fish; the *mackerel* family comprising the mackerel and the tunny; the *seal* of which several kinds are found; the *whale* tribe, of which there are several varieties together with the porpoise, and *shell-fish* comprising lobsters, oysters, clams, mussels, crabs and shrimps.

The total value of the fisheries in the Dominion, exclusive of the Pacific coast, were according to the report of the Marine and Fisheries in 1872, \$9,570,116, and the number of vessels employed in the Canadian Fisheries during that year was 1000 decked vessels, and 17,000 open boats, employing some 42,000 men. The estimated number of persons supported almost entirely by this industry in the various fishing communities, exceeds 200,000 souls.

ONTARIO.

FISH OF THE UPPER LAKES.

The number, varieties and excellent quality of the Lake fish, demand a special notice. Those of Lake Superior are the best in quality, owing probably to the colder temperature of the water. The weight which some of them attain is not exceeded by those of any other inland waters, except the Mississippi River. The best for pickling or salting and export, are the white fish, salmon, trout and sturgeon. The fisheries at which these are

caught are at Mackinac, at several points in each of the straits connecting Superior, Huron and Michigan, in the South East part of Lake Superior and all along Lake Huron. The men employed in these fisheries are chiefly Irish, French, Half-breeds, and Indians. Two or three men are required to each boat to run the different gangs of nets. The demand for export increases every year, and though immense quantities are annually caught, still no diminution in their number is perceived. The bays at Fort William, Black and Thunder Bay, Nepigon and Pie Island, abound in white fish and trout. Ten fish frequently fill a barrel,—twenty as a general rule, the nets five and a half to seven inches mesh. Two men in five weeks have been known to fill 175 barrels, and as many as 30 barrels of white fish have been taken at one haul of the seine near Fort William. A fleet of about 300 boats is employed in Superior and the northern parts of Huron, and the number of men employed according to the last Fisheries Report was 872.

FISH OF ERIE AND ONTARIO AND THE RIVERS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

Large numbers of all the ordinary kinds of fish together with salmon, salmon trout and white fish are met with; a species of fresh water herring is also taken in the lakes, which forms a considerable article of commerce. It is only within the last few years that salmon have been restored to the waters of Ontario, from which they had almost entirely disappeared through reckless fishing and destruction in the spawning season. The Dominion Government have constructed a fish breeding establishment at Newcastle from which large numbers of young salmon, have been distributed with good results, the rivers on either side of it for some distance showing quite a number of salmon frequenting them. White-fish in the same way are artificially bred and their numbers are increasing.

The yield and value of the Fisheries of Ontario for the year 1872 is here given.

White fish.....Brls.	17940	value	\$143520
Trout.....	7586		60688
Herring.....	6974		41844
Sciscos.....	218		1308
Maskinonge.....	8		104
Pite and Bass.....	1091		6486
Pickereel.....	834		4170
Cearse Fish.....	2325		9513
Total.	36,966		267,633

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The coasts, rivers and lakes of Quebec abound with fish of almost every description, chief among which however may be ranked the *salmon*, the importance of which as an economic production or an article of commerce is most valuable.

Salmon fishery.—Within the last few years the trade in this fish in various states has enlarged, altogether beyond exportation. Formerly it was the practice to cure nearly all the catch, which was not obtainable in the markets till autumn. Now however they are canned, marketed whole, in ice or snow, or frozen immediately by an artificial process of freezing, by which means they are also procurable fresh throughout the whole year. Salmon fishing is only carried on under a license obtainable from the Government, which regulates the modes of fishing and the distance between the nets. In the year 1859, when these licenses were first issued, fishermen would rather forego fishing than run the risk of paying license fees and catching scarcely anything in return. Now the salmon are so abundant that licenses are eagerly sought after, and the yield is most remunerative. Even fly fishing in the rivers that discharge themselves into the Lower St. Lawrence is indulged in only by licensees of the rivers or parts thereof. There is a large salmon fishing establishment at the mouth of the Moisie River in the hands of Messrs. Halliday and Fraser of Quebec who have a regular number of vessels engaged in carrying the fish in a fresh state to Quebec, where their artificial freezing house is in operation; taken fresh from the schooners on their arrival they are at once subjected to this process, coming out as hard and solid as a stick of wood, in which state they will remain for years when packed away in the ice house; when required for use they must be thawed out by placing them in water, and the fact of the blood following the knife that cuts them after being so thawed shews the fresh state they remain in. This firm does an enormous business shipping fresh salmon in the winter to the markets of the United States as far as St. Louis and Chicago, where a high price is obtained. The number of barrels of salmon yielded by the Province of Quebec in 1872 was 4050 valued at \$64,800.

Cod fishery.—This fishery may be divided into the spring and autumn fishings, although it is carried on throughout both seasons. The whole of the Lower St. Lawrence, and the Gulf, are essentially the localities where this branch of industry is carried on. At different points along the Gaspé coast are numerous large establishments for the curing of this valuable commodity, and a large fleet of sailing vessels and schooners are engaged in the trade. The fish taken in the autumn are in better condition than those taken earlier in the season. The total yield of the North and South shores of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, during 1872 was 217,741 cwt. valued at \$911,845. The inexhaustible wealth afforded by this trade, and the immense traffic carried on with other countries through its means shews its vast importance.

Herring fishery.—This fish is abundantly met with on the coasts of the Gulf, and more especially off the Magdalen Islands and in the Baie-des-Chaleurs. The total value of this catch last years amounted to 29,047 barrels worth \$87,141.

Mackerel fishery.—The vessels employed in this fishery range from 20 to 35 tons, and are generally fitted out on shares. The catch is almost always a reliable one, and the fish are packed in some instances at sea, and in other cases are simply salted down in the vessel and barrelled afterwards.

This however deteriorates the quality and value of the fish so treated. This fishery like the cod is divided into spring and autumn fishing. Total yield last year 1759 barrels value \$17,590.

Seal fishery.—This is principally carried on at the Magdalen Islands, and on the coast of Labrador. In the former the floating ice driven by the north west winds early in the spring sometimes brings thousands, but at other times they fail, and this fishery is by no means reliable. Last year in the Magdalen Islands only 1713 were killed, when the year before 2200 were taken and in 1870, 8813 were captured. Seal nets have also been set of late which bid fair to do well. Seals however are, comparatively speaking, becoming scarce in the Gulf. The total number of Seals taken last year as far as reported was 8655 valued at \$51,930.

Porpoise.—There is an establishment for the manufactory of oil and leather of a very superior quality from the blubber and skin of the porpoise at the mouth of the River-Ouelle, below Quebec. The white porpoise is peculiar to the St. Lawrence, is similar in shape to the whale, and extremely fat, yielding an oil of the best quality. Their value is about \$25 a piece. They are taken with a harpoon from boats, or by being driven over the sandbars into shallow water where they are kept confined till the tide ebbs when they are easily captured. The skin of the porpoise makes an excellent leather, and is eagerly sought after by the inhabitants of the locality where it is manufactured. There were 1075 gallons of porpoise oil manufactured last year in Quebec valued at \$537.50.

Whale fishery.—This fishery has been steadily decreasing for the last 15 years, and the whalers becoming discouraged have turned their attention to more remunerative callings. Gaspé-Bay has been generally the port whence the whalers started, but Capt. Lavoie, the Government Fishery Officer states that whales "have well nigh deserted the waters of the Gulf, either by reason of their being too much chased, or being frightened away by the noise of steamers and vessels." There were 16,937 gallons of whale oil extracted last year on the Gulf, valued at \$13,549.60.

Lobsters.—In the matter of lobster fishery the Americans have come in and taken the lead, they having two large establishments on the Baie des Chaleurs. A Canadian firm put up last year 280,640 lbs. in cans. The expense of preparing the lobster for market is very small and the profits very large.

Shell-fish.—A large trade is done in oysters and other shell-fish but there are no returns to show the value of these fisheries.

The following table from the Marine and Fisheries Report will give the yield and value of the Quebec fisheries last year in salt water.

Yield of the Fisheries on the North and South Shores of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, from Quebec to Blanc Sablon, and from Point Levis to Baie des Chaleurs, during the year 1872.

Quantity and Value of Fish.	1872.	Remarks.
Summer Codfishing, 176,860 cwt.....at \$ 4 00	\$707,440 00	This table is taken from the Report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries for 1872.
Autumn Codfishing, 40,881 cwt.....	5 00 204,405 00	
Ling, 27 barrels.....	5 00 135 00	
Mackerel, 1,759 barrels.....	10 00 17,590 00	
Herring, 29,017 barrels.....	3 00 87,141 00	
Herring (smoked), 260 boxes.....	0 25 65 00	
Sardines, 1,721 barrels.....	5 00 8,955 00	
Halibut, 411 barrels.....	5 00 2,055 00	
Salmon, 4,059 barrels.....	16 00 64,80 00	
Trout, 103 barrels.....	10 00 1,030 00	
Sturgeon, 2,040 barrels.....	5 00 10,200 00	
Eel, 108,459 fish at \$10 per hundred.....	10,845 90	
Cod Tongues and Sounds, 176 barrels....	7 00 1,232 00	
Seal Oil, 46,116 gallons.....	0 80 36,892 80	
Whale Oil, 16,937 gallons.....	0 80 13,549 60	
Porpoise Oil, 1,075 gallons.....	0 50 537 50	
Co. Oil, 136,529 gallons.....	0 50 68,264 50	
Haddock, 343 barrels.....	5 00 1,715 00	
Bar and White Fish, 3,161 dozen.....	2 00 6,322 00	
Mixed Fish, 1,113 barrels.....	4 00 4,452 00	
Shad, 19,960 fish, at 10c a piece.....	1,996 00	
Fish used as manure, 17,551 barrels....	25 4,387 75	
Number of Porpoises, 25.....	40 00 1,000 00	
Number of Seals, 8,655.....	6 00 51,930 00	
Number of cans (1 lb.) of Lobsters, 88,320.	0 15 13,248 00	
	1,320,189 05	

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The fisheries of New Brunswick, both in the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of St. Lawrence are exceedingly valuable and all its rivers possess fisheries as well, of more or less importance. The frontage which this Province possesses upon the sea, affords great facilities for carrying on this branch of industry. The total value of the New Brunswick fisheries last year from data in the Marine and Fisheries Department was \$1,965,459, of which cod, herring and lobsters constituted the largest returns in value. The estimated number of men employed was 6808, and the value of boats and fishing material is placed at \$492,887. These figures will convey some idea of the value and magnitude of operations. The principal fish are the salmon, shad, and gaspereaux or alewife of commerce, codfish, pollock, hake or ling, herring, mackerel, and lobsters.

The salmon gaspereaux and shad fishery is termed "in shore" fishing, as these fish enter the fresh water to spawn and are taken in weirs along the shores of the bays and rivers, and in drift nets a short distance from land, while fishing for codfish, hake, &c., is termed "deep sea" fishing, which requires more capital and labour.

Cod.—The chief fishing grounds for cod are near the entrance to the Bay of Fundy, and the in the vicinity of the Grand Manan Islands, Campo Bello, and all along the Bay of Chaleurs. The cod of the Bay of Fundy bear the highest price in the United States market whilst those of the Gulf are more prized for the markets of the Mediterranean. Being very dry and beautifully white, they better withstand the effects of a hot climate and long voyage. They are largely used also in the South American markets, for which they are packed in tubs of a peculiar shape called "drums", into which they are closely pressed by means of a powerful screw.

Pollock.—This may be considered as one of the most valuable deep sea fisheries of the Bay of Fundy, though they are not met with in the Gulf, probably from the absence of the rushing tides in which they delight. They are split and dried like cod.

Hake.—This is a large fish known better under the name of ling. It is split and dried like cod, but more attention is given to its cure, as it requires more salt than cod, a bushel being used for each quintal of fish. It is exported principally to the West Indies.

Haddock.—This fish is found everywhere near the shores of New Brunswick. Large quantities of these are sent in a frozen state inland during the winter, and a large trade is done in them when cured by being slightly salted and smoked, after which operation they are known as "Finnan Haddies"; they are in the best condition in autumn and winter.

Herring.—This fish is taken everywhere along the coast and is known as "spring herrings," which are thin and poor, and of little value, or as "fall herrings" which being fat and in good condition are a valuable commodity for export. When first caught the fall herrings are fully equal to the best Scotch herrings, and if they were cured in the same manner, this fishery would become one of the most valuable. Cured in pickle and barrelled they form the ordinary herring of commerce, but there is another article known as box herrings, which are the small fish taken in weirs formed of stakes interwoven with brush and twigs. The fish enter these at high water, and are taken out when the tide recedes. They are salted and smoked, packed in boxes of about a gross each, and sold very reasonably; they enter largely into domestic consumption, as well as forming an article of export of very considerable amount.

Mackerel.—Though not very abundant in the Bay of Fundy, they abound in the Gulf, and are the chief object of pursuit especially amongst American fishing vessels. Those taken early in the season are poor, but those of the autumn fishery are large, fat and in the finest condition. The mackerel of the Gulf command a high price, and are in great demand in the United States.

Shad.—This fish is abundant in the Bay of Fundy, but not plentiful in the Gulf. The principal fishery is in Cumberland Basin, on the head of the Bay, where in its muddy waters they find their food in greater abundance, consisting chiefly of the shrimp.

Gaspereaux.—This fish known also as the alewife enters all the rivers flowing into the Gulf and constitutes a large article of domestic consumption.

Salmon.—Of the finest description are taken in great numbers along the shores of the Gulf, and in the rivers flowing into it. At the entrance of the Miramichi, more than 400,000 lbs. of fresh Salmon have been put up in a single season, in tin cases hermetically sealed for export. Salmon are exported either fresh packed in ice, smoked, and in cans, or salted in

barrels; the fresh fish are principally sent to the markets of the United States, and command remunerative prices. As many as 40,000 salmon have been taken in a single season at the mouth of the St. John.

Besides the sea fish above enumerated there are numerous others of less commercial value. Among these are the silver hake, similar to the whiting, the cunner or sea perch; the torsk or cusk; several varieties of the flounder; eels in great abundance and of good quality; the tom-cod; skate in abundance, and the smelt which in spring is taken in immense quantities. The striped bass abounds in the Bay of Chaleurs, and the capelin is met with in large shoals.

Shellfish abound, especially lobsters, oysters, large and small clams, crabs, periwinkles, scallops, mussels and shrimps with which latter the markets might be well supplied but for the scarcity of shrimp fishermen.

In the numerous rivers and lakes which are met with everywhere in New Brunswick, there are besides the salmon, trout, bass, sturgeon and a large variety of other fish which enter into domestic use.

The area of the Bay of Chaleurs between the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick is equal to 1923 square statute miles, and that of the Bay of Fundy between the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is equal to 5403 square miles.

The following table shows the catch and value of the principal fish taken in New Brunswick in 1872.

Salmon.....	626 brls.	\$ 11,268
do (fresh in ice)	988,688 lbs.	123,586
do (smoked and in cans).....	486,089 lbs.	72,913
Mackerel (brls.).....	2,049 brls.	28,686
do (cans.)	33,680 cans.	4,042
Herring (brls.)	89,398 brls.	357,592
do (boxes).....	572,143 boxes.	143,036
Alewives	22,996 brls.	68,988
Cod.....	81,421 qtls.	346,039
do (tongues and sounds).....	6,949 brls.	48,643
Pollock	19,931 qtls.	59,793
Hake.....	37,442 "	112,326
Halibut.....	443 brls.	2,215
Haddock.....	1,190 qtls.	3,868
Shad	3,071 brls.	24,568
Lobsters	1,055,485 cans.	263,871
Oysters	24,620 brls.	73,860
Eels	7,944 brls.	135,048

The above figures will convey some idea of the magnitude and value of the fisheries of New Brunswick.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The same description that has been given of the fish and fisheries of New Brunswick applies equally to this branch of trade in Nova Scotia, with the exception that their annual value is much greater, the official

returns of 1872 showing it to have been, \$6,016,835, of which salmon, cod, mackerel, herring, and lobsters formed the chief part.

The following table shows the catch and value of the principal fish taken in Nova Scotia in that year.

Salmon	3,529 brls.	\$ 63,522
do (fresh in ice).....	554,905 lbs.	69,363
do (smoked and in cans)...	74,620 lbs.	11,193
Mackerel (barrels).....	115,631 brls.	1,618,834
do (cans).....	50,500 cans.	6,060
Herring	168,513 brls.	674,052
do (smoked).....	34,302 boxes.	8,576
Alewives.....	11,712 brls.	35,136
Cod	525,249 qtls.	2,232,308
do (Tongues and sounds)..	308 brls.	2,156
Pollock	24,099 qtls.	72,297
Hake	89,214 "	267,642
Halibut	4,643 "	23,215
Haddock	40,000 fish.	4,800
Shad	3,867 brls.	30,936
Lobsters	2,422,058 cans.	605,514
Oysters.....	200 brls.	600
Eels.....	1,016 brls.	17,272
Fish oil	414,419 galls.	269,372

The number of men employed was 19,097, and the value of boats and fishing material \$1,211,178.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

The waters of Manitoba and the North West Territories may be divided into three systems; 1st the lakes and rivers which flow into Lake Superior; 2nd The lakes and rivers which flow into Hudson's Bay; 3rd Those which empty into the Arctic Ocean.

In the first division are found lake trout, speckled trout, white fish, sturgeon and pike. All kinds are abundant owing to the country being so sparsely settled, and the traders and Indians only catching enough for their own wants.

In the second division white fish, trout, and sturgeon are very abundant, especially the former, which is a far larger and finer flavoured fish than those taken in more eastern waters. They are generally taken with nets, the autumn being the best season of the year for this fishing. It is estimated in the absence of any reliable returns that from 70,000 to 80,000 white fish are annually taken in lake Winnipeg alone. When it is borne in mind that this lake is upwards of 240 miles in length, and that white fish forms a staple article of food with the Indians and half breeds on its banks, the consumption of this article of food must be enormous. The money value of the annual catch in this lake is set down at about \$3500. When taken the white fish are for the most part hung up in bunches of ten or a dozen,

dried, and frozen. In Lake Manitoba these fish are so abundant in the fall that they are caught in scoops, as many as 1000 having been taken in 24 hours. The sturgeon in these waters average about 40 lbs. though they at times attain a much larger size. A considerable quantity of sturgeon oil is made in the Province; it is not exported but used as a machine oil, for which purpose it answers well. The flesh is used by the Indians considerably for their own consumption, but no trade is done in this fishes.

In the third division, the Rivers emptying into the Arctic Ocean, there are abundance of salmon, and of several kinds. Some of them however are pronounced to be very insipid and tasteless. The common salmon, and the arctic salmon are the best and most abundant; as many as three thousand, three hundred and seventy eight have been taken at one haul of the net, many of them weighing from 5 to 10 lbs. The coppermine salmon are nearly as numerous. As yet these fisheries have been in the hands of the Hudson Bay Company.

In addition to these fish almost all the common and coarser kinds of North American fish are met with. Little is known of the sea fisheries of the Hudson Bay except that herring and cod are to be caught there, but it is doubtful if they are numerous enough to repay any outlay for the purpose.

At the mouth of Mackenzie's River, and at the 70th degree of north latitude, the Americans stated, many years ago, that they had taken in one season several million dollars worth of fish.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

FISHERIES.

It may be said that the fisheries of British Columbia have scarcely yet been worked. With the exception of a small attempt at putting up salmon in tins on the Fraser River, and one or two whaling enterprises of a few years' standing, no attempt whatever has been made to develop the *actually marvellous resources* of this province in the way of fish. A list of the fish that are to be found in quantities that would warrant the establishment of fisheries, is given and a brief description of the habits, locality and commercial utility of each class of fish.

There is no law governing fisheries in British Columbia. Fishing is carried on throughout the year without any restrictions. This state of things is well suited to a new thinly populated country. The restrictions of a close season would be very injurious to the province at present, and for many years to come.

The *Sturgeon* abounds in the rivers and attains an enormous size, sometimes reaching 500 lbs. The flesh is excellent both fresh and smoked. Its commercial value is derived from the isinglass and caviare which can be made from it. The latter of an excellent quality has been produced in the province.

Salmon.—The salmon in the waters of British Columbia are excellent in quality, varied in species, and most abundant. In the rivers, which they penetrate up to their head waters, they are caught by a drag-net in the deep waters, and by a bag-net in the rapids. In the sea they are generally caught with hook and line; a canoe at certain seasons can be filled in a day by the latter method. The Fraser River salmon is justly famous. They begin to enter the river in March, and different kinds continue to arrive until October, the successors mixing for a time with the last of their forerunners. There is a greater degree of certainty in the periodical arrivals of each kind in this river than at the coasts and islands. The salmon is used fresh, salted, pickled, smoked, and kippered, and for export is put up salted in barrels, and fresh in one or two pound tins; the latter process has only been commenced during the past three years. The article produced is of a most excellent description, and will doubtless prove a source of considerable export trade when it becomes known in suitable markets. There would appear to be no limit to the catch of salmon.

Oolachans or Houlicans.—This small fish, about the size of a sprat, appears in the rivers of British Columbia and about certain estuaries on the coast, towards the end of April. Their run lasts about three weeks, during which time they may be captured in myriads. Eaten fresh they are most delicious, and they are also excellent when salted or smoked. This fish produces oil abundantly, which is of a pure and excellent quality, and which, some think, will eventually supersede cod-liver oil. The fish are caught with a pole about 10 feet in length, along which are arranged, for 5 feet at the end, rails like the teeth of a comb, only about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart. The comb is thrust smartly into the water, brought up with a backward sweep of the hands, and is rarely found without 3 or 4 fish impaled on the nails. A canoe may be filled with them in 2 hours by a couple of hands.

Cod.—Several kinds of cod are found in the waters of British Columbia, which are excellent both fresh and cured. It has been asserted, that the true cod is found on the British Columbian coast. That, however, remains to be proved. The true cod it is known is found in the waters near Behring's Straits.

Herring.—This fish also abounds during the winter months, and is of good sound quality. It comes into the harbours about March. It is largely used in the province, both fresh and smoked, but nothing has been done in way of export.

Halibut.—There are many halibut banks in the waters of this province. The fish attain an enormous size, and are caught by deep-sea lines. They are only used in the province at present. They are of first-rate quality and an excellent article of food.

Sardines.—These are found among the herrings. It is doubtful if they are precisely the fish known to commerce under that designation, or in what quantity they exist; but they are firm in flesh and excellent in flavour.

Anchovy.—This fish is only second to the oolachan, or houlican, in its abundance. During the autumn it abounds in the harbours and inlets, and may be taken with great ease in any quantity. Eaten fresh they have rather a bitter flavour.

Haddock.—This fish, called in the country "mackerel," to which, however, it has no resemblance, is a great favourite both fresh and cured. It is caught in the winter months, and when smoked forms a luxurious

addition to the breakfast-table. A very large trade will be done some day in exporting this fish to the southern ports of America, where fish is highly-valued in a smoked or cured state.

Dog-Fish.—This species of fish can be taken with great facility with a line and hook in almost any of the numerous bays and inlets of this province. The oil extracted from them is obtained in abundance, and is commercially of much value. It is produced in moderately large quantities by the Indians, and exported.

Oysters are found in all parts of the province. Though small in their native beds, they are finely flavoured and of good quality. When, in course of time, regular beds are formed, and their proper culture is commenced, a large export will, no doubt, take place both in a fresh and canned state. There is a large consumption of oysters in cans on the Pacific coast.

PRODUCTS OF THE CHASE.

The now settled parts of Canada, which for many years produced large quantities of fur have since the clearance, and cultivation of so vast a tract of wild lands, sunk into comparative insignificance in the quantity, and value of furs obtained from them directly; but Canada now includes the north west territory the hunting grounds of the Hudson's Bay Company; and it therefore again maintains a high position in the markets of the world. The trade carried on by this company is in peltries of all sorts, feathers, quills, dried and salted fish. The skins consist of beaver, bear, badger, deer, moose, fox, lynx, martin, mink, muskrat, otter, seal, wolf, wolverine, and bison, those of the latter being known by the name of buffalo robes. The most valuable is that of the black fox, but it is very scarce. The silver fox ranks next. Beaver was formerly the staple fur of the country, but the introduction of silk in the manufacture of hats has completely altered the value and rank of that fur. The most profitable fur is that of the mink and marten family. It somewhat resembles the Russian sable, but the fur is shorter and stronger; about 240,000 skins of this animal are annually sent to Britain, from whence it is exported largely to the Continent. The skin of the muskrat somewhat resembles that of the beaver, but is very inferior; it is not unfrequently dyed by the furrier and sold for something else; it is used greatly by the farmers as being so easily procurable, and is made up at their homes into caps and mits for winter use. About 1,000,000 skins are annually sent to England. A large supply of otter skins used by the Russians and Chinese is mostly derived from Canada. The quality of this fur is very fine, the animal being much larger than the European otter. The fur of the wolverine or glutton is exported chiefly to Germany and other northern countries for cloak linings. The skin of the black bear is used in England for military purposes, and for rugs and hammer-cloths for carriages. In Canada and Russia it is manufactured into sleigh robes, and the skin of the cub is highly prized for trimmings and coat linings. The fur of the lynx is dyed and exported.

in considerable quantities for the American market, where it is used for cloaks, linings and facings. The seal skin is to the dweller on the Gulf of St. Lawrence what that of the muskrat is to the farmer elsewhere, his cap, his mits, and not unfrequently his boots being made of it, the latter with the hair outside.

Most of the above animals with the exception of the seal are caught in steel or wooden traps, while the deer, buffalo, wolves and bears are run down, shot, and captured in various ways. After the furs are collected in spring at the various outposts, they are packed in convenient sized bales, and forwarded to England.

In some parts of the Dominion deer are very numerous, but beyond supplying such settlers as live on the verge of the back woods with the greater part of their winter food, and the markets of the cities with their haunches, they are little sought after, though the hind quarters are now being sent to the markets of the United States. The skins make excellent mocassins, mittens and leggings, and after being cured in a particular way are soft, durable, and they dry after being wet, without hardening. The different kinds of deer met with are the moose, the stag, the cariboo or reindeer, and the common deer.

Partridge, quail, ducks, snipe, woodcock, plover and wildgeese are abundant, and always command a ready local sale; but the trade carried on in them is confined to the towns, and the domestic consumption does not allow of export in any quantity to the United States. The passenger pigeon also visits different parts of the country in great numbers. Hares are abundant everywhere and are easily taken in snares. Ptarmigan are found on the northern mountains, and the cock of the plains is occasionally met with away from the abode of man.

MANUFACTURES.

It would be impossible to enumerate all the manufactures which are being prosecuted in the Dominion—almost all of them commencing within the past 20 or 25 years. The water power which abounds in every province and the vast deposits of coal which exist upon the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts, must cause the Dominion to become in the not far off future a great manufacturing country. In fact there is no reason why by the judicious outlay of capital, every article of commerce could not be manufactured here as cheaply as those now imported. The principal manufactories comprise cotton and woollen goods, agricultural implements, boilers, boots and shoes, leather, furniture, ale and porter, engines and machinery, edgedtools, saw, nail and file factories, paper, safes, sewing machines, woollen-ware, sugar refineries and numerous minor ones auxiliary to those mentioned. Amongst these may be enumerated bricks, carriages, soap and candles, pottery, guns,

chemicals, cordage, jewelry, musical instruments, (pianos, &c.), sails and rigging, wire, &c., &c.

As our manufactories increase and accumulating capital seeks some means of investment, the demand for labour of every kind naturally increases, and the knowledge of this fact can scarcely fail to persuade the intelligent emigrant that Canada holds out to him as a country for his adoption, inducements that are equal, if not superior, to those of any other country on this side of the Atlantic.

Some idea of the trade of the Dominion may be formed from the following table which shews the exports of Canadian produce for the year 1873.

Produce of the Mine.....	\$ 5,108,979
“ Fisheries.....	4,746,245
“ Forest.....	28,705,562
Animals and their produce.....	13,288,147
Agricultural produce.....	14,953,358
Manufactures.....	2,960,017
Other articles.....	1,784,324
Ship building at Quebec.....	782,900

Total produce of Dominion.....\$72,329,532

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

As a wheat and flour producing country, Canada stands foremost amongst the grain growing districts of the world, the flour produced here being especially fine. Flour and grist mills, some on a very large scale, are to be found in every town and village; the larger establishments having their own particular brand by the name of which the flour manufactured by them is known and sold. There are various standards or grades known as “Superior Extra,” “Extra Superfine” “Spring Extra” “Superfine” “Fine,” &c., &c.

Oatmeal, Corn meal, Split Peas and Buck-wheat flour, are also largely manufactured for domestic use, one of the first buildings, that is erected in any new settlement being a grist-mill, which is frequently run as an adjunct to the saw mill. Very large quantities of wheat are shipped in bulk, the total value of that grain exported in 1872 being \$1,891,975.

WOOLLEN AND COTTON GOODS.

The woollen and cotton manufacturing establishments of Canada, are increasing and extending in productive capacity. Besides the additions which have been made to the number in the different Provinces, a cotton mill affording employment to about 400 operatives has lately been erected in the suburbs of Montreal. The woollen fabrics of Canada have been gradually improving in quality year by year, till they now can compare well for durability and excellence in tweeds and flannels with much of the imported

stock, the former especially being in great demand. The home market for these goods cannot fail to furnish a large increase of employment both on the farm and in the factory, thus producing labour for the operative and the agriculturist. With the raw material at hand, and a market which although comparatively small, takes a larger quantity in proportion to its population of heavy warm clothing than that of any other country, this trade must thrive.

Canadian grey cottons successfully compete with the English made goods and meet a ready sale.

TIMBER MANUFACTURES.

All the Provinces produce lumber, and as the countries to which they sell are various, so are the kinds of lumber manufactured. Ontario ships almost exclusively to the United States, and our exports consist principally of planks and boards, and firewood; Quebec sends chiefly to Great Britain and the United States, and South America, and the chief articles are hewn timber, white and red pine, deals and ashes; the Maritime Provinces on the east ship largely to the West Indies and South America, and prominent among the articles are deals, laths, planks and boards, shingles and scantling; and on the Pacific side, British Columbia has begun a promising trade in ordinary pine lumber with Chili, Peru, China, the Sandwich Islands and other countries. Articles which may be classed under the general head of "produce of the forests," enumerated in the annexed returns for 1872 will their value are as follow: viz:

Ashes, pot	\$ 578,814	Deal ends	\$ 227,602
" pearl	59,430	Planks & boards	8,527,249
Ash timber	68,499	Spars	25,913
Birch "	173,045	Masts	13,225
Elm "	229,849	Handspikes	149
Maple "	4,429	Laths	161,145
Oak "	1,280,420	Lathwood	9,490
White pine	4,155,974	Firewood	469,781
Red pine	307,970	Shingles	240,730
Tamarac	9,720	Shingle bolts	31,408
Walnut	51,003	Stave bolts	7,440
Hickory	24,510	Oak logs	8,028
Staves	812,828	Spruce logs	27,556
Battens	2,838	Pine logs	28,763
Knees, &c.	3,433	Sleepers, ties &c.	194,698
Scantling	256,343	Oars	2,451
Deals	5,113,978	Other woods	496,665
Total,			
		\$23,685,382	

MACHINERY.

There is scarcely a city or large town in any part of the Dominion that does not boast of machinery, engine, or boiler works on a larger or smaller

scale. This branch of industry is as yet comparatively speaking in its infancy, but it is rapidly extending. Locomotives are manufactured in Toronto, and the Kingston Engine and Machinery Company have turned out steel plated steamers for running on the lakes.

WOODEN-WARE.

Formerly almost every miller had a cooperage connected with his establishment, but the rapid extension of oil refineries of late years demanded a larger supply of barrels than could be furnished by manual labour. Barrel making is now largely carried on by machinery. One firm in London, Ontario, engaged in this business, own a timber limit which supplies them with material for staves and hoops. The hoop iron for oil barrels is imported from England *via* Montreal.

Pails, wash tubs, and matches, are largely manufactured, one of the largest establishments of the kind being that of Mr. Eddy, at Hull, opposite Ottawa, where 13000 matches can be turned out in one minute. Over 100 cases a day are manufactured, each case containing ten gross. In addition 2500 pails, 15 doz. washboards, and 200 tubs are daily turned out by the same establishment.

SEWING MACHINES.

Hamilton is the emporium whence are sent out thousands upon thousands of Sewing Machines annually, to almost all parts of the world. Mr. Chisholm M. P. for Hamilton stated in the House of Commons this act, and added "they had not less than six large manufactories of this kind turning out many thousands of machines annually. These machines formed a large item in their exports, and were sold in all parts of Europe, and in fact in almost all parts of the civilized world. One of these companies had circulars for the use of its agents, printed in twenty six different languages. It employs nearly three hundred operatives, and turns out about 36,000 machines annually. In this branch of manufactures Hamilton exceeds that of any other place in the Dominion, or in fact in the world, unless it might be some of the great manufacturing centres of the United States."

GLASS MANUFACTORY.

The glasware of domestic use till recently has been imported from Europe and the United States. Now however it is manufactured to a large extent in this country, and forms a comparative new branch of industry. Lamp chimneys and drinking glasses and phials, however, are the principal articles at present manufactured.

An establishment for the manufacture of coarser glass ware such as bottles, telegraph insulators, &c. is in existence at Hudson on the Ottawa.

EDGE TOOLS, NAILS AND IRON WORK.

This manufacture which has already assumed large proportions, must necessarily increase as the population increases. Axes, scythes, and other necessary edge tools for agricultural use, surpass those of England, and it is estimated that with a fair amount of capital placed in the trade, three times the amount now manufactured would find a ready sale.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

There are numerous manufactories for these articles, many of them on a large scale, in various parts of the Dominion. In a new country where labour is scarce, the use of machinery that will supply the place of hand labour becomes an imperative necessity, and no country in the world can compete with this continent in the manufacture of implements to perform the work usually carried on in Europe on the farm by hand. American ingenuity which long ago developed itself to a great extent in this branch of industry, has spread to Canada. Numerous firms have established manufactories in various parts of the Dominion. Amongst the implements of most general use may be enumerated reaping machines, mowing machines, straw-cutters, cultivators, threshing machines, stump extractors, fanning-mills, grain-drills, &c.

MILL AND GRINDSTONES.

Although the French buhr-stone is preferred for grinding grain, yet a stone much resembling it is used here in lieu of it, the Saguenay district, the Eastern Townships, and Murray Bay, Quebec, affording it. The buhr-stone from France is imported in large blocks, which are fitted together in the factory and united by cement, a heated stout iron band being then put around the whole. The contraction of the band presses the pieces firmly together, and the cement causing them to adhere firmly, renders the whole as solid as a single stone.

Grind-stones are manufactured on the Georgian Bay, in Ontario, and in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick large quantities are turned out, especially near Shediac. Upwards of 50,000 have been manufactured in Nova Scotia in one year.

LEATHER AND ITS MANUFACTURES.

This branch of manufacture is annually growing in importance as evidenced by the increase of capital invested, and the extension of manufactories for its production. Of Canadian leathers, Sole is the only kind that can be profitably exported, but the excessive demand for home consumption and the requirements of the Maritime Provinces consume almost the entire stock produced.

Boots and shoes are largely manufactured by machinery, and the magnitude of this trade can be estimated when it is stated that in the city of Montreal alone, which is the centre of this industry, there are 30 establishments engaged in it, employing about 7000 persons in their various departments, and it is estimated that the proportion of the population of that city dependant upon this branch of enterprise now amounts to 25,000. The improvements in machinery which have been introduced within the past few years enable the larger firms to produce nearly 200 different kinds of boots and shoes. This machinery includes 500 sewing machines, 75 pegging machines, 50 closing machines, 30 sole sewers, 30 sole cutters, besides large numbers of dieing machines, heeling machines, and machinery for eyeletting, punching, rolling, &c.

Some of the larger establishments turn out from 500 to 1000 and in some instances 1500 pairs per day, the total average actual production being 12,000 pairs daily or in 300 working days, the immense number of 3,600,000 pairs, valued at \$4,500,000.

PRINTING AND PRINTERS MATERIALS.

Printing in the Dominion has been steadily on the increase during the last twenty-five years, and this extraordinary increase has called for the use of the best printing presses and types that can be procured. The type made at the Montreal foundry is pronounced equal to any that can be imported.

The literature of a country keeps pace with its intellectual progress. Paper of a very superior quality is manufactured largely in different sections of the country. The Press is efficient and its influence extensive. In nearly every town a weekly paper at least is published, and in each of the larger cities and towns there are daily papers issued. A copyright law is in existence for the interest of authors.

ENGRAVING.

Bank note engraving is now an established industry in Canada. The machinery employed by the "British American Bank note company" in Montreal, comprises all the modern improvements, and is very nice in its operation.

WALL-PAPER.

An establishment for this manufacture in Toronto turns out from 18,000 to 25,000 pieces or about 150,000 yards a week, and nearly all the ordinary descriptions of wall-paper used in Ontario are supplied from it. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick this manufacture is gradually driving out the foreign trade.

CHEESE FACTORIES.

The establishment of Cheese-Factories in Canada may be said to date no farther back than the year 1863; and up to the close of 1865, there were only 10 in operation in Upper, and 2 in Lower Canada. At the close of 1866, there were 60 and 12 respectively, using in the aggregate the milk of 21,600 cows, and producing about 6,480,000 lbs. of Cheese. At the close of 1867 it was reckoned that there were 180 Factories in Ontario, with an annual productive capacity of 12,000,000 lbs.,—which at 9c. ts. 10c. per lb. yielded from \$1,080,000 to \$1,200,000. In that year, the number of Factories in the Province of Quebec amounted to 17, with an estimated capacity of 1,530,000 lbs. per annum, valued at from \$137,700 to \$153,000. The number of Factories did not continue to increase proportionately from 1868 to 1872, as in the earlier years of the movement; but the success of the enterprise has steadily augmented,—there being numerous Factories connected with different District and Provincial Associations, the most important of which is the "Dairymen's Association of Ontario."

From 43 factories in the neighbourhood of Belleville, Ont., 58,714 boxes of the make of 1873. have already been shipped, averaging, 67 lbs. to the box in 3,934,112 lbs. which at 11½ cents net, have realised \$442,700.

The whole money value of cheese exported from Ontario is about \$1,825,000 ; that of the whole Dominion is about \$2,200,000.

Where proper apparatus is used, and large sized cheeses manufactured, the quality is very superior. The cheeses thus made average from 60 to 65 lbs. in weight. Everything is done by machinery, and all heavy lifting and hand labour is avoided. The milk when received from the farmers is tested for its purity and weighed. At the close of the season when the cheese has been sold, each patron receives a share of the profits in proportion to the amount of milk furnished by him, or if he prefers it, he receives cash payment weekly.

BREWERIES.

Brewing malt liquor is largely carried on in all the cities of the Dominion, and the increased consumption of ale and beer has created a steady demand for barley and hops. From Quebec large quantities of ale are shipped to Newfoundland, the West Indies and the Eastern States. When we take into consideration the relative price of barley and hops in England and in the Dominion, barley averaging in the latter 75 cents per bushel, and hops 60 cents per pound, whilst in England the former average from one dollar to one dollar and forty cents, and the latter ninety cents, a wide margin is open for the manufacture on a large scale for competition in the exportation of a good article to the West Indies and to Central and South America.

The total quantity of malt liquor manufactured in the Dominion during 1872, (the last returns available) was 9,557,328 gallons.

TOBACCO.

Tobacco which is an essential article of consumption among the working classes, is cultivated largely for domestic use in Quebec, but in the other Provinces is more usually purchased. Of late years large tobacco factories have gone into operation, and as it is the inevitable tendency of large well-organized establishments to absorb smaller ones, such has been the case in this branch of industry, productive probably of more safety to the government in the collection of its revenues on this article.

The total amount of tobacco manufactured in the Dominion in 1872, was 9,111,233 lbs.

RAILWAY CARS.

The Ontario Car Company of London, during eleven months, ending 31st December, 1873, built 2,298 cars for the Grand Trunk, Great Western, Canada Southern, Hamilton and Lake Erie, Toronto, Grey and Bruce, and other railways. Their shops at London are located at the Junction of the Grand Trunk and Great Western railways, and have facilities for turning out ten cars per day. A large stock of well selected and properly seasoned oak and pine lumber is constantly kept in hand, and having facilities for getting other railway supplies, the Ontario Car Company are in a position to take and fill large orders promptly. Other similar establishments for manufacturing Railway plant are carried on in several of our Cities.

ICE.

A large and profitable trade is carried on in the article of ice, the product of our lakes, which though not a manufacture, yet forms a considerable item in the business afforded by it. The island of St. Thomas in the West Indies is supplied by the Halifax Ice Company of Nova Scotia, at the rate of \$1 per ton, delivered on board ships, the purchaser paying the freight. The only expense in exporting ice is the labour of cutting and delivery. It is proposed to ship fresh provisions packed with it to the West Indies, which can be readily done on the completion of the Intercolonial Railroad, and the products of the West can be then procured in winter to export with the ice of the Maritime Provinces, to good advantage.

THE PETROLEUM TRADE.

The following comparative statement from the records of the Department of Internal Revenue shows the quantities of Petroleum manufactured, entered for consumption and exported, during two years and a half:—

	Fiscal year 1870-71.	Fiscal year 1871-72.	Half year ended 31st. Dec., 1872.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Total quantity manufactured.....	11,639,761	12,323,991	7,947,234
Entered for consumption ;			
Ex manufactory.....	2,933,270	2,528,775	2,023,327
Ex Warehouse.....	1,462,439	1,869,540	907,636½
Used for lighthouses.....	20,014	77,233½	46,943
Total.....	4,465,723	4,475,553½	2,977,906½
Exported.....	5,531,780	8,085,794	4,931,744½

These figures show a steady increase, and afford an idea of the extent and value of the Petroleum Trade of Canada, the quantities *manufactured* during the period embraced in the table, representing 1,331,705 barrels of crude oil.

The region in Ontario whence crude Petroleum has been, and is obtained, is of very considerable area. The oil was discovered about seventeen years ago, issuing from a spring, and is said to have been collected in a somewhat primitive way by Indians, who soaked their blankets in it, and then wrung them ! It was soon after found in the gum beds near what is now the town of Oil Springs; and although at first the springs or wells were soon drained, and did not seem to extend far beneath the surface,—oil was subsequently found in and around what is now designated Petrolia,

at a depth of from 400 to 500 feet, with permanent supply. Some of the present wells have been pumping for five years without diminution, although several elsewhere have for the present ceased to be worked.

For a year or two after the oil discoveries, all of it that was used for consumption in Canada was manufactured at Hamilton. But an immense impetus was given to the trade by the striking of flowing wells in 1861 and 1862, one of which is said to have yielded thousands of barrels of oil per day; and in subsequent years the excitement incident to further discoveries became intense, oil-lands offering great attractions to speculators,—the crude oil, however, becoming so plentiful that it declined to the merest nominal rate per barrel. At present the largest wells do not yield over 100 to 125 barrels per day—many not averaging more than 10 barrels. The present aggregate production of crude oil is supposed to vary from 10,000 to 12,000 barrels per week. There are altogether about 290 wells, of which say 240 are in operation, and 50 “dead” and abandoned.

The Oil-Trade in Canada is at present regulated by an Association of Producers and a Refiners’ Association. A statement was made at the Annual Meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade, held in 1872 last, to the effect that nineteen-twentieths of the Producers are associated, and that the quantities and value of the crude oil sold to the Refiner’s Association in 1872 was Barrels 530,342 worth \$746,769.

It was also stated that a considerable quantity of oil was sold outside the Association.

The manufacture of Canadian illuminating oil has been carried on at a distance of about 500 miles from the principal distributing points, and this circumstance limits the treatment of Crude to the production of Standard White Oil, the large remainder (say 35 per cent.) being mostly consumed at the refineries. A careful investigation of all the conditions led to the establishment of refineries at New York, Boston, Portland, and Montreal,—where, by transporting the crude article in bulk, and in consequence of cheapness of fuel, &c., upwards of 90 per cent, of the products are rendered marketable.

By the most approved method of refining, the unctuous and disagreeable odor supposed to be inseparable from Canadian Crude is completely removed, and the commercial value of the refined product is so enhanced that it is now placed side by side with Pennsylvania oil in most of the European markets. It is also capable, at a slightly increased cost, of being rendered absolutely colorless, and as white as the purest water.

Regarding the other products of Crude Oil, the spirit (Benzaine) in the above analysis is a good substitute for Turpentine in many instances, and is frequently used by painters. The heavy oils are largely used as lubricators, and also mixed with Resin, Seal, Castor, and other animal or vegetable oil, improving their properties and preventing their gumming. Paraffine wax, from which candles are made, is obtained to the extent of 10 per cent., by chilling and freezing the heavy portions, submitting the scales thus formed to pressure, thereby separating the free oil. There is only one establishment yet in Canada for the manufacture of Paraffine Wax and Candles,—the demand will no doubt increase; Canadian scales, however, are in demand in England, being superior to those obtained from Pennsylvania Crude or English Oils.

CONCLUSION.

From the details give above, some estimate may be formed of the products, manufactures and industry of the Dominion, which are annually, increasing. These will be greatly stimulated and extended by the enlarged demand attending an influx of population, such as may be looked for within the next few years. In addition to this, the skilled labour and cash capital brought in by many of those who may be attracted here will do much to develope trade, and provide permanent occupation for artisans of all kinds.



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CANADA.

INFORMATION AND ADVICE

FOR

EMIGRANTS.



OTTAWA :

PUBLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

1875.

CANADA.

INFORMATION AND ADVICE

FOR

EMIGRANTS.

EMIGRATION AGENTS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

London.—Edward Jenkins, Esq., M. P., Agent General and Superintendent of Emigration, Canada Government Building, King street, Westminster, S. W.

Liverpool.—G. T. Haigh, 15, Water street.

Belfast.—Chas. Foy, 11, Claremont street.

Glasgow.—R. Murdoch, 25, Robertson street.

Dublin.—H. J. Larkin, 13, Eden Quay.

Paris.—Gustave Bossange, 16, Rue du quatre Septembre.

Havre.—C. Brown.

Antwerp.—R. Berns, 32, Marché aux Chevaux.

Basle.—Messrs. Rommel et Cie., 72, Faubourg des cendres.

There are other Canadian Agents in the United Kingdom, but without official residence.

All intending emigrants may apply, either personally, or by letter prepaid, to the Agent General of Canada, in London, address as above, or to any other Canadian Agents, for information or advice.

Pamphlets and all other information respecting Canada, may be obtained on application to the Agents.

All information which intending emigrants obtain from the Agents of the Dominion they may accept as reliable. All the Dominion Agents are strictly charged not to make any exaggerations in any statements they may furnish ; and not to render themselves liable to the reproach of having misled any emigrants.

Above all things emigrants should be cautioned to trust only to the statements of duly authorized persons ; and to avoid the numerous landsharks who would prey on their credulity.

IN CANADA.

Departments and Officers who undertake to answer, as far as in their power, Enquiries of Emigrants Addressed to them respecting their Friends or Relatives in British North America ; or any questions on the subject of emigration.

Dominion Government—Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Ontario—The Immigration Department of the Local Government.

Quebec—The Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.

Nova Scotia—The Provincial Secretary, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

New Brunswick—The Provincial Secretary, Fredericton, New Brunswick.

British Columbia—The Colonial Secretary, Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

Manitoba—W. Hespeler, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENTS IN CANADA.

The following Government Agents will also answer all questions, and give all information so far as lies in their power :

ADDRESSES :

Halifax, N. S.—E. Clay.

St. John, N. B.—R. Shives.

Quebec—L. Stafford, old Custom House, and Grand Trunk Station, Point Levis, where he is always in attendance on the arrival of the mail steamers, passenger vessels, and on the departure of all immigrant trains.

Montreal—John J. Daley.

Sherbrooke—Henry Hubbard.

Ottawa—W. J. Wills, St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway Station.

Kingston, Ont.—R. Macpherson, William street.

Toronto—John A. Donaldson, Immigrant Station, at corner of Strachan Avenue.

Hamilton—John Smith, Great Western Railway Wharf (opposite station).

London, Ont.—A. G. Smythe.

Winnipeg—W. Hespeler, resident Agent for Manitoba.

These officers will afford to all Immigrants applying, the fullest advice and protection. They should be immediately applied to on arrival. All complaints should be addressed to them. They will also furnish information as to lands open for settlement in their respective Provinces and Districts, farms for sale, demand for employment, rates of wages, routes of travel, distances, expenses of conveyance ; and will receive and forward letters and remittances for immigrants, &c., &c.

IMMIGRANT DEPOTS AND CARE OF IMMIGRANTS.

Depots or stations for the reception of Immigrants are provided at Quebec, Sherbrooke, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London (Ont.), and Winnipeg.

The stations are arranged in such manner as to afford Immigrants accommodation for thoroughly cleansing themselves after coming off shipboard ; for taking meals, sleeping and medical attendance ; together with proper places for stowing luggage. These stations are properly guarded to protect them from intrusion of runners and sharpers, and they possess sufficient capacity for the accommodation of as many Immigrants as are expected to come.

Meals are provided for Immigrants, of good quality at very low prices ; and they are afforded gratuitously by the Government to the absolutely indigent. Medical attendance and hospital accommodation are also afforded by the Government, without charge, in all cases of sickness upon arrival at the Station at Quebec ; and at stations in the interior.

Railway tickets at the public charge, or free passages are given

from Quebec, to indigent Immigrants to points at which the Grand Trunk Railway has stations, in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario; and the Local Governments pay the passages of Immigrants to points inland, from the nearest station at which the Dominion Government has an agent; they also provide them with food. The distribution of Immigrants to their several destinations is now made very rapidly, and in almost all cases employment is found for them immediately upon their arrival.

An officer of the Government travels with Immigrants on the trains to see that their wants are properly provided for, and that they are not subjected to any imposition on the road.

An Act has been passed by the Canadian Parliament containing provisions for the further protection of Immigrants, and for punishing all attempts to practice imposition upon them; it also provides severe penalties for seduction of females on ship-board; and contains provisions for preventing any intercourse between ships' officers and seamen, and Immigrants families, except of the most necessary kind.

Provision is also made in this Act to facilitate and render more secure the making of contracts between employers of labour in Canada and intending Emigrants in Europe, in order to encourage the advancing of the passage money by persons in Canada.

Another Act has been passed to incorporate Immigration Aid Societies, with a view also to facilitate advances from Canada for passage money and outfits of emigrants.

PERSONS WHO SHOULD EMIGRATE.

The Classes recommended to emigrate to Canada are :—

Persons with capital, either in large or small amounts, seeking investment.

Tenant farmers with limited capital, who can buy and stock a freehold estate with the money needed to carry on a small farm in England.

Agricultural labourers, skilled and unskilled, for whom there is a large and increasing demand.

Mechanics of various descriptions, but more particularly blacksmiths, carpenters, railway navvies, shoemakers, tailors, printers,

stonecutters and masons, gardeners, bricklayers, millwrights and machinists, for whom there is a demand.

As regards mechanics it may happen that the demand is brisk for one class and slack for another. The Government agents in the United Kingdom will furnish information on this point as far as possible.

The field for mechanics is not so unlimited as that for agricultural and other labourers. As many of the latter as can come, at the proper season, will be sure to find good employment.

Canada offers great facilities for flax growers, dressers, spinners, &c., but this industry requires to be developed.

Domestic servants and needle women.

Boys and girls over 15 years of age.

Families with fixed incomes will find in Canada, with much less difficulty than amidst the crowded population of the Mother Country, a suitable and pleasant home, with every facility for educating and starting their children in life. Persons living on the interest of their money can easily get from 7 to 8 per cent, on first-class security.

Money deposited in the Post Office Savings Banks (Government security) draws 4 per cent. interest.

The rate allowed for the deposit of money on call in other Savings Banks is from 4 to 5 per cent., with undoubted security

PERSONS WHO SHOULD NOT EMIGRATE.

Clerks, shopmen, or those having no particular trade or calling, and unaccustomed to manual labor, or females above the grade of domestic servants, should not emigrate to Canada, unless going to situations previously engaged, as the country is fully supplied, and in fact overstocked with persons of this class.

THE TIME TO EMIGRATE.

The agricultural labourer emigrant should go to Canada early in the spring. He will do well if possible to leave home at the beginning of March, so as to arrive in Canada, towards the end of that month, to be ready for the very opening of the agricultural season. But he will be in good time in the middle of April or beginning of May. He will then arrive at a time when labour is in general

demand. The agricultural labourer arriving at other times in the year, may do well, but he is not so sure to do so.

The highest wages are paid during harvest, but his great object should be to get engaged by the year, so as to be sure of a comfortable home for the winter. He must remember that until he gets into the ways of the country, he is of less use to the farmer than he will be afterwards ; and he should therefore be careful not to make a common mistake of refusing reasonable wages when offered to him on his first arrival.

It is advised that farmers who come to Canada with some means who intend to purchase farms on their own account, should in the first place put their money in a Government Savings Bank or other Bank, at interest, while they engage with some farmer, and thus, while earning good wages, have time to learn the ways of the country and look about, and so make the best possible investment in the purchase of their farm. Mistakes which may involve loss of means will thus be prevented.

THE BEST WAY TO REACH CANADA.

The emigrant should take his passage, if possible, by the regular lines of steamships, in preference to sailing vessels, as the increased comforts and saving of time in the voyage are worth more than the difference in the fare.

The intending emigrant is referred to the bills or advertisements for the days of sailing and particulars of passage.

Cabin fare, from Liverpool to Quebec, includes provisions but not wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Intermediate passage includes provisions, beds, bedding and all necessary utensils. Steerage passage includes a plentiful supply of cooked provisions. Baggage is taken from the ocean steamships to the railway cars free of expense.

For the ordinary price of passage, which varies with circumstances, reference should be made to the hand-bills published by the Steamship Companies.

Steerage passengers must provide their own beds and bedding, and eating and drinking tins.

First Cabin passengers are allowed twenty cubic feet ; intermediate passengers, fifteen cubic feet ; and steerage passengers, ten cubic feet of luggage free. All excess will be charged.

Children under eight years of age, half price; and further reduction is made for Infants under twelve months.

The Dominion Government has made an arrangement to issue Passenger Warrants, under which an approved emigrant of good character, declaring his intention to settle in Canada, can get a passage at a reduced rate.

A limited number of a special class of Passenger Warrants will be issued to *families of farm laborers and female domestic servants*, whereby they can obtain passages to Canada at the following rates: Adults £2 5s; children under eight years, £1 2s 6d; and infants under one year, 7s. 6d.

Medical comforts are provided by first class steamship companies.

OUTFIT FOR A STEERAGE PASSAGE.—1 mattress. 1s 8d; pillow, 6d; 1 blanket, 3s 6d; 1 water can, 9d; 1 quart mug, 3d; 1 tin plate, 3d; 1 wash basin, 9d; 1 knife and fork, 6d; 2 spoons, 2d; 1 pound marine soap, 6d; 1 towel, 8d; total, 9s 6d. The whole of these articles can be obtained of any outfitter in Liverpool at one minute's notice.

CAUTION IN BUYING TICKETS.

If there be no agent of the line by which the emigrant has made up his mind to sail, living at the place at which he resides, he should write to the Agent General, Canada Government Buildings, King Street, Westminster, S. W. London, or to any duly authorized Canadian agent, from whom he will get reliable information.

The emigrant must take care that the steamer he intends to buy his passage in *sails direct for Canada*. Forwarding agents and other interested parties often make profit by sending emigrants to Canada by way of the United States, in order to make a commission on the ticket. Emigrants in many cases, especially women and children, have been made to suffer very severely, by being sent over land, several hundred miles out of their way, before reaching their destination in Canada.

The emigrant is the object of so many different kinds of imposture that he should be very careful in the bargain he makes, and the people he goes to for his ticket and the necessaries of the voyage.

Advertisements, he must remember, are not always to be depended upon. The columns of a newspaper are open to everybody,

and the advertisement which promises the most is often put in by the least trustworthy parties.

The emigrant will not save anything by buying his ticket beyond Quebec ; and, as a rule, he is advised not to do so. If however, he buy a ticket at home for the railway journey in Canada, he should be sure to see the printed list of prices, which no respectable agent will refuse to show.

If the emigrant have no friends or fixed place in Canada to which he wants to go, it is far better not to buy his railway ticket until he reaches Quebec, where the Government Agent will direct him to the best place for settlement, or where he will most easily find work.

The emigrant should be careful to avoid *touters* and bad characters, who hang about the shipping offices, and often speak to emigrants under the pretence of showing them the place they want. These men are only hired by agents of the lowest class, and the emigrant should avoid them.

DURING THE PASSAGE.

As soon as the emigrant gets on board, he should read the rules he is expected to obey whilst at sea. He will find them hung up in the steerage ; and should do his best to carry them out, and to be well behaved, and keep himself clean, as this will add much to his own comfort and health, and also to the comfort and health of others.

If he have any grievances or real cause of complaint during the passage, he should go and make it known at once to the captain. If he have right on his side he will no doubt get justice ; but if he does not, his having applied to the captain will strengthen his case should it be found necessary to take proceedings against the ship on arrival in Canada.

The Mail Officer on board the steamship is also an Emigrant Officer ; and he will listen to any real complaints, or furnish any information within his power.

The law holds the master of the vessel responsible for any neglect or bad conduct on the part of the stewards or any of the officers or crew.

Any complaint of immorality or bad treatment on the passage out, should be made, *immediately on landing*, to the Government Im-

migration Agent at the Port, who will take immediate legal proceedings, if necessary, to obtain redress.

It is of little or no use complaining after the vessel and crew have left port, for redress then is difficult and uncertain.

LUGGAGE

All the passengers' boxes and luggage should be plainly marked with the emigrant's name, and the place he is going to.

Too much care cannot be taken to do this. Very often emigrants' luggage is lost. The name and address, in such cases, will very much assist the search.

Luggage will be stowed away in the hold of the vessel ; so whatever is wanted on the voyage should be put into a trunk which the passenger will take with him into his berth.

Emigrants are often induced to make a clean sweep and part with every thing they have, before leaving the old country, because it is said the charges for excess of luggage are so large that they would come to more than the things are worth. Now there are many little household necessities which, when sold, wouldn't fetch much, but these same things, if kept, would be exceedingly valuable in the new country or the bush, and prove a great comfort to the family as well. It is not, therefore, always advisable to leave them behind ; they may not take up much room, and the cost of freight would be little compared to the comfort they would bring.

The personal effects of emigrants are not liable to Customs' duty in Canada.

Excess of luggage (unless very bulky) is seldom charged for on the Canadian railways.

CLOTHING.

Lay in as good a stock of clothes before leaving home as you possibly can. Woollen clothing and other kinds of wearing apparel, blankets, house linen, &c., are cheaper in the United Kingdom than in Canada. The emigrant's bedding, if it is good, should be brought : and if he has an old pea jacket or great coat he should keep it by him ; for he will find it most useful on board ship.

TOOLS.

Agricultural labourers need not bring their tools with them, as these can be easily got in Canada, of the best description, and in almost all cases better suited to the wants of the country, than those which they have been accustomed to use at home.

Mechanics are advised to bring such tools as they have, particularly if specially adapted to their trades.

They must, however, bear in mind that there is no difficulty in buying any ordinary tools in the principal towns of Canada at reasonable prices ; and that it is better to have the means of purchasing what they want, after reaching their destination, than to be hampered with a heavy lot of luggage on their journey through the country. It must also be borne in mind that the tools bought in Canada will be specially adapted to the use of the country.

MONEY.

The best way to bring out money, especially in large sums, is by bill of Exchange or letter of credit on any Bank of good standing, as that is not liable to be lost, or if lost, could be made good again. Sovereigns are of course as good, but they are liable to be lost, and therefore it is better to bring them for personal use only.

Post Office Orders can also be had on any of the towns in Canada, and they are, of course, perfectly safe.

A sovereign is worth four dollars and eighty-six cents ; half a sovereign, two dollars and forty-three cents ; a crown, one dollar and twenty cents ; half a crown, sixty cents ; a shilling, twenty four cents ; six pence, 12½ cents ; a fourpenny piece, eight cents ; 3d. six cents ; and 1 penny, two cents.

EMIGRANT LAWS.

Emigrants have a legal right to remain and keep their luggage on board for 48 hours after the ship's arrival in port, except in case where a vessel has a mail contract, or is proceeding further on her voyage.

The master of the ship is bound to land emigrants and their luggage free of all charge at a convenient landing place in the city, between sunrise and sunset.

All emigrant runners, or persons acting as Agents for Railway or Steamboat Companies, must be licensed by the mayor of the city, and the emigrant, to prevent being imposed upon, should in all cases ask to see their licenses before he has any dealings with such persons.

Every tavern, hotel or boarding house keeper is bound to hand a list of the prices he charges for board and lodging, or for single meals, to any emigrant intending to lodge with him; and during the first three months of the emigrant's stay his luggage cannot be seized by the landlord for a larger debt than five dollars.

The Government Immigration Agents, when necessary, will see that these laws are carried out.

ADVICE ON ARRIVAL IN CANADA.

If the emigrant arrive at Halifax, Nova Scotia or St. John, New Brunswick, he should immediately consult with the Government Immigration Agents at those ports, who will give him the best advice as to his movements for settlement or obtaining employment in those Provinces.

But if the emigrant wishes to go to the western part of Canada, he should always, in the first place, take the steamship which sails for Quebec and Montreal.

When an emigrant arrives at Quebec, he will be landed at the Government Station, at Point Levis, where he will find suitable preparations made for his reception and comfort, and where he can wash and cleanse himself before proceeding inland.

If his destination be not fixed, or if he be not going to join friends, the emigrant should be careful to consult the Government Agent, whom he will find at the Station, and who will give him the best possible advice as to where to go, or how he can best obtain employment. In every case however he should consult the Government Agent as to modes of travel. The Agent and Clerks are always in attendance at the Government Station to attend to the wants of emigrants.

Emigrants should take care not to listen to the opinions and advice of persons hanging about the place of landing, whose business is to make profit out of them. Many young females and unprotected persons have suffered from being deceived by this sort of people.

Emigrants arriving at Quebec, holding through tickets, and

wanting to get information, may delay their journey for that purpose as the railway or steamboat company will take charge of their luggage until they are ready to proceed.

The emigrant should be careful to have his luggage properly checked, and the Railway Company will then be responsible for it.

Emigrants who come out to join friends or relations already settled in the country should go on at once.

The Agent will not assist any one who loses his time by staying about the city, unless detained by sickness, or some other good reason.

If mechanics should not at first find work at their trades, they had better take the first offer that is made to them, rather than be idle until occupation at their trade is found.

RATES OF WAGES IN CANADA.

The following Statement shows an average range of the rates of wages paid in Canada in some of the principal callings :—

	DAILY.				MONTHLY.			
	Currency.		Sterling.		Currency.		Sterling.	
	\$ c.	\$ c.	s. d.	s. d.	\$ c.	\$ c.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Farm Servants, male (with board)	0 50	to 1 00	2 3	to 4 1	10 00	to 20 00	2 1 0	to 4 2 0
do female do	-----	-----	-----	-----	4 00	to 10 00	0 16 5	to 2 1 0
Dairy Maids..... do	-----	-----	-----	-----	4 00	to 15 00	0 16 5	to 3 1 7
Domestic Servants.... do	-----	-----	-----	-----	3 00	to 12 00	0 12 4	to 2 9 3
Cooks..... do	-----	-----	-----	-----	4 00	to 15 00	0 16 5	to 3 1 7
Bakers.....	1 25		5 1		12 50	to 15 00	2 11 4	to 3 1 7
Blacksmiths.....	1 00	to 2 00	4 1	to 8 2				
Bookbinders.....	1 00	to 1 50	4 1	to 6 1				
Bricklayers.....	1 50	to 2 50	6 0	to 10 2				
Cabinet-makers.....	1 25	to 2 00	5 1	to 8 2				
Carpenters.....	1 25	to 2 50	5 1	to 10 2				
Coopers.....	1 50	to 2 00	6 0	to 8 2				
Gardeners.....	1 25	to 1 75	5 1	to 7 2	\$120 per an		24 13 1	per an
Machinists.....	1 50	to 2 50	6 0	to 10 2				
Masons.....	1 50	to 3 00	6 0	to 10 2				
Millers.....	1 50	to 2 00	6 0	to 8 2				
Painters.....	1 25	to 2 00	5 1	to 8 2				
Plasterers.....	1 25	to 2 50	5 1	to 10 2				
Plumbers.....	1 25	to 2 50	5 1	to 10 2				
Rope-makers.....	0 75	to 1 50	3 1	to 6 0				
Saddlers and Harness Makers....	1 25	to 2 50	5 1	to 10 2				
Shoemakers.....	1 00	to 2 00	4 1	to 8 2				
Tailors.....	1 25	to 2 00	5 1	to 8 2				
Tanners.....	1 00	to 1 50	4 1	to 6 0				
Tinsmiths.....	1 25	to 1 75	5 1	to 7 2				
Wheelrights.....	1 25	to 2 00	5 1	to 8 2				
Ship Carpenters.....	0 75	to 2 50	3 1	to 10 2				
Ordinary Laborers.....	1 00	to 1 50	4 1	to 6 0				

The above rates of wages are based on actual prices paid.

But it must be understood that all wages are liable to fluctuation according to circumstances.

As a general rule, the Immigrant is advised to take the first offer made to him until he becomes acquainted with the ways of the country. And the inducement to come to Canada, is not simply higher wages and good living among kindred people under the same flag, in a naturally rich country, possessing a pleasant and healthy climate ; but the confident hope which the poorest may have of becoming a landowner, and while securing a competence for himself, he may comfortably settle his children in a manner he could not hope to do among the crowded population of the old world.

Very many thousands of people who are now wealthy in every part of Canada, came to this country a few years ago, without any means, but their hands and willingness to work.

IMMIGRANT LABOUR REQUIRED IN CANADA.

Besides the very large demands of farmers for assistance in different parts of the country, very extensive public works are about to be undertaken, which will very much increase the demand for labour.

The demand, therefore, for all kinds of labour is likely to be greater than can be supplied for some time to come.

COST OF LIVING.

The average price of provisions in Canada may be stated as follows:—Butcher's meat averages from 7 to 10 cents per lb.; fowls, 40 to 50 cents per couple; geese, 40 to 50 cent each; turkeys, \$1; eggs, 35 to 40 cents per dozen; butter, 15 to 25 cents per lb.; potatoes, 35 to 50 cents per bushel; flour, \$6 to \$7 per barrel; tea, 50 to 75 cents per lb.; sugar, 8 to 15 cents per lb.

Rents are moderate; and good board and lodging may be obtained for about \$3 per week.

Clothing is about 25 per cent dearer than in the United Kingdom; but good clothing, suitable to the country, may be obtained at moderate prices. Tweeds are cheaper in Canada; and good boots and shoes are made by machinery at moderate prices.

In short, Canada is a cheap place to live in; and living here is cheaper than in the United Kingdom or the United States.

(Extract from a Speech delivered by the Earl of Dufferin, Governor General of Canada, in June 1874) :

“ Much depends upon the individual training, capacity, health, conduct, and antecedents of each several emigrant but this, at all events, I may say ; wherever I have gone I have found numberless persons who came to Canada without anything, and have since risen to competence and wealth ; that I have met no one who did not gladly acknowledge himself better off than on his first arrival ; and that amongst thousands of persons with whom I have been brought into contact, no matter what their race or nationality, none seemed ever to regret that they had come here. This fact particularly struck me on entering the log huts of the settlers in the more distant regions of the country. Undoubtedly their hardships have been very great, the difficulties of climate and locality frequently discouraging, their personal privations most severe, yet the language of all was identical, evincing without exception, pride in the past, content with the present, hope in the future Probably the agricultural labourer who comes to this country from Norfolk or Dorchester will have to work a great deal harder than ever he worked in his life before, but if his work is harder he will find a sweetener to his toil of which he could never have dreamt in the Old Country, namely, the prospect of independence—of a roof over his head for which he shall pay no rent, and of ripening corn fields round his homestead which own no master but himself. Let a man be sober, healthy and industrious, let him come out at a proper time of the year, let him be content with small beginnings and not afraid of hard work, and I can scarcely conceive how he should fail in his career.”

(Extract from a Letter of Mr. Henry Taylor, General Secretary, of the National Agricultural Labourer's Union, England, written from Canada, in September 1874).

“ A good deal has been said and written as to the adaptability of the English farm labourer to the customs and practices of Canadian farming. A great deal of misapprehension exists, in my opinion, respecting this. I have been careful to enquire of both farmers and labourers, and the general testimony of the farmer is that they find little or no trouble with them ; they soon drop into their system, which, indeed, so far as I can see, differs far less than is generally represented. The farmers here generally have the reputation of being very exacting on their men, both as regards length of working time, as well as hard work. It is a fact, I believe, that as a rule more hours are demanded of labourers here than in our Midland, Eastern and Southern Counties in England. I have carefully inquired of the labourers, and I do not find that farmers' men work harder than in England. A farmer told me a day or two ago that he preferred English farm labourer emigrants to native Canadians, as they were generally more regular and kept steadily on, and accomplished more work. Labourers on contract jobs for builders or public works are hardly driven by bosses in a way very similar to our English customs. In the question of labour, *very much more difference exists in imagination than in reality between the two countries.*”

CHILDREN'S EMIGRATION HOMES

Boys' Home :—BEATRICE CRESCENT, ST. LUKE'S ROAD.

Girls' Home :—12, SPRING ROAD.

FOURTH REPORT

WITH

List of Subscribers.

SECOND EDITION.

BIRMINGHAM:

PRINTED BY GEORGE CORNS AND CO., UNION STREET.

1877.

Children's Emigration Homes.

Tabular Statement.—Three hundred and eighty-five children have been received into the Children's Emigration Homes — of whom—

- 225 have been taken to Canada
- 105 are at present in the Homes
 - 2 have been sent to insane asylums
 - 2 have been sent to sea
 - 2 have been kidnapped and lost
- 19 have been removed by their parents
 - 9 have run away
 - 2 have been dismissed on account of disease
 - 2 have been dismissed as incorrigible
- 17 have been settled in Birmingham.

The New Girls' Home and Enlargement of the Boys' Home.—The memorial stones of the new Girls' Home and the new wing to the Boys' Home were laid on November 21, by Messrs. A. J. Elkington, S. Jevons, W. Middlemore. A prayer for God's blessing on this extension of our work was offered by the Rev. Canon Wilkinson. After the stone laying a meeting, at which the Rev. A. R. Vardy presided, was held, and was addressed by the chairman, by the Revds. Canon Wilkinson and J. M. McKerrow, and by several of the friends of the Homes. The cost of the new buildings is estimated at £6,000, towards which £4,000 has been subscribed.

Canadian Home.—Early in the spring of 1878 we shall be compelled to leave our present Canadian Home, which the City Council of London, Ontario, have hitherto granted us the gratuitous use of. Thus it has become necessary to build a permanent Reception and Distributing Home. A site for this Home with twenty acres of land, was purchased last summer for £200. The estimated cost of this building is £1,000.

Pecuniary Needs.—Thus, in addition to our ordinary current expenses, we require £3,000 for building purposes.

An Appeal.—To meet these great demands—demands necessary for the rescue of a hundred neglected and criminal children a year—we appeal to the town to which these children belong.

CHILDREN'S EMIGRATION HOMES,

ESTABLISHED IN 1872,

TO SAVE BOYS AND GIRLS FROM FALLING INTO CRIME,

BEATRICE CRESCENT, ST. LUKE'S ROAD.

Statistics.—During the year 1876 a hundred and twelve boys and girls have been received into the Children's Emigration Homes; sixty-eight children were taken to Canada last May; two boys were dismissed as incorrigible; one girl was placed in Mrs. Lloyd's *Crèche*, while three boys and one girl have been removed by their parents. We have at present a hundred and five children in our Birmingham Homes, and fourteen in our Canadian Home. Most of the children whom we took to Canada had been received into the Homes in 1875.

Past Year's Work.—Our past year's work has been one of unusual difficulty, and yet its conclusion was a most happy one, both for our children and for ourselves. Our difficulties arose to some extent from the age of our children. Many were too old for such a Home as ours. They had much to unlearn as well as to learn; deceit had been familiar to them for many years; they were impatient under the restraints of the Home, and they missed the excitement and the freedom of their Arab life—so that our task of helping them was a very hard one. Thus, our work, especially among the boys, was for many months unsatisfactory. Our Home was full of half-trained boys, whose hearts we could not reach. It was not until we had endured many months of disappointment, and until we had dismissed our oldest boy, that our real work began. The story of the great change in the hearts and in the habits of our boys has already been told in our Half Yearly Paper.

Diary.—I cannot introduce our friends better to our daily life at the Homes than by making a few extracts from my diary.

August 4th.—I took John and James C—— into the Homes this evening. Their father has just left prison; their mother is dead or has deserted them. They lived in a miserable yard in Dale End. The poor boys looked sadly neglected. John has three abscesses; James has inflamed eyes; the grandmother a poisoned arm and hand. Although they and their home were so thoroughly

wretched, I found some delicacies in the house. For example, I found a large block of ice on the table to cool their drinks with.

August 5th.—I have had prayers with the boys for the first time since my return from Canada. I told the little fellows that I wanted to have a happy year with them—that I wanted God's blessing to be on the Home. I asked them to kneel at their bed sides night and morning, and to ask God to give them and us His blessing. All the boys promised to do so. Thus we have begun well.

September 18th.—Last Saturday, September 16th, I took into the Homes a very wretched boy and girl from Sheep Street. They are half brother and sister. Their father had just been arrested the second time for passing base coin. He has been in prison seventeen times. The mother looked a depraved and unhappy woman. There was no furniture but one three-legged table in the house. One child was naked absolutely, and the boy and girl whom I took with me had a very few rags—*such ragged rags*—which about half covered their nakedness. God grant that neither I nor those who follow me may ever have to turn such children away for lack of funds.

September 28th.—I took William—— into the Home. He was but ten years old, yet he was an independent Arab. He lived a good deal in Thomas Street. He describes the lodging house where he, with many other runaway and castaway boys, lived. They paid threepence a night for their lodgings, and in the morning they bought a “ha’porth of tea and a ha’porth of sugar,” and then went out and stole a herring to cook for breakfast.

October 23rd.—To-day we had our first confession. Taylor and Lawton had torn up some clothes in their dormitory. On my appealing to the boys to acknowledge who had done this, Taylor at once held up his hand and confessed that he was the chief offender. How hard it would have been to have got such a confession a month ago.

October 31st. I took into the Home John ——, perhaps the most notorious *Daily Mail* boy in Birmingham. He was known by all his fraternity as “Sambo.” He came grinning into the Home, and was much amused by the questions I put to him. Every one in his home is a drunkard. There is no furniture whatever in the house.

November 23. A poor half-clothed boy, named Charles C——, without boots, and wet to the skin, rang the bell as I was leaving the Boys' Home yesterday evening. He asked for a bit of bread. I never saw such a broken-spirited little starveling. He appeared chilled to the bones, his teeth were all chattering in his head, and, though he was not *then* crying, recent tears had left their channels down his dirty cheeks. We got him to the fire, gave him

some bread and milk, and Mrs. Evans comforted him. I find that he lives in Hospital Street, his father has deserted him, and his mother is a drunkard.

Country Children in Birmingham.—The number of homeless boys and girls who drift into Birmingham from the country districts around seems to be on the increase. Some of these are runaway children, brought to Birmingham by reports of its novelties and attractions; others are *castaway* children, driven from their homes by the cruelty of those who were bound to protect them. We have several such children. After sleeping a night or two in the fields, or travelling a day or two in a canal barge, they arrive at length in Birmingham—that great town where their fortune is to be made. But nothing remains for them, on their arrival there, but a day of bewilderment in the streets, and then a night in a Thomas Street or a Park Street lodging house. Under such auspices as these they begin their new life.

The Girls.—It is not easy to tell all the truth in regard to our poor girls—some truths seem too sad and shocking to tell. A short time ago I was talking to a poor girl—the sister of one now happily settled in Canada. Her face was scarred with disease, her eyes were bloodshot and inflamed. Although only fourteen years old, she is a drunkard and a profligate. With her girlhood has passed away all that makes life worth having. It is true that God's love and pardon and a life for Christ—yes, and a crown from Him—still remain for her, but she will not have them. If we could have received this poor child but three years ago—if she would have come to us when we asked her—her life might have been as happy and as pure as her sister's.

Necessity of Beginning the Work for the Children Early.—The case I have just mentioned shows the necessity of beginning our work for the children as early as possible. Why delay it? We do not take the children because *they* are wicked, but because their associations will make them so. We take them *to lead them out of temptation*, and it is necessary to do so before they become hardened. The true Arab child is very lovable. He has a strong frame, for hardship destroys the feeble and delicate of his class. He survives, because he is physically the fittest to do so. *Again*, his struggle with adversity has sharpened his wits as no other education can. But while he is healthy, lovable, and very intelligent, nothing can be done for him unless he is removed from his associations. One further illustration to show this. I took to Canada this year a little boy, Patrick ——. A brighter little fellow never entered our home. He was strong in health, sweet in temper, quick in intelligence, and absolutely fearless. Why take so fine a little fellow away, I am asked? Let this statement be my

answer. Patrick's brother, about eighteen years old, and singularly like him in appearance, met me some weeks ago. "What can you do for me?" he said, "I have been in prison ten times, and no one will help me." In talking to that poor fellow it seemed to me that I saw my own little boy beyond the reach of help; in his face his younger brother's features, enlarged and depraved, were clearly legible.

Journey to Canada.—We sailed for Canada, in the *Sardinian*, on the last day of April, with sixty-nine children. During the thirteen days which we spent on the Atlantic we were able to do much effective work for our children. When they had recovered from their sea sickness, we had nine or ten long, unoccupied, days to spend with them, during which time we were brought together heart to heart. We had a special text from the Bible for every day of the voyage, which we called the "*Sardinian texts*," and which we wrote out for the older children. Hour after hour we stood by their bunks at night, telling them of our hopes and prayers for their future, and of the Saviour, who would be as near to them in Canada as he was in England.

A Strange Fact.—It is a very striking fact that those children who have had personal deformities, and whom I have taken to Canada with fear and trembling, have been placed, and are now doing, exceptionally well. For example: I have taken to Canada a poor girl, almost without an upper lip; a boy whose forehead receded so much that he could hardly be said to have one; a girl whose mother had disfigured her by stabbing her in the cheek; and a mulatto boy. The *poor girl* without an upper lip, came from a most miserable home in Tanter Street, and was entrusted to me by her dying father, that she might be saved from the control of her drunken mother. I asked a kind-hearted lady in Toronto, who wanted a little helper, to take my poor girl into her home for *one year*. She consented to do so on the understanding that she was to part with her at the end of the year and that she should then receive another child in her place. But at the expiration of the year she said that she loved the little girl far too much to part with her. I found the *poor boy*, so deformed in his forehead, in the Gullet—a wretched alley leading from Thomas Street. I took him to Canada two years ago. A kind-hearted farmer and his wife, on seeing this poor deformed lad, could not restrain their tears, and at once said that they would adopt him as their own. They did so from sheer pity. The *poor little girl*, who is disfigured by the stab on her face, is in the best and happiest of homes. She is an only child there, and her foster parents take a special delight in her. As to my *mulatto boy*, a gentleman who was once a Birmingham town missionary met us last May at

Toronto, when on our way to London Ontario,—“ Shall you settle your children easily ?” he enquired of me. I told him that I feared that my little mulatto boy must remain at our Canadian Home for a year or two. “ If that be the case,” he said, “ I am willing to adopt him, if you consider my home as a suitable one.” Thus these children, three of them physically deformed and the fourth not of our race, have left Godless and depraved homes in England for bright and Christian ones in Canada.

Letters.—“ Mr. Middlemore,—

“ My Dear Friend, I write these few lines to you “ hoping to find you in good health, as it leaves me at “ present. I am sure I hope you are all quite well. I do “ like my place. I like this country well. I am working “ on a farm. I do get four dollars a month. I am sure I “ can milk two or three cows. I can do most anything on “ a farm. I hope my poor father is quite well and my “ sisters and brothers too. I do get plenty to eat and drink “ and wear. Tell the boys at the Home ‘ you must not be “ afraid like me. I used to think the ship would go down, “ and I used to keep my boots unlaced for fear she would “ sink. But I soon got over that.’ This letter is from “ your Dear Friend,

“ JAMES MALINS.”

“ My Dear Sir,—

“ I am very happy in Canada. I like my place very “ well. It is a nice farm. I hope you got safe to England “ again. Give my love to Miss Everitt. I thank you for “ bringing me to Canada. I don’t know how to thank you “ enough. I shall be very glad to see you again. Please “ write back by return of post. Please do not look at my “ bad writing. My love to Mary Ann Smith and to the “ others. This is all from yours truly,

“ JANE STEARY.”

See John IX. and 25.

“ My Dear Mr. Middlemore,—

“ I thank you for the pictures you sent me, and I “ received your letter you sent me and your book. I am “ getting on very well where I am. I am going to a “ Sunday School every Sunday, and I see Edward Brown, “ Charles Adams, and Tommy. I am going to see my “ brother soon. He lives about five miles away from me. “ I would like you to tell my mother to send me her portrait, “ and I would like yours too. I give my best love to all,

“and tell Peggy to write to me. I send my best love to
“you, and so good bye.

“I remain your humble servant,

“JAMES FORD.”

These letters, not at all remarkable in themselves, are very much valued by us, who have known each of the writers when they were utterly uncared for and without an earthly friend.

Canadian Friends.—Mr. John Lowe, of Ottawa, and other Canadian friends, have repeated this year all the kindness we received at their hands last year.

Medical Attendance.—We are still indebted to Mr. Arthur Bracey, and Messrs. Thomas Thompson, and Gilbert Smith for gratuitous medical attendance. Mr. T. Furneaux Jordan has performed an important surgical operation which has saved the foot of one of our girls.

The Future of the Homes.—The future of the Homes when I am not here to devote myself to them, is feared for by some. But I cannot admit that there are grounds for this fear—certainly there ought to be none. The very work we are doing adds year by year strength to our position. Each year increases the number of our children in Canada, and consequently of our friends there. The children, as they grow up are becoming our supporters, and it is they eventually who will continue our work in Canada. But, if this be the case in Canada, surely we shall find those here who believe that it is not God's will that any of His little ones should perish, and that it is their own imperative duty to carry out His will towards our Birmingham children.

Churches.—I record with deep gratitude the fact that forty-one congregations of Birmingham and three of London have engaged to assist the Homes by collections or by the support of one or more children. I hope that before the present year has closed every congregation of Birmingham will have united in this movement. Surely this work specially belongs to our Churches. It is for Christ; our children are His—His hungry, thirsty, outcast, naked, sick, and imprisoned little ones.

JOHN T. MIDDLEMORE.

Churches and Chapels

WHO HAVE PROMISED TO ASSIST THE HOMES.

Camp Hill Presbyterian Church
 Carr's Lane
 Christ Church, New Street
 Christ Church, Sparkbrook
 Christ Church, Birchfields
 Christ Church, Streatham, London
 Edgbaston Parish Church
 Francis Road Chapel
 Graham Street Chapel
 Highbury Chapel
 Holy Trinity, Bordesley
 Lombard Street Chapel
 Lozells' Chapel, Wheeler Street
 Moseley Road Chapel
 Regent's Park Chapel, London (Dr. Landels)
 St. Anne's, Duddeston
 St. Asaph's
 St. Augustine's
 St. Barnabas'
 St. Bartholomew's
 St. David's
 St. Gabriel's
 St. George's, Edgbaston
 St. James's, Edgbaston
 St. John's, Ladywood
 St. John the Baptist, East Harborne
 St. John's, Deritend
 St. John's, Perry Barr
 St. Jude's
 St. Jude's, Dulwich Road, Brixton, London
 St. Mark's
 St. Martin's
 St. Mary's, Whittall Street
 St. Mary's, Selly Oak
 St. Matthew's
 St. Matthias's
 St. Paul's, Balsall Heath
 St. Peter's, Harborne
 St. Philip's
 St. Silas's
 St. Thomas's
 Small Heath Congregational
 Smethwick Old Church
 Society of Friends
 Wycliffe Chapel

CHILDREN'S EMIGRATION HOMES, BIRMINGHAM.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED

FROM 1ST JANUARY TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1876.

Gifts in Kind.

A Friend	...	...	...	22 scarfs and 7 pairs of socks.
One or two Friends	...	...	...	6 shirts and 6 knitted ties.
Avery, Miss C.	...	...	...	A parcel of shirts.
Bagnall, Miss	...	...	...	Making 5 dozen shirts.
Barwell, Mrs. W.	...	...	...	2 suits of clothes.
Barwell's, W., children	...	...	...	Clothes.
Bekenn, Miss	...	...	...	154 pairs of socks, knitted by herself.
Birch, Miss, 89, Summer Road	...	...	...	A parcel of socks.
Bramley, Mr., Sherlock Street	...	...	...	A parcel of pocket handkerchiefs.
Broomhead, R. and W.	...	...	...	7½ gross of buttons.
Butler, Miss, London	...	...	...	Parcel of Bibles.
Butler, Mrs., London	...	...	...	12 dozen pocket handkerchiefs.
Chance, Mrs. A. M.	...	...	...	30 flannel vests.
Clues, Mrs.	...	...	...	Oranges and nuts.
Christian Knowledge Society	...	...	...	72 prayer books.
Cooper, Mrs., Holloway Head	...	...	...	2 pairs of boots.
Elkington, Mrs. A.	...	...	...	70 scarfs, for boys.
Do. do.	...	...	...	2 coats.
Do. do.	...	...	...	Christmas puddings,
Elkington, Mrs. F.	...	...	...	Fruit and vegetables.
Ellison, Geo.	...	...	...	Knives, &c.
Evans, Mrs. W.	...	...	...	A parcel of clothes.
Gilbert, Mrs. E.	...	...	...	3 suits of clothes.
Griffiths, Mrs. T.	...	...	...	A parcel of cloth.
Groom, Thomas, Boston, United States	...	...	...	2 barrels of apples.
Grove, Mrs., Sutton Coldfield	...	...	...	14 caps.
Hart, Miss, Weston-super-Mare	...	...	...	13 pairs of cuffs for girls.
Heath, John	...	...	...	Stationery and prizes for boys.
Kenway, Mrs. G. B.	...	...	...	A parcel of clothes.
Lloyd, Mrs. George	...	...	...	Christmas puddings for the girls.
Lloyd, Mrs. Howard	...	...	...	A parcel of clothes.
Middlemore, Mrs. J.	...	...	...	Several jars of dripping and broken food.
Middlemore, William	...	...	...	52 beef cheeks.
Do. do.	...	...	...	Christmas roast beef for the boys and girls.
Middlemore, Mrs. W.	...	...	...	52 plain puddings.
Do. do.	...	...	...	Christmas plum puddings.
Mother's Meeting (Miss Avery's)	...	...	...	Shirts and clothes.
Noyes, J., Shrewsbury	...	...	...	2 pictures, painted by himself.
Parker, Mrs., Varna Road	...	...	...	Parcel of frocks.
Price and Fenn, Messrs.	...	...	...	4 suits of boy's clothes.
Religious Tract Society	...	...	...	A large parcel of tracts.
Richardson, Mrs.	...	...	...	A parcel of clothes, pictures, and candy.

Roberts, K. D., Mrs., Exmouth	...	...	...	A parcel of clothes
Smith, Mr., Smallbrook Street	...	...	...	Pocket handkerchiefs
Stephenson, Mrs., Harborne	...	...	...	11 chemises
Taunton, Messrs. J. and J.	...	...	...	8 iron bedsteads
Tonge, Master W.	...	...	...	A text
Warren, Mrs., Varna Road	...	...	...	Cloth for caps
Willis, Master Thomas	...	...	...	A barrel of apples
Wood, Miss, Stratford-on-Avon	...	...	...	A parcel of clothes
Woodward, H. and Co.	...	...	...	A silver trowel

Anonymous.

	£	s.	d.
One or two Friends for support and settlement of Clara Newby...	16	0	0
Two Little Boys (per Miss Workman)	0	8	1
A Friend, Miss B.	1	1	0
Friends ...	10	0	0
A Friend, J. R.	5	0	0
W. E.	20	0	0
A Friend...	0	5	0
Twelve Birmingham Arabs	0	2	6
Stamps ...	0	10	0
Ditto ...	0	5	0
X. Y. Z. (per Rev. G. Lea)	10	0	0
Six Sympathising Children	0	3	0
A Friend	1	0	0
Ditto ...	0	2	6
Ditto ...	0	2	6
Ditto (Miss B.)	0	10	0
Ditto (per R. C. Gibbins)	5	0	6
Ditto (Miss B.)	1	0	0

Bazaar.

Baker, Mrs. R. L.	...	...	...	54	6	0
Bindley, Mrs. S. A.	...	...	...	161	6	3
Brown, Mrs. J. J., and Mrs. J. B. Gausby	...	...	...	150	18	6
Cadbury, Miss, and Mrs. G. Lloyd	...	...	...	104	0	0
Goodrick, Mrs. G.	...	...	...	290	0	0
Middlemore, Mrs. W., and Miss Bracey	...	...	...	215	0	0
Stamps, Mrs.	...	...	...	144	17	0

Collected by

Baker, Mrs. R. L. ...	...	...	...	8	0	0
Barnes, Mrs.	...	...	...	1	0	0
Comb's, Miss, School	...	...	...	1	0	0
Cambridge House School Working Association, per F. Ewen, Esq.	4	4	0			
Davis, Miss, from—						
Smith, R. Arrow	...	...	...	0	3	0
Duke, Mrs.	...	...	...	0	5	0
Wolley, Mrs. T.	...	...	...	0	5	0
Kemp, Mrs.	...	...	...	0	5	0

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Haseler, Mrs. W. H.	...	...	...	...	0	7	6		
Midley, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	0	2	6		
Taylor, Joseph, junior	...	...	...	...	0	2	6		
Wheeler, Thomas	...	...	...	...	0	10	0		
Stewart, James	...	...	...	...	0	10	0		
Small sums	...	...	...	...	2	11	9		
Lambert, Miss	...	...	...	...			5	2	3
Mothers' Meeting, St. George's, Russell St., per Mrs. Hoërner	...	...	...	...			1	3	0
Sanderland's, Major, Children	...	...	...	...			0	7	6
Selby's, Miss, Class, Carr's Lane	...	...	...	...			0	4	9
Students of Saltley College	...	...	...	...			1	0	0
Wright, Miss G. M., Pakenham Road—	...	...	...	...			2	0	0
Mrs. Thomson (Annual Subscription)	...	...	...	...	0	5	0		
Mrs. F. Rayner	...	...	...	...	0	10	6		
Mr. Butt	...	...	...	...	0	5	0		
Mr. Lodge	...	...	...	...	0	5	0		
Mrs. Hollingsworth	...	...	...	...	0	2	6		
Mrs. Mayne	...	...	...	...	0	2	6		
Mrs. Owen	...	...	...	...	0	1	0		
Mr. Sermon	...	...	...	...	0	10	0		
Mr. Stimson	...	...	...	...	0	5	0		
Mrs. Sibley	...	...	...	...	0	2	0		
Mrs. Adam Wright	...	...	...	...	0	6	0		
Mr. John Wright	...	...	...	...	1	0	0		
Miss G. M. Wright	...	...	...	...	0	5	0		
Mrs. Rubery	...	...	...	...	1	1	0		
							5	0	6

Collecting Cards.

Collecting Card No. 47.	Mrs. K.	...	...	...	5	15	0
"	"	220, Barnett, Samuel	...	...	0	5	0
"	"	13, Bekenn, Miss	...	...	2	2	0
"	"	226, Brown, P. S.	...	...	0	12	1
"	"	20, Bullivant, Henry	...	...	0	17	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	"	21, Bullivant, William	...	...	0	15	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	"	215, Bushell, Charles	...	...	0	7	8
"	"	49, Butler, Miss, London	...	...	3	14	0
"	"	253, Crane, David	...	...	0	13	10
"	"	244, Elsner, Jacob	...	...	0	6	3
"	"	92, Evans, Miss Fanny Ellen	...	...	1	6	6
"	"	223, Floyd, Herbert E.	...	...	0	7	0
"	"	191, Frost, Miss M.	...	...	1	11	0
"	"	71, Grice, Miss	...	...	3	5	0
"	"	9, Hart, Miss	...	...	3	0	0
"	"	42, Hewitt, W. J.	...	...	0	11	6
"	"	209, Hodgkins, M. E.	...	...	0	3	3
"	"	211, Johnson, Miss Edith	...	...	0	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	"	210, Johnson, Miss	...	...	0	13	7
"	"	224, Johnson, Master	...	...	0	4	9
"	"	212, Johnson, Master	...	...	0	9	4
"	"	199, Lintina, Miss	...	...	1	5	0

			£	s.	d.
Collecting Card No. 9 & 172, Matthews, Mrs. C.	...	...	5	0	0
" " 59, Meakin, Miss	...	...	1	5	0
" " 94, Mole, F.	...	...	0	6	6
" " 217, Ryley, W.	...	...	0	2	11½
" " 10 & 16, Shelley John W.	...	...	3	0	9
" " 45, Shelley, John W.	...	...	1	0	2½
" " 133, Smith, Miss	...	...	2	0	0
" " 187, Sydenham, Mrs. G.	...	...	5	5	0
" " 7, Ward, G.	...	...	1	3	4½
" Box 23, Sunderland, F.	...	...	0	6	0
" At House in St. Luke's Road	...	...	2	16	2½

Support of Children.

	Subscriptions.			Donations.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
One or two Friends for support and settlement of						
Clara Newby				16	0	0
W. Barwell's Family, for support of Celina Martin				12	0	0
Bolton, W. and the Misses, support of John Cox	12	0	0	...		
Bolton, Miss, collected for the support of Emma Barlow—						
Mrs. Clement Williams	2	0	0	...		
Miss Waddell	1	0	0	...		
Mrs. Lea	1	0	0	...		
Mrs. Jones	1	0	0	...		
Mrs. Wates	1	0	0	...		
W. Harvey	1	0	0	...		
Mrs. Carter	1	0	0	...		
T. Jones	1	0	0	...		
Nathaniel Thompson	1	0	0	...		
Miss Adams	0	10	0	...		
Miss Burch	0	10	0	...		
Miss H. Edwards	0	10	0	...		
The Misses Long	0	10	0	12	0	0
Chance, J. H., for support and settlement of						
Frank James	16	0	0	4	0	0
Chance, R. L., for support and settlement of						
Alice Bishton	16	0	0	...		
Elkington Mrs. A., for support and settlement of						
Thomas Loach	16	0	0	...		
Faris, David, for support of James Wild ...	12	0	0	...		
Graham, Walter, support of Thomas Owen ...	12	0	0	...		
Inge, Mrs. and Family, for the support of						
Sarah Ann Hora	...			12	0	0
Inhabitants of Gough Road, for support of						
Margaret Cox	12	0	0	...		
Inhabitants of St. Luke's and Varna Roads, for						
support of Henry Haynes	12	0	0	...		
Middlemore, William, for support and settlement						
of 3 boys and 3 girls, various donations	96	0	0	262	8	0
Mole, Kate and Freddie, for support and settlement						
of Emily C. Watkins	...			16	0	0
Ordige, Mr. and Mrs. R., for support of James Cox	12	0	0	...		
Willis, Freddie and Bobbie, for support and						
settlement of Edwin T. Rann	...			16	0	0

Churches, &c.

	Subscriptions.			Donations.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Christ Church, Streatham, London, support and settlement of George and Jane Lawton	...	16	0 0	...	16	0 0
St. Jude's Church, support of Enoch Rawlinson						
Mr. Roberts	...	...	1 0 0			
G. Manly	...	...	1 1 0			
Rev. T. G. Watton	...	...	1 1 0			
Miss. M. Bembridge	...	...	0 10 0			
Mrs. Barnes	...	...	1 10 0			
Master E. Hopkins	...	...	0 16 10			
Offertory	...	...	6 1 2			
			12 0 0	...	...	
St. Luke's Church, for the support of F. Elizabeth Bonehill	...	...	12 0 0	...	...	
St. Mary's Church, Selly Oak	...	...	...	...	7 8 11	
Wycliffe Church, support and settlement of David Mason and Rosina Evans	...	...	16 0 0	...	16 0 0	
St. Mark's School	...	...	...	...	2 1 0	
Collection at Boy's Home, deducting two donations of £250 each, and one of £5 recorded elsewhere				...	26 6 6½	

A

Adams, H. O.	...	...	...	1 1 0	...	...
Adams, Thomas	...	...	...	1 1 0	...	...
Adkins, G. C.	...	...	...	1 1 0	...	...
Adkin's Mrs. H.	...	...	...	1 1 0	...	...
Allen, Miss	...	...	...	...	1 1 0	...
Arculus, Mrs. A.	...	...	...	1 1 0	...	...
Armitage, James	...	...	...	2 2 0	...	...
Arnold, A.	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	...
Aston, C. R.	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...
Atkin, A. A.	...	...	...	1 1 0	...	2 2 0
Avery, Mrs. W. H.	...	...	...	1 1 0	...	2 2 0

B

Badger, The Rev. W. C.	...	...	...	1 1 0	...	...
Badger, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	2 2 0	...
Badger, R., Leamington	...	...	...	1 1 0	...	...
Bagnall, Miss	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	...
Baker, George	...	...	...	2 2 0	...	...
Baker, J. E.	...	...	...	2 2 0	...	...
Baker, R. L., Dr.	...	...	...	1 1 0	...	...
Baker, Mrs. R. L.	...	...	...	1 1 0	...	...
Baldwin, J. and Sons	...	...	...	1 1 0	...	...
Barrow, R. C.	...	...	...	2 2 0	...	...
Barrows, Joseph	...	...	...	1 1 0	...	...
Bartleet, Master A. M.	...	...	...	0 1 0	...	...
Bartleet, Mrs.	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	...
Bartleet, Miss H. S.	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	...

				Subscriptions.			Donations.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bartleet, Mrs. T. H.	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...	
Bartleet, Mr. and Mrs. T. S.	...	...	...	5	0	0	...	...	
Barwell, W.	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...	
Barwell's W., Family, support of	Celina Martin	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	0
Bass and Co.	...	...	...	2	2	0	...	...	
Beattie, Joseph	...	...	...	2	2	0	...	2	2
Bembridge, E.	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...	
Bembridge, Miss M.	...	...	...	0	10	0	...	...	
Bennett, P. D. and Co.	...	...	...	2	2	0	...	10	0
Best, C.	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...	
Best, R. H.	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...	
Betts, Alfred	...	...	...	1	0	0	...	20	0
Bishop, Mrs. C. T.	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...	
Burns, Mrs., senior	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
Bissell, Miss	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Blackhall, Miss A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Blakemore, V.	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...	
Bolland, Miss	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
Bolton, W. Ashby	...	...	...	2	2	0	...	2	2
Bolton, W., and the Misses, support of	John Cox	12	0	0	...	...	...	...	
Booth, Phillip	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
Bottomley, E.	...	...	...	2	0	0	...	...	
Bowling, C. K.	...	...	...	0	10	6	...	...	
Bowstead, Miss, Elmdon Rectory	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
Boyd, W. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
Briggs, S. and Sons	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...	
Bracken, Miss	...	...	...	1	0	0	...	...	
Bragg, T. and J.	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...	
Briscoe, Arthur, Wolverhampton	...	...	...	5	5	0	...	25	0
Brown, Samuel	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...	
Brown, Rev. J. Jenkyn and Mrs.	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...	
Bunn, S. W.	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	5	0
Burges, Rev. R. B.	...	...	...	0	10	0	...	...	
Burt, George	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...	
Butler, Miss (London)	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...	
Butler, Cephas	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	5	0

C

[illegible]

	Subscriptions.			Donations.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Chance, J. T.	2	2	0	25	0	0
Chance, J. H., support and settlement of Frank James	16	0	0	4	0	0
Chance, Henry	1	1	0	...	...	...
Chance, Mrs. H.	...	...	...	1	1	0
Chance, R. L.	5	5	0	100	0	0
Do. do., support and settlement of Alice Bishton	16	0	0	...	...	...
Chatwin, Thomas	1	1	0	...	...	...
Chessire, John	1	1	0	...	...	...
Clarke and Timmins	1	1	0	...	...	...
Clayton, F. C.	2	2	0	...	...	...
Cleghorn, A., (Canada) \$55	...	...	...	11	9	2
Collings, Jesse	1	1	0	...	...	...
Collins, Mrs. J. T.	1	1	0	...	...	...
Collis, E. H.	1	1	0	...	...	...
Cokesley, Rev. T. M.	...	...	...	0	5	0
Cookesley, Miss	...	...	...	0	5	0
Corbett, John, M.P.	1	1	0	...	...	...
Cornforth, John	1	1	0	2	2	0
Corns, George and Co.	2	2	0	...	...	...
Do. do., do. Subscription to June, 1877	1	1	0	...	...	...
Cox, Thomas	2	2	0	...	...	...
Crosbie, R. L. and Co.	2	2	0	...	...	...
Crosbie, T. and Sons	1	1	0	1	0	0
Crowley, Mrs.	2	0	0	10	0	0

D

Dain, Benjamin	1	0	0	...	...	...
Davenport, Bromley, W., M.P.	1	1	0	...	...	...
Davenport, John and Sons	3	3	0	...	...	...
Davis, Miss	0	10	0	...	...	...
Davies, Crowther	1	1	0	...	...	...
Davies, Mason	1	1	0	...	...	...
Deakin and Moore	1	1	0	...	...	...
Dent, W.	...	...	...	10	0	0
Deykin, James	1	1	0	1	1	0
Deykin, W. H.	1	1	0	...	...	...
Digby, G.D.W., (Sherborne Castle, Dorset)	2	0	0	...	...	...
Digby, G. W., Coleshill	2	0	0	...	...	...
Dixon, Abraham	5	0	0	...	...	...
Dixon, George	...	...	...	20	0	0
Dixon, Joshua, (Winslade, Exeter)	...	...	...	15	0	0
Dixon, W. H.	2	2	0	20	0	0

E

Edge, Charles A.	...	...	...	5	0	0
Edwards, Joseph	1	1	0	...	...	...
Elkington, Alfred	...	...	...	100	0	0
Elkington, Mrs. A., support and settlement of Thomas Loach..	...	...	...	16	0	0
Elkington, Mr. and Mrs. F.	10	10	0	...	...	...
Elkington, Hyla	2	2	0	...	...	...
Elliott, W. H.	1	1	0	...	...	...
Ellis, C. and Sons	1	1	0	...	...	...

				Subscriptions.			Donations.				
				£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Elwell, John	...	...	...	...	2	2	0	...	3	3	0
English, Thomas R.M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0	
Evans, Rev. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	
Evans, James	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	
Evans, W....	...	...	...	...	3	3	0	...	...	...	

F

Fallows, T.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...
Faris, David, for support of James W. Wild	...	...	...	...	12	0	0	...	...
Francis, Mrs. J.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...
Ford, John	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...
Freeman, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	...	...

G

Gamgee, Mr. S.	...	...	...	...	0	10	0	...	...		
Gargory, James	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0	
Gem, E.	...	...	...	...	5	0	0	...	...		
Gibbins, John	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	...	2	0	0
Gibbins, R. C.	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	...	20	0	0
Gibbins, Thomas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	0	0	
Gibbins, William	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0	
Gibbins, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	...	...		
Gillott, Joseph	...	...	...	...	5	5	0	...	50	0	0
Goodman, J. D.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...		
Goodrick, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	...	...		
Gough, W M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	0	
Graham, W.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...		
Green, Mrs. F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0	
Griffiths, Mrs. T., senior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	
Griffiths, Thomas, Harborne...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	...	...		
Groom, Mr. and Mrs. John (four donations)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	0	0	
Groom, Thomas, United States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0	

H

Harrold, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...		
Hart, Miss L. G. (two donations)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	0	
Hartley, Benjamin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	
Hayes, E. J.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...		
Hayward, W. H.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...		
Heath, John	...	...	...	...	2	2	0	...	...		
Heathfield, R.	...	...	...	...	2	2	0	...	...		
Heaton, J.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	
Henshaw, Mrs. F. H.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...		
Hill, Alfred	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...		
Hinks, J., and Son	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...		
Hitchcock, Mrs., St. Anne's Asylum, London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	
Hoërner, M. W.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	2	2	0
Holland, Rev. F. D., Evesham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	0	
Holliday, William	...	...	...	...	2	2	0	...	...		
Hollis, Isaac, senior	...	...	...	...	2	2	0	...	...		
Hopkins, A. N.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...		
Hopkins, J. Satchell	...	...	...	...	2	0	0	...	...		
Horton, F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	13	6	
Howman, K.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0	
Hudson, R. S,	...	...	...	...	20	0	0	...	...		

I

	Subscriptions.			Donations.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ingall, G.	...	...	...	...	1	1 0
Inge, Rev. G., Tamworth	...	2	2 0	...	30	0 0
Inge, Mrs., and Family, Tamworth	...	...	...	...	12	0 0

J

Jabet, Miss	...	0	10 0	...	...	...
Jaffray, J.	...	2	2 0	...	20	0 0
James, Mrs. T. S.	...	0	10 0	...	...	...
James, Thomas	...	...	...	...	2	2 0
Jeff, W.	...	0	10 0	...	...	...
Jevons, Solomon	...	...	...	...	250	0 0
Johnson, E.	...	1	1 0	...	...	...

K

Keep, Mrs. J. S., Miss, and Miss A.	...	1	0 0	...	...	...
Keep, Mrs. F.	...	...	...	...	5	16 0
Keep, Frederick	...	1	1 0	...	5	0 0
Keep, Mr. J., sen. (2 donations)	...	1	1 0	...	5	10 0
Keep, J. S.	...	1	1 0	...	5	0 0
Keep, The Misses Margaret and Beatrice	...	...	...	...	2	0 0
Kempson, Miss, Castle Bromwich	...	0	10 0	...	...	...
Kendrick, A.	...	5	0 0	...	...	...
Kendrick, Thomas	...	1	1 0	...	...	...
Kenway, Mrs. G. B.	...	1	0 0	...	...	...
Kenway, Miss	...	1	1 0	...	...	...

L

Langworthy, Mrs., Manchester	...	...	...	...	25	0 0
Langhorne, Miss	...	...	...	...	0	15 0
Lawrence, Miss	...	1	1 0	...	...	...
Lea, N.	...	1	1 0	...	...	...
Lewis, Charles T., Sutton Coldfield	...	...	...	...	5	5 0
Lindner, M.	...	2	2 0	...	...	...
Lloyd, E. R.	...	5	0 0	...	...	...
Lloyd, Dr. George, Birmingham Heath	...	1	1 0	...	...	...
Lloyd, Mrs. George	...	1	1 0	...	...	...
Lloyd, Mrs. William	...	...	...	...	2	0 0
Lloyd, Master Herbert	...	...	...	...	1	0 0
Lloyd, Howard	...	...	...	...	3	3 0
Lloyd, G. B.	...	...	...	...	100	0 0
Lloyd, Samuel	...	5	0 0	...	...	...
Lord, W.	...	1	1 0	...	...	...
Lord, J. C.	...	1	1 0	...	...	...
Lush, Sir Robert	...	1	1 0	...	...	...
Lush, Lady	...	1	1 0	...	1	0 0

M

McCardie, J.	...	1	1 0	...	...	...
Malins, D.	...	1	1 0	...	...	...
Manton, H.	...	2	2 0	...	...	...

				Subscriptions.			Donations.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Pinches, Henry	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...
Player Brothers	...	...	...	...	4	4	0	...	20 0 0
Player, J. H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	0 0
Pope, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0 0
Powell, J.	...	...	...	...	0	10	0	...	...
Pratt, Mr., senior, London	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	0	5 0
Pumphrey, S. B.	...	...	...	...	2	0	0	...	...

R

Ratcliff, Colonel Charles	...	...	...	...	2	2	0	...	...
Rayner, F.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	5 0 0
Reynolds, John	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...
Roberts, Mrs. R. Edgbaston House	...	...	...	...	2	2	0	...	5 0 0
Roberts, R., Edgbaston House	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0
Rotton, Mrs. H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0
Rotton, Henry	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	...	...
Roxburgh, John	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 5 0
Ryland, Arthur	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...
Ryland, W. H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0

S

Salt and Sons	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...
Sandus, Charles	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...
Saunders, C. T.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...
Sargant, W. L.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...
Sargant, Mrs. E.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	1 10 0
Savage, W.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0
Schofield, J., Bradford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 5 0
Shaw, C. T.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...
Shaw, C. J.	...	...	...	...	2	2	0	...	...
Shaw, E. R., London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 2 0
Short, Thomas	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...
Shorthouse, John	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...
Simcox, John W., (two donations)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0
Simkins, Miss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 6
Smallwood, J.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...
Smallwood, R.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...
Smith, F. J.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...
Smith, Mrs., Bristol Road	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...
Smith, G.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 2 0
Smith, Mrs. Lakin	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...
Smith, Mrs. W. H.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...
Smith, W. H.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...
Smithson, George	...	...	...	...	5	0	0	...	...
Snowden, Mrs.	...	...	...	...	3	0	0	...	...
Southall, Alfred	...	...	...	...	2	2	0	...	...
Southall, W.	...	...	...	...	2	2	0	...	5 0 0
Squarey, Mr., and Mrs. Courd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0
Stock, Thomas, S.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...
Stokes, Alfred	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	5 5 0
Sturge, Charles	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	...	...
Sturge, Joseph	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 15 5
Sutton and Ash	...	...	...	...	2	2	0	...	...
Symonds, Henry	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...

T

	Subscriptions.			Donations.				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Tangye Brothers	...	3	0	0	...	25	0	0
Tanner, E. R.	...	1	1	0	...	1	0	0
Taunton, Miss	...	1	1	0	...	...		
Taunton, Miss Sarah	...	1	1	0	...	...		
Taylor, Miss, Calthorpe Road	...	1	1	0	...	...		
Taylor, Henry	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	0
Thompson Benjamin	...	1	1	0	...	...		
Thornbery, Mrs. T. S.	...	0	10	0	...	...		
Thornley, R.	...	2	2	0	...	...		
Timmins, S.	...	1	1	0	...	...		
Titley, E., jun.	...	1	1	0	...	...		
Titley, E. and R. C.... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	0
Tonks, Thomas	...	1	1	0	...	...		
Tonks, W. and Sons	...	1	1	0	...	...		
Townsend, E.	...	1	1	0	...	1	1	0
Travers, A., London	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
Tupper and Co., per R. King	...	1	1	0	...	...		
Tyndall, W. H.	...	1	1	0	...	...		

W

Worcester, The Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of	...	1	1	0	...	...		
Waddell, Rev. T. B., Durham	...	...	...	...	2	0	0	
Wainwright, Geo.	...	1	1	0	...	...		
Walford, John	...	1	1	0	...	...		
Wallis, C., 37, Hagley Road	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	
Warden, J.	...	1	1	0	...	...		
Wathes Brothers	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	
Watton, Rev. T. G... ..	...	1	1	0	...	...		
Watson, J.	...	2	2	0	...	...		
Wenham, A.E.	...	...	...	...	2	0	0	
Wheeler, F., Rochester	...	...	...	...	5	0	0	
Whitehouse, B. (per Miss Polack)	...	...	...	...	0	10	0	
White, W... ..	...	1	1	0	...	...		
Wiggin, Henry	...	2	0	0	...	50	0	0
Wilcox, T.	...	...	...	...	0	5	0	
Wiley, W. E.	...	2	2	0	...	...		
Wilkinson, Rev. W. B.	...	2	2	0	...	...		
Williams, Clement	...	1	1	0	...	5	0	0
Williams, F.	...	1	1	0	...	5	0	0
Williams, Joseph	...	1	1	0	...	...		
Williams, J. A.	...	1	1	0	...	...		
Williams, S. D.	...	1	1	0	...	...		
Williams, Rev. John A.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	
Willis, Master F.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	
Wills, A. W.	...	2	2	0	...	...		
Wilson, John E.	...	...	...	...	50	0	0	
Winfield, R. W. and Co.	...	5	0	0	...	...		
Woakes Mrs., 96, Gough Road	...	0	10	0	...	0	10	0
Wood, Geo.	...	1	1	0	...	...		
Wood, Miss, 119, Gough Road	...	1	0	0	...	...		
Woodhill, J. C.	...	1	1	0	...	...		
Woodward, H. and Co.	...	1	1	0	...	...		

				Subscriptions.			Donations				
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Worrall, Edmund	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0		
Worsey, S.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	1	1	0
Wright, J. S.	...	...	...	...	2	2	0	...	...	...	...

Y

Yates and Son	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	...	...
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CHILDREN'S EMIGRATION HOMES, BIRMINGHAM.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS BY MR. J. T. MIDDLEMORE, 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance of Cash in hand 1st January, 1876	1,359	2	9
Subscriptions	589	16	6
Donations	618	15	7
Contributions for supporting individual children	160	10	0
ditto collected in Gough Road	12	0	0
ditto ditto St. Luke's and Varna Roads	12	0	0
Collections in Churches	24	0	0
Proceeds of Collecting Cards	97	9	11
Interest allowed by Bankers	77	15	1
Wages earned by boys	35	2	0
Sundry sales and small sums received for Board of Children	3	9	1
Donations on account of Building New Home for Girls	30	7	4
Beatrice Crescent, Birmingham	1,781	6	6
Proceeds of Bazaar, ditto	1,131	16	0

Balance carried forward

2,913 2 6
5,939 10 9
3,990 19 5

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Maintenance of Children and General House Expenses	...	...	...
Clothing, Dress, Materials, and Making	...	...	...
Salaries and Wages	...	...	...
Rent and Taxes	...	...	...
Gas Coal, &c.	...	...	...
Books and Stationery	...	...	...
Small presents to Children	...	...	...
Repairs and sundry expenses	...	...	...
Travelling and Emigration Expenses, viz.:—	...	...	...
Sundry Expenses, Railway Fares to Liverpool, Children and Attendants...	...	...	...
Outfit	...	...	...
Passage Money for 68 Children	...	...	...
Hotel and Sundry Expenses in Canada	...	...	...
Expenses of "Guthrie" Home, London, Ontario, and Visiting and Inspecting condition of 225 Children already settled in Canada	...	...	...
Receipts by Mr. A. Finmore, Treasurer of the "Guthrie" Home, applied in reduction of Expenses:—	...	...	...
Ontario Government	...	...	...
Canadian Subscription	...	...	...
Furniture and Linen	...	...	...

414 17 3

229 10 0

101 4 3

1,835 10 2

250 0 0

6,650 0 0

1,195 0 0

£9,930 19 2

£3,990 19 5

Balance brought forward, being DEFICIENCY

MAYO AND THORNBURY, Accountants, Birmingham.

FORM OF BEQUEST OF A PECUNIARY LEGACY.

I bequeath to the Treasurer for the time being of the Charitable Institution founded by Mr. J. T. Middlemore known as "The Children's Emigration Home" St. Luke's Road Birmingham the Legacy or sum of _____ pounds and I direct that such Legacy shall be paid out of such part of my personal estate as may lawfully be appropriated thereto and in preference to any other payment thereout and the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being of the said Institution to be a sufficient discharge for the same.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

FEW people in this country have any idea of the extent of the Dominion of Canada. I have been frequently asked "Where will you find room for all the people you are sending to Canada?" I think the simplest way to give an idea of the size of the New Dominion is by comparison with the countries of which the people of Ireland have a more intimate knowledge.

The Province of Quebec is larger than all France.

The Province of Ontario is larger than England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland.

New Brunswick is larger than Holland and Belgium.

Nova Scotia is larger than Switzerland.

British Columbia is larger than the whole of the North German Confederation and the South German States added.

The Hudson Bay Territory, or Red River, is larger than all Russia in Europe, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Faroe, and Iceland.

The Dominion of Canada has 200,000 square miles more of territory than the States.

I will now answer how there is room for millions more in Canada. By the last census, the population was little over four millions, while there is sufficient room for over one hundred and fifty millions.

I have frequently heard it asserted, that while the States progressed rapidly, Canada seemed to be at a stand. To remove this false impression, I will give figures as proof that Canada has advanced in a greater rate than the States. I quote from a pamphlet published in 1869 by the authority of the Ontario Government:—

"During the interval between the last census and the preceding one, the decennial increase of population in Canada exceeded that in the United States by nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—Canada adding 40·87 per cent. to her population in ten years, while the United States added only 35·53 per cent. to theirs."

IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA.—Under this heading, the New York *Herald* makes the following comments upon the progress of Canada in material prosperity:—We think our northern neighbours slow. So they are, if we contrast their history with ours for the past century. Still, the statistics show that during the last decade Canada has received by immigration an addition of

more than forty per cent. to her population, and during the last thirty-three years more than twice doubled her number of inhabitants counting now two and a half millions, against half a million a third of a century ago. As our population exceeds that of the Canadian Dominion by more than ten-fold, it is natural for us to look upon her growth as insignificant. Yet since the breaking out of our late war, she has gained at a more rapid proportionate rate than we have, our increase of population having been thirty-five per cent. As Canada has three hundred and fifty thousand square miles of territory, being equal in extent to Great Britain, France, and Prussia, or six times the size of England and Wales, she has as yet only ten persons for each six hundred and forty acres of land. Consequently she has abundance of room for all who may come to find homes upon her fertile soil, or to win fortune from the abundant facilities she offers for profitable commercial or industrial enterprise. Should she continue to grow at her present rate till the end of this century, she will then have a population of twenty millions, or about half our present number. Though events do not move with a rush so rapid beyond our northern frontier as on this side of it, Canada has vast enterprises which mark her population as embracing the same elements of thrift which are so rapidly developing our own greatness. Her great rivers and excellent harbours, her canals and railways, when completed, will offer to the products of her fields, forests and mines easy means of export, while her rapidly growing and prosperous population will furnish abundant consumers for the fabrics with which Europe balances the traffic. It cannot be doubted that for British subjects who wish to escape the overcrowding and excessive competition in all industrial and commercial pursuits 'at home,' and who hesitate about trying our experiment of self-government, Canada offers abundant hope for an improved condition, and it is fair to believe that for several decades she will receive a constant and liberal flow of immigration, and that the two English-speaking nations must control the destinies of North America. If, in time, Canada wishes to take her place in the constellation of stars upon our banner of freedom, we hold ourselves ready to comply with the dictates of 'manifest destiny.' Should she prefer to stay out of the Union we shall still be true friends, generous rivals, and good neighbours. Her prosperity will only stimulate ours."

As to the average returns of the soil of both countries, I again quote from the pamphlet issued by the Government of Ontario:—"Of fall wheat New York State sowed within some 28,000 acres of the breadth sown in Ontario, but we reaped over 2,000,000 bushels more than they did. The average quantity of oats raised by us in 1861 was fully more than 31 bushels per acre, but the State of New York only averaged 17 bushels per acre. New York reaped 19,052,853 bushels of oats from 1,109,565 acres sown, whilst our Western farmers from 678,337 acres took off no less

than 21,220,894 bushels. The quantity of turnips raised in New York State was 1,282,388 bushels, while the Province of Ontario returns give 18,206,950 bushels. Canadian wheat grown near Toronto won a first prize at the Paris Exhibition."

"As regards live stock and their products, Canada in 1860, in proportion to her population, owned more horses and more cows, made more butter, kept more sheep, and had a greater yield of wool than the United States. Taking the returns all in all they indicate that our farmers have nothing to envy in the Empire State, and that, either as regards soil or good farming, we can compare favourably with our neighbours."

The average yield of wheat in some townships in Ontario is forty bushels to the acre. I have been on a farm in the County Victoria, where wheat had been grown for eighteen years successively. In the same township, on the glebe farm, I was shown a heap of horse manure, the collection of years, which had become like chaff, as the land did not require it. The rearing of stock is engaging increased attention in Canada; the best stock of England has been imported. Yearly sales of superior stock are held at the farms of the several importers.

The Americans have long sought Canadian herds to obtain superior animals for the purpose of improving their stock, and at several State fairs the prizes for sheep and other stock were carried off by breeders from Canada. A Quebec breeder sold a number of prize cattle at almost fabulous prices in England, and he is, I believe, the only man who has exported superior cattle for breeding from the American continent to Britain.

Canadian cheese and butter have of late been exported to the British markets, where they not only compete favorably with American, but also with the product of the celebrated dairies of England.

Agricultural fairs are held in every county, and large amounts are paid in premiums. Every township has its annual show of farming implements. There are besides, the great Provincial Agricultural Exhibitions. Canada excels in agricultural implements; the cost and scarcity of labour making every invention for economising it, no matter how costly, remunerative. Of fruit, Canada has her share. The Canadian apples and pears are well known in this country for their excellence. Melons and tomatoes grow as potatoes grow here. Peaches, grapes, cherries, apricots, cranberries, and other fruits are to be had in abundance.

Canadian manufactures, such as sewing-machines, printing presses and other articles, which the American tariff has protected out of the English markets, are finding their way thither.

Canadian cities are superior to any of equal population in the Union, and the public buildings at Ottawa have no rivals upon the continent. The educational institutions of Canada are *second to none* in America. The canal and railway systems rival those

of the United States, and are being extended to meet the pressing requirements of the country. The laws of the Dominion are, to say the least, equally as good as those of our cousins, and better administered. The largest firm of shipowners in the world are the Messrs. Allan, of Montreal. The Americans do not own a line of steamers on the Atlantic or a steamer on Lake Ontario. The Dominion, with four or five millions of inhabitants, is the fourth maritime power of the world, while Uncle Sam, with over thirty millions of people, is but little ahead. Wherein, then, consists that superior enterprise of which the "universal Yankee" boasts?

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

THE Province of Ontario is situate to the North of the River St. Lawrence, and of the great lakes, Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior. The River Ottawa, a noble stream, divides it from the province of Quebec. The soil of the country varies in different localities, but a large proportion is of the very best description for agricultural purposes; its water communication, by means of the great lakes, is unsurpassed; in mineral wealth (excluding the one article, coal) it is probably equal to any part of the world, abounding as it does in iron, copper, lead, silver, marble, petroleum, salt, &c., &c. Its immense forests of pine timber are too well known to need any description. The great lakes abound with fish, and the forests with game.

No portion of the Dominion offers greater inducements to emigrants. Ontario is essentially an agricultural country. The producing class, then, is that which the country needs—men to clear the forest lands, to cultivate the soil, to build houses, to make the ordinary household goods, and to open up communication from one part of the country to another, by the construction of roads and railways. The classes most needed, consequently, are farmers, agricultural and other labourers, building mechanics, such as bricklayers, stone-masons, carpenters, plumbers, painters and glaziers; other mechanics, as cabinet makers, tinsmiths, blacksmiths; also, tailors and shoemakers. Men to whom plenty of work and good wages are an object, will find Ontario just the place for them. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon the intending emigrant that of professional men, and of book-keepers and clerks, Ontario has already enough and to spare. Of the female sex the class most in demand are household servants. These are always sure of immediate employment, at good wages. There is also a considerable demand for dressmakers, milliners, and seamstresses, all of whom can obtain much better wages than they can at home.

Farmers possessing moderate means can readily purchase or

lease suitable farms of from one to two hundred acres, more or less cleared and improved; and, by ordinary discretion and industry, can scarcely fail, if blessed with health and strength, very materially to improve their condition in a few years, and to afford their children, as they grow up, a favourable start in life. Uncleared land varies in price from 2s. to 40s. an acre, according to situation and soil. Cleared and improved farms can be bought at prices ranging from £4 to £10 an acre. The money can nearly always be paid in instalments, covering several years. The leasing of farms is an exception to the general rule, as most men desire to own the land they cultivate. Emigrants possessing means would do well not to be in a hurry to purchase, but to get some experience before taking so important a step. Agricultural labourers would study their own interest by accepting employment as it may be offered on arrival, and they will soon learn how to improve permanently their condition. Persons accustomed to the use of mechanical tools, who intend turning their hands to farming, will often find such an acquisition of great convenience and value.

Men commencing as labourers, without any capital but strong arms and willing minds, seldom keep in that condition very long, but after a period of more or less duration they generally become employers of labour themselves. It is this moral certainty of rising in the social scale, when the proper means are employed, that brightens the hopes, and stimulates the exertions of the needy settler.

When the extent and resources of Ontario are considered, with the salubrity of the climate, and the fact that it is within ten or twelve days' journey of the mother country, the greatly increased attention which it is now receiving as a promising field for emigration, is perfectly natural; and in proportion as correct information regarding its capabilities, and the substantial inducements it holds out to industrious settlers is disseminated and understood, will be the amount of emigration to its shores.

In emigrating to Ontario, old country people will find themselves surrounded by appliances of comfort and civilization similar to those which they left in the old land; the means of educating their children universally diffused; religious privileges almost identically the same; the old national feeling for the land of their fathers loyally cherished; and an easy means of intercourse, both by steam and telegraph, with the central heart of the great British Empire, of which Canadians are proud to boast that their country forms an integral and no inconsiderable part.

FREE GRANT LANDS.

The Free Grant Lands are open for settlement under the authority of the Free Grant and Homestead Act, which became law Feb. 28th, 1868.

In order to make a successful settlement on a free grant, the settler should have at the least £40 to £50 (200 dols. to 250 dols.) after reaching his location. But it would be an act of wisdom on the part of immigrants on their arrival in the country, to deposit their moneys in a Savings Bank, where it would draw from 4 to 5 per cent. interest, and go out for a year as agricultural labourers. The experience thus acquired will far more than compensate for the time lost. The settlers are always willing to help new comers. A house, such as is required by the Act, could be erected by contract for from £5 to £8 (25 dols. to 40 dols.) ; but, with the assistance which the settler would be certain to receive from his neighbours, it might be erected for even less. Should it be desired to clear the land by hired labour or by contract, in order to bring it more rapidly into cultivation, the cost would be about £3 sterling per acre. The best season of the year to go on to a free grant is the month of September, after harvest work in the old settlements is over. There is time to put up a house, and get comfortably settled before the winter sets in ; and during the winter the work of chopping and clearing can go on. In this way, a crop can be got in during the first spring. The operation of putting in the first crop is a very simple one. Ploughing is at once impracticable and unnecessary. The land is light and rich. All it needs is a little scratching on the surface to cover the seed. This is done with a drag or harrow, which may either be a very rough primitive implement—a natural crotch with a few teeth in it—or it may be carefully made and well finished.

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT—ASSISTED PASSAGES FOR 1872.

The Government of Ontario will pay to regularly organized Emigration Societies in the United Kingdom or in Ontario, or to individuals, the sum of six dollars (£1 4s. 8d. stg.) for every statute adult sent to this Province, at the end of three months' continuous residence in the Province, and on the following conditions :—

1st. The Society or individual sending out the Emigrant, in respect of whom the payment is to be asked, shall forward the Emigrant to London, or to a shipping port, to an Agent approved by the Government of Ontario ; or where there is no such officer, to the Emigration Agent for Canada, with a certificate in form as furnished on application to any of the Emigration Agents or Societies above mentioned.

2nd. The Agent in Europe will, when the certificate is presented to him from the Society or individual sending out the Emigrant, see that at least seventy per cent. of the adult males are of the Agricultural or Farm Labourer class, and the residue Mechanics, such as Blacksmiths, Bricklayers, Carpenters, Cabinetmakers, Painters, Plasterers, Saddlers, Stonecutters, Shoemakers, Tailors, Tinsmiths, &c., and if he is satisfied that the Emigrants so being sent are of good character, and suited to the wants of the Province,

and in respect of whom the Societies or individuals sending them should receive the Government allowance, he will endorse such certificates in the manner provided for in the "Form of Certificate" referred to.

3rd. The Emigrant on landing at Quebec must present the endorsed certificate to the Emigration Agent for the Province of Ontario, at his office on the Wharf at Point Lévis, who will again endorse the certificate, and give the Emigrant such advice and instruction as he may require.

4. The Emigrant having reached the Agency in the Province of Ontario nearest to his intended destination, will then be provided for by the Local Agent, and sent by free pass or otherwise to where employment is to be had.

5. At any time after three months from the date of the endorsement of the certificate at Quebec, and on proof being furnished that the Emigrant has during the interval been and still is a settler in the Province, the Government of Ontario will pay to the Society or individual issuing the certificate the sum of six dollars (£1 4s. 8d. stg.) per statute adult.

THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT

Issue orders for passage warrants at reduced rates, under certain conditions, of which all necessary information can be obtained on application to Charles Foy, Esq., Emigration Agent, No. 11, Claremount Street, Belfast; or to any of the Canadian Emigration Agents in Europe.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

(From the Belfast News Letter.)

WE are not among those who encourage emigration from Ireland. We should much rather our people were profitably employed at home as they might be; but anything like proper development of our national resources need not be expected so long as the contest among parties in England seems to be for power. Our people, therefore, seeing no hope of social improvement, are leaving this country, and it is to be feared will continue to leave it. Under such circumstances it ought to be the object of all who wish well to the Empire to guide the current of emigration to our own colonies, so that the emigrants may not be altogether lost to the Mother Country. Now, of all our colonies, the one which presents the greatest attractions is Canada, to one of whose provinces we recently referred in these columns. The claims of another province, Quebec, is brought

under our notice by a pamphlet from the pen of Mr. John H. O'Neill, Emigration Commissioner for Quebec. From this pamphlet we learn that the province comprises an area of 129,000,000 acres, of which 10,678,931 acres have been conceded in fiefs and seignories, 8,950,953 are held in the townships in free and common socage, and 6,400,359 are divided into farm lots, which the Government is prepared to dispose of. There remains 102,969,757 acres still to be surveyed. More than two-thirds of the 6,400,000 acres surveyed and divided into farm lots are fit for settlement, and nearly half of the lots are accessible by good roads. In some cases this land may be purchased as low as 20 cents per acre; but generally the price of Government land in Quebec varies from 30 to 60 cents per acre. The terms of purchase are arranged for the convenience of the purchaser; so that an industrious man may very soon become an independent man and the Dominion of Canada, by being properly planted, will be a strong arm of defence for England. The province of Quebec, so well described by Mr. O'Neill, has many attractions, and further particulars will be furnished by Mr. Charles Foy, the local agent.

THE GREAT NORTH WEST.

It is now beyond question that a vast country of extraordinary fertility occupies the central portion of British North American North-West territory. Until recently these remote regions were unexplored. The Hudson Bay Company kept hidden their knowledge of the country. The importance of this addition to the Canadian Provinces of the great North-West territory cannot be over-rated. The existence of this wide Red River country and of the fertile belt of the North-West renders practicable the opening of a direct route from the Pacific to the Atlantic for the extension of the Japan and China trade. The Hudson Bay and North-West territories may be divided into three great sections:—First, the barren, frost-bound, Polar North; second, eastward of Red River a large region of lakes, swamps, disjointed streams, dense woods, and wilderness of rock, full of ore, extending beyond Lake Superior; third, the fertile region of plains, extending West of Red River for 1,000 miles, to the base of the Rocky Mountains; the country destined to be the granary of the Dominion.

The country contained in this last division is of vast extent. From its eastern boundary, the Lake of the Woods, to the Sources of the Saskatchewan in the West, it stretches 880 miles. Its

breadth, reckoned from the British boundary line, latitude 49° to 60° north, is 760 miles. It includes an area of 480,000 square miles—an extent of country equal to that of Great Britain, France, and Prussia united. The greater proportion of the land appears to be well fitted for cultivation. Many great districts possess a richness of soil unparalleled.

The region of flowing plains, that may be called the basin of Lake Winnipeg, was once probably a vast inland sheet of water. Its elevation above the sea is inconsiderable, rarely rising to 1,000 feet. The soil is a fine alluvial deposit or frequently a black vegetable compost. Roots, vegetables, melons, and certain fruits grow with an extraordinary luxuriance. Good crops of barley, oats, and rye, are raised even by the poorest skill where any attempt at farming has been made. Wheat will yield fifty bushels to the acre.

All the rivers from the British boundary line flow northward. The whole country inclines that way. Lakes Athabasca and Winnipeg at the north and north-east of this division are estimated at but 600 feet above the sea. The effect of this depression of level on the climate is very great, and wholly favourable. The rigour of a northern winter is mitigated. The increased heat of summer rapidly ripens all grain. In Red River and other districts horses and cattle keep in good condition through the winter without shelter. No snow drifts occur to impede railway communication, only 18 inches of snow fall.

The natural system of water communication existing through this country will prove of immense service in facilitating its settlement and in developing its resources. Close together in the Rocky Mountains, about two hundred miles from the United States boundary line, two streams have their rise flowing east. One bends somewhat to the north, the other much to the south. At five hundred miles from the starting point they meet, each having run about eight hundred miles. One bends somewhat to the north, the other much to the south or main branch of the Great Saskatchewan. The river is a thousand feet wide at the junction of its branches, and flows on east two hundred and eighty miles further, and falls into Lake Winnipeg. A natural highway west and east is provided through the country. There is no doubt that for grain and heavy produce water communication will be used even after the construction of railways. Vast beds of coal lie exposed on the banks of the Saskatchewan, two hundred and fifty miles from its mouth, in readiness for steamers; woods abound, marshes wait to be drained, and vast reaches of fertile prairie attend the coming of the husbandman. The great sheet of water into which the Saskatchewan flows—Lake Winnipeg—will prove of immense value in the water communication of this country. It lies north and south, with a length of two hundred and eighty miles, and a breadth varying

between six and sixty. Its area is said to be over eight thousand square miles. It empties itself northward by navigable rivers into the Hudson Bay. At a southern bend of this lake the waters of the Winnipeg river flow in, after a course of five hundred miles from the east. The volume of this river is more than double that of the Rhine. In its turn this river communicates with the Lake of the Woods, Rainy River (whose banks are singularly fertile and beautiful) Rainy Lake, the River Seine, and the lovely Lac des Mille Lacs, within forty miles of Lake Superior. Various locks on the way, and a tram-road or railway over this forty miles, will complete the direct communication between the Rocky Mountains and the settled provinces of Canada. From Lake Superior canals and great lakes, and the magnificent St. Lawrence, present an open route to the Atlantic and the Old World. The future will see a water highway, crowded with commerce from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, a distance of three thousand miles across the continent.

Two large streams, the Assiniboine and the Red River, uniting at Fort Garry, flow into Winnipeg from the south. Each of them runs a course of five hundred miles through a soil of extreme fertility, which one day will produce an enormous supply of grain for the European markets,

Lake Winnipeg is but one of several sheets of water lying together and connected by open waters. Winnipeg signifies in the Indian the Dirty, or rather Turbid waters. The lake and river owe this name to the rich mud which tinctures their waters. The Red River has its name from its similar appearance. West of Winnipeg lies its diminutive lake Winnipegosis. South-west lies the fine lake of Manitoba, which gives its name to the new province. The Indian has chosen the title from the thunderstorms that disturb its waters. It signifies "The God who speaks."

There is little doubt that the Red River country will be the first to receive a large immigration of settlers. The fame of its history, and the number of its already known advantages, will secure it the first preference. The peculiarity of the Red River farmer is to throw all his manure into the river, it is his way of getting rid of a nuisance. To save himself trouble, however, he adopts sometimes another expedient. He piles his cattle dung around his roughly-built log barn and stables till the light is shut out and the wood has rotted to tottering; then he makes a sudden escape from the accumulated filth by raising new frame building, or possibly by removing to some fresh tract of land. He can present, however, one single excuse for his neglect of valuable manure—the whole soil consists of a rich compost. The soil is a rich, black, vegetable compost, a foot deep on the Red River prairies, and two or three feet, and sometimes more at the portage on the Assiniboine, and in many other localities. The subsoil is gene-

rally a light clay. Boulders of limestone and granite occur constantly along the banks of the rivers, and in the dry gullies of the prairies, formed by storms and the melting of the snow in spring. Lime-stone crops out in masses in various places on the prairie.

An Ontario farmer, a recent settler, gave the following particulars of his last crop. His farm has a depth of fourteen feet of loam. From a field which had been planted with wheat for twenty years in succession, he raised, without manure, a crop of wheat of fifty bushels to the acre. Barley gave as much; oats more. He had turnips from fifteen to nineteen pounds. His potatoes yielded enormous returns, many of them weighed from two to three pounds. He grew excited at the thought of his vegetables. His peas, beans, cauliflowers, celery, carrots, citron and melons grew with lavish luxuriance that amazed him. "You could not crowd a cabbage into a flower barrel" he said. "The sugar beet here will make fortunes for many manufacturers" he went on, "and for the culture of flax the country is without a rival." His wheat was marvellous, "every grain as big as a little pea."

In the minutes of evidence respecting the character of this country, taken before a Select Committee of the Senate of Ottawa, in the year 1870, statements similar to the following were made:—"I have seen a crop come off the same land for twenty-five years," says one of the settlers examined. "I have known farmers who have threshed their wheat and got thirty-five bushels to one, during the last year, and that was not a good season for ripening. I have seen one grain of wheat make fifty-five heads. About sixty-five or sixty-six pounds is the average weight. Hemp grows taller than myself."

"I had an estimate made up last year," says another, "and my opinion was that of all the cereals we had not less than twenty returns for every bushel sown in the whole country. These wild prairie lands present advantages beyond all countries in the world for stock-raising."

Fields of grain may be raised here a mile, or ten or a hundred miles square, without a hill or river, or even a stone to obstruct the furrow of the plough. For stock breeding this country, and perhaps still more the Saskatchewan, offers extraordinary advantages. It is the natural home of the buffalo. The natural grasses are good, horses and cattle find pasture all through the year. For railways all that is needed is to throw up a couple of trenches to carry off rain and melted snow. From Fort Garry right up to the summit of the Rocky Mountain pass, a distance of a thousand miles, the line can be laid down with as much speed as the rails and ties can be brought along the route. To make up for the scarcity of timber for building materials, the shores of Lake Winnipeg have a plentiful supply of excellent granite

and stone, and there are also extensive beds of clay suitable for brick.

A vigorous stream of immigration, giving new blood, enterprise, and healthy ambition, is what the settlement alone needs to make it one of the most prosperous countries on the face of the earth.

The Red River settlement is distant from Toronto about ten days' journey by railway and steamer. Fare—first class, 40 dols. (£8 stg.); second class, 24 dols. (about £5 stg.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

FROM its position, British Columbia commands not only the trade of the western continent of America, and the islands of the Pacific, but also that of the Trans-Pacific countries. It has a sea coast extending 500 miles in a straight line, with a labyrinth of islands along its whole length, forming innumerable harbours, inlets, and canals, together with the rivers which empty into them, teeming with fish—salmon, sturgeon, mackerel, cod, herring, halibut, and whales. These fisheries are a source of wealth at present, totally undeveloped, except a small beginning in whale fishery. The forests of British Columbia extend all along the coasts and river courses, and are of vast extent; the timber of excellent quality, their close proximity to water-carriage make them most valuable for shipbuilding and lumbering purposes. From official returns for 1869, it appears that in that year lumber, amounting in value to 250,000 dols., was exported. The coal fields of British Columbia are of vast extent. In Vancouvers Island bituminous coal is plentiful. In 1869 Vancouvers Island exported 125,000 dols. worth of coal to San-Francisco. In Queen Charlotte's Island large deposits of anthracite coal have been discovered. British Columbia exported in 1869—of furs and hides 264,000 dols. worth.

Minerals of almost every description abound. The gold exported in 1867 amounted to a million and a-half of dollars; and there are besides silver, iron, copper, lead, and many other minerals of less importance. Building materials, too, abound; as lime, marble, freestone, slate, cement, &c. The fertile belt extending for twelve hundred miles in length, and two hundred in breadth, is the most valuable portion of land on the American Continent. The soil is fertile beyond measure, the climate is temperate, the lakes and streams abound with fish, game is abundant, and minerals are plentiful. A condition of the union of British Columbia with the Dominion, is that a railway shall be constructed through this country. Thus another railway will not only join the east with the west, but will also throw open a new home for those who, in older countries, can acquire neither house nor land.

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE Province of Nova Scotia in British North America, is connected with New Brunswick by a narrow Isthmus about 16 miles wide; its area is about 300 miles in length by 100 miles in width, at its widest part, containing about 10,000,000 acres, about one-fifth part of which consists of lakes and small rivers. Of the whole extent, about 5,000,000 acres of land are fit for tillage.

The sea-coast is very rough, rugged, and rock-bound, and travellers who have seen the coast only, or have stopped an hour or two at Halifax, can form no idea of the beauty and fertility of the interior of the country.

As a home for the better class of emigrants, Nova Scotia possesses many advantages over all the other North American Provinces; but it is no place for paupers, there are now as many labourers of the lower class as employment can be found for. *Employers are as much wanted as Employes* in the country; good farmers, manufacturers, fishermen, miners, &c., would do well.

As all the counties have a frontage on the sea, fishing and ship-building are carried on to a certain extent in all, while in the counties best adapted to the prosecution of the latter business the people engage in farming on a small scale also. Annapolis takes the first rank for fruit-growing and general agriculture, Kings and Hants second; Lunenburg, Colchester, Pictou, Cumberland, and Antigonish, for general farming, second; but they are not good fruit-producing districts. Antigonish is a splendid grazing county, well adapted to dairy farming, and even now does a thriving business in butter and fat cattle with Newfoundland. In Annapolis and Kings counties all the best kinds of northern fruits are grown in perfection—apples, pears, quinces, plums, cherries, &c., are easily cultivated; peaches, grapes, and apricots are grown in the open air in many parts of both counties; but not for market, only in the gardens of private gentlemen for their own use.

All the small fruits, such as currants, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries, and strawberries, are abundant, both in a wild state and cultivated, and are very cheap.

In grain—wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat and Indian corn, or maize, are each a sure crop. Potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots, parsnips, beans and peas, squash, pumpkins, melons, tomatoes, &c., are raised in large quantities. Sixty bushels of Indian corn, or three or four hundred bushels of potatoes are not an unusual crop per acre. Sorghum, broom-corn, and tobacco, have been successfully experimented with. All vegetables and fruit that are raised in the New England and Western States of America may be, and are successfully grown in Annapolis, Hants, and Kings Counties in Nova Scotia.

The climate of the Province varies in the different counties, as the counties do in their capabilities and resources. Annapolis is the warmest, and averages about 6° warmer than the State of Massachusetts, 3° or 4° warmer than Kings and Hants, 5° or 8° warmer than Cumberland, Pictou, and the counties in the Island of Cape Breton, viz., Richmond, Victoria, Inverness, and Cape Breton. In Annapolis Valley the spring opens about two or three weeks earlier in the year than in Halifax, and the weather is generally drier, clearer, and free from fog. The mountain, at the North side of the valley, which skirts the shore of the Bay of Fundy, is high enough to prevent the sea fog coming over, and while it is sometimes damp and disagreeable weather at the north side of the mountain facing the Bay, only three or four miles away, in the valley it is delightfully warm and bright.

Any English or Scotch farmer, possessing money enough to purchase and stock a farm, would do well here. A farm of one hundred acres would not cost as much as some farmers in Britain pay in rent for one year. Farms, already in good cultivation, of two hundred to five hundred acres, with houses, barns, &c., can be purchased at from £350 to £1,500 sterling. Our farmers generally own and endeavour to cultivate too much land, consequently their farming is not good. One acre of land anywhere, highly cultivated, is more profitable than three acres poorly worked and always hungry for manure.

For gentlemen of means, who wish to retire from business, no more beautiful, healthy, or desirable location could be found in America. Game is tolerably abundant—woodcock, snipe, partridge, plover, and duck shooting are first rate; moose, deer, foxes, and hares sometimes afford good sport, and there is capital trout fishing in the lakes among the mountains. The Province contains thousands of lakes and small streams in which good sport may be had, and no part of the country is more than thirty or forty miles from the salt water. Salmon, cod, halibut, haddock, mackerel, herring, shad, &c., are abundant, and the shallow waters teem with large lobsters; the latter are often sold in the Halifax market for less than one shilling per dozen. Large shipments of smoked or red herrings are made at Annapolis and Digby. Those small, fat herrings make their appearance annually in the river of Annapolis and Digby Basin, which is its outlet. Immense quantities of them are taken and cured, and quite a profitable business is done in the article. The Province possesses great resources in coal, iron, and gold. Copper, lead, and tin ores have also been discovered in small quantities.

The coal mines are quite extensive, and number more than thirty, affording employment to thousands of people and a very large fleet of vessels, by which the coals are transported to other ports in the Province, to the United States, and this year to England.

The production of gold from quartz rock is steadily increasing, and new mines and leads are being discovered almost daily, some of which are very rich in gold. The annual exports of this metal must, in a year or two, amount to millions of dollars. The quality is the best and purest yet discovered, and the quarto from which the gold is extracted is very abundant, and surpasses the best leads of California and Australia in richness.

Iron is also a staple production of the Province, and the business done by the Acadia Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company, at Londonderry, is very extensive. The quantity of ore on their property is inexhaustible, and the quality of iron manufactured is at least equal to the best Swedish.

Building stone of all kinds, limestone, and brick and pottery clay are in good supply.

The forests contain a great variety of superior timber; oak, beech, birch, maple, ash, poplar, larch, spruce, fir, pine, hemlock, &c., all grow to a large size, and furnish a plentiful stock of building material and fuel. In short, and in fact, Nova Scotia surpasses every country of the same extent in the world in the variety and supply of natural resources.

Small towns and villages are scattered over the Province, which are accessible from the most remote districts by railways or good carriage roads, and in which all the necessities and luxuries of life may be obtained at moderate prices. All that an emigrant need supply himself with before leaving Europe is money; some kinds of clothing may be a shade cheaper in Britain than they are here, but that would not make a difference in a man's outfit of more than a few shillings, or, at most, of a pound or two if he requires a large supply.

Halifax, in the county of Halifax, the capital of the Province, is a city of about 35,000 or 40,000 inhabitants, and contains a mixed population of English, Scotch, and Irish; it has the proper proportion of churches (of all denominations of christians), school-houses, hospitals, and other charitable institutions and asylums; and although the most of the houses are built of wood, there are many handsome stone and brick edifices, both public and private, which are quite equal in style and finish to those of larger cities in other and older countries. The harbour of Halifax is the finest in America. The Allan line of steam packets sail direct to and from Liverpool. They frequently make the trip across the Atlantic in eight days. Halifax will be a termini of the Pacific railway connecting the Atlantic and Pacific.

Nova Scotia is therefore the most accessible of all the British Colonies.

Nova Scotia contains a population of about 370,000, and is steadily increasing. The climate is, at least, as healthy as any in the world; the summer is warmer, and the winter somewhat colder than in England.

In Halifax and the eastern counties the mercury seldom rises in summer above 86° in the shade, and in winter it is not often down to zero. In the interior, say in the Annapolis valley, the winter is about the same, but the summer is considerably warmer, although, owing perhaps to the dryness of the atmosphere, the heat is not oppressive.

The Province exports lumber, fish, coal, iron, gold, building stone, gypsum, and general produce; and imports West India produce and European and American manufactures.

The exports amount to about 9,000,000 dols. and the imports to 12,000,000 dols. annually. The Province owns more shipping in proportion to the number of inhabitants than any other country; and Nova Scotia built ships may be found in every port in the world.

Wild lands may be obtained from the Government for about 1s. 9d. sterling per acre, but they are mostly covered with timber. It takes six or seven years to cut down the trees, eradicate the stumps from the land, and bring it under cultivation, and it is really more profitable to purchase five acres of land already under the plough than one hundred acres of forest land.

A farm of one hundred, or even fifty acres, is quite large enough for any industrious and practical farmer.

As a sheep-raising country there is perhaps no better locality in America, notwithstanding which there is not a single sheep farm in the Province, and perhaps not one regularly bred shepherd. Every farmer keeps a few sheep; but the flocks are seldom taken proper care of. A number of thoroughbred shepherds, who would introduce the best breeds of sheep, both in wool-producing and for mutton, would in a very few years make a small fortune. There is a great deal of land suitable for the purpose in every county; and even among the wild lands there are large tracts of open, rough pasture, that might be capable of maintaining vast flocks of sheep at very little expense.

A good opening is presented in Nova Scotia for the establishment of manufactures of woollen and cotton goods; the climate is well adapted, and the facilities for obtaining the raw material, and for converting it into marketable manufactured goods, are equal to any in Europe, and the market for them is quite extensive enough, as the Provinces, called now the Dominion of Canada, contain a population of four millions of people, whose wants are at present supplied mostly by European manufactures.

As a home for farmers of small means, and for half-pay officers or others with limited incomes, this country presents great advantages. Education is free to the children of all classes, and although the people are taxed for the maintenance of the schools, general taxation is not by any means as great as it is in England or Scotland. House rent in the country is moderate, and provisions of all kinds are cheap, at the same time that they afford

remunerative prices to the farmer. It pays a farmer better in this country to raise beef or mutton for 3d or 4d per lb. than it does in England or Scotland at 6d, for the simple reason that he does not have to pay an enormous rent for his farm as he does in Britain.

Its nearness to Europe, and the facilities for rapid communication with the Mother Country is one advantage which should not be overlooked by intending emigrants; its exceedingly healthy climate is another, while the fruitfulness of the soil, and the extent and variety of the natural resources of the country, offer inducements to emigrants which are quite unequalled elsewhere.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Government of New Brunswick propose to provide at the next Session of the Legislature, that every Head of a Family containing Children under eighteen years of age, can obtain, on condition of settlement a Free Grant of Two Hundred Acres of the finest farming land, and any Male person over eighteen years of age, on condition of settlement, can obtain a Free Grant of One Hundred Acres. In case of death after occupation a Grant to issue immediately to the personal representatives.

Registers of the Labour Market and of improved farms for sale, are kept at the Immigration Agencies in the Province, and arrangements are made for directing Immigrants to those points where employment can be most readily obtained. Farmers and Agricultural Labourers are specially needed in New Brunswick. Artisans of all kinds and Labourers can also command remunerative wages.

New Brunswick borders on the Provinces of Nova Scotia and Quebec, and the State of Maine (one of the United States of America), and is, with Nova Scotia, nearer Europe than any of the populated portion of the Continent of America. It is larger than Belgium and Holland united, and nearly two-thirds as large as England. It is 210 miles in length and 180 miles in breadth, and has a coast-line of about 500 miles, indented with various bays and inlets, and is intersected in every direction with large navigable rivers. It is generally a flat or undulating country. On its north-east coast, from the Bay Chaleur to the boundary of Nova Scotia—200 miles—there is hardly a hill exceeding 300 feet in height. There are some elevated land skirting the Bay of Fundy and the River St. John, but the only section of a mountainous character is that bordering on the Province of Quebec on the north, where the country is beautifully diversified by oval-

topped hills, ranging from 500 to 800 feet in height, clothed with lofty forest trees almost to their summit, and surrounded by fertile valleys and table-lands.

CLIMATE.

In New Brunswick the summer is warmer and the winter colder than in England, the ranges of temperature being, in the interior, from 92° above zero to 18° below zero (Fahrenheit). The whole number of days, however, in which the temperature is below zero rarely exceeds twenty. It rarely happens that more than four days occur together when the mercury is below zero at all. There are generally in the course of the winter three or four periods, lasting two or three days each, when the weather is very cold, and these occur at the same time over the whole breadth of America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. These periods occur towards the close of December, in the middle of January, and early in February. Between them are thaws, occasional rains, and warm sunny days, during which the average range of the mercury is from 10° to 40° above zero. In the three winter months of 1869, the average temperature was 22° above zero. In general the winters are pleasant, and a few days of extreme cold are nothing in comparison with the average amount of fine weather. People living in New Brunswick do not suffer more, nor so much, from cold as those who live in Great Britain and other countries where winters are more humid, and the temperature less steady. All business is carried on as actively in winter as in summer, and the people do not wear more or different clothing than that worn in England and the rest of Northern Europe.

COURSE OF THE SEASONS.

The winter is fairly established at Christmas. In January, as in the other North American colonies, there is the usual thaw; in February there is the deepest snow, which seldom exceeds two feet; in March the sun acquires much power and the snow begins to melt. The snow disappears early in April, and Spring ploughing commences; seed time continues, according to the season, from the last week in April until early in May. In June the apple trees are in full blossom. In July wild strawberries of fine flavour are ripe and abundant; haying then begins. In August early potatoes are brought to market, as also raspberries and other wild fruits. In September oats, wheat, and other cereal grains are ready for the sickle; these are generally secured before October. The Autumn is long, and the weather is then delicious. This is decidedly the most pleasant portion of the year. There are usually heavy rains in November, but when not wet the weather is fine

and pleasant. The rivers generally close during the latter part of this month, and by the middle of December winter again fairly sets in.

The number of days during which rain impedes the operations of the British farmer is notoriously very great; but in New Brunswick the climate is more steady and equable. Rains do not so frequently fall. Indeed, the snow of New Brunswick is only one-half as heavy or wet as that of England, it requiring seventeen inches of snow to average, when melted, one inch of water; while in England nine inches of snow average, when melted, one inch of water.

The operations of the New Brunswick farmers are therefore less impeded by rain than the English farmer, and there are more days in which he can profitably work out-of-doors; while the action of winter upon the soil by raising up and separating the particles, is such as materially to lessen the labour necessary to bring it into a proper state of tillage. An Ayrshire farmer settled in New Brunswick, whose long experience of Scottish agriculture entitles his opinion to much weight, says:

“The frost leaves the land in a very friable state, and in better order for green crops than any number of ploughings done in winter could make it. On this account, I believe a pair of horses could work as much land here, under a given rotation (notwithstanding the shorter season), as they do in Scotland.”

The manner in which all root crops thrive is remarkable, and the frost, by opening and pulverising the soil, is one of the agents by which the large product is brought about. The climate is also well adapted to the rearing of cattle. With proper care they not only winter well but gain size and flesh. Even in Restigouche, the most northerly county in New Brunswick, the climate is, by reason of its dryness, less severe upon stock than in Great Britain. Large numbers of cattle are raised yearly for the United States markets.

All the fruits generally found in England are grown in New Brunswick, especially apples, pears, plums, cherries, currants, gooseberries, and strawberries. The potatoes, of which the land yields 226 bushels to the acre, are superior to any in America. Of wheat, the average produce to the acre is 20 bushels; of barley, 29 bushels; of oats, 34 bushels; of buckwheat, 33 bushels; of rye, 20 bushels; of Indian corn, 41 bushels; of potatoes, 226 bushels, or $6\frac{1}{3}$ tons; of turnips, 456 bushels, or $13\frac{1}{3}$ tons.

WHAT STRANGERS SAY.

Major Robinson, R.E., who in 1845 explored the Province under direction of the British Government, thus describes the Province in his Report to the Imperial Parliament:—

“Of the climate, soil, and capabilities of New Brunswick, it is

impossible to speak too highly. There is not a country in the world so beautifully wooded and watered. An inspection of the map will show that there is scarcely a section of it without its streams, from the running brook up to the navigable river. Two-thirds of its boundary is washed by the sea; the remainder is embraced by the large rivers, the St. John and Restigouche. For beauty and richness of scenery this latter river and its branches are not surpassed by anything in Great Britain. The lakes in New Brunswick are numerous and most beautiful; its surface is undulating, hill and dale varying to the mountain and valley. The country can anywhere be penetrated by its streams. In some parts of the interior, by a portage of three or four miles, a canoe can be floated either to the Bay Chaleur or down to St. John, on the Bay of Fundy."

Some years ago, Professor Johnston, F.R.S. of England, the author of works on agricultural chemistry, was invited to visit New Brunswick for the purpose of examining and reporting on the soil and agricultural capabilities of the Province. In his report he concludes:—

1. That the soil of New Brunswick is capable of producing food for a population of from five to six millions.

2. That in the capability of growing all the common crops on which man and beast mainly depend, the whole Province of New Brunswick, taken together, exceeds even the favoured Genesee Valley and the southern shores of Lake Ontario, in the state of New York, and, exceeding New York in productiveness, it will exceed all the states of New England; and if, as appears from agricultural returns, it will bear a favourable comparison even with Ohio and with Upper Canada (Ontario), it becomes doubtful how far, on the whole, the Western States are superior to it.

3. That the climate is an exceedingly healthy one, and that it does not prevent the soil from producing crops which other things being equal, are not inferior, either in quantity or quality, to those of average soils of England.

From very accurate tables, compiled by Professor Johnston, it appears that the soil of New Brunswick yields to the acre, on the average, a higher number of bushels of wheat, barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, Indian corn, potatoes, and turnips, and a higher average weight per bushel, than either New York or Ohio, two of the finest of the United States. In fact, it may be stated that at the London and Paris Exhibitions, New Brunswick took the first prize for oats, the weight being fifty-seven pounds to the bushel. As a consequence, the New Brunswick farmer is contented and prosperous. Archbishop Connolly, the Roman-catholic Archbishop of Nova Scotia, speaking of New Brunswick, said—

"He had spent years in Italy, had been twice in France, he knew every county in Ireland, and had seen most of England and many other countries—but he never saw any other country teem-

ing with greater abundance of everything necessary for the sustenance of man; no country more highly endowed by Providence with beauty and fertility than New Brunswick appeared to him to be when on his visitation; during the summer season he travelled through various districts, and saw on every side fields of potatoes, and corn, and vegetables, such as could nowhere be exceeded, and the people in a corresponding degree comfortable, happy, and independent."

Magregor, in his work on British America, speaking of the forests, says—

"It is impossible to exaggerate the beauty of these forests—nothing under heaven can be compared to its effulgent grandeur. Two or three frosty nights in the decline of Autumn transform the boundless verdure of a whole empire into every possible tint of brilliant scarlet rich violet, every shade of blue and brown, vivid crimson, and glittering yellow. The stern inexorable fir trees alone maintain their eternal sombre green, all others, on mountains or in valleys, burst into the most splendid and most enchanting panorama on earth."

MINERALS.

Coal is abundant, although in thin seams; and antimony, copper, iron, manganese, and other valuable minerals are found in considerable quantities.

NEW BRUNSWICK AS A MARITIME COUNTRY.

Situate on the sea, with forests of the finest ship timber, New Brunswick has always been pre-eminently a shipbuilding country, and in every market and in every port her ships have a well-known character for strength, durability, workman-like finish, and model. Formerly the ships built in New Brunswick, in some years amounting to 90,000 tons, were sent to the English markets for sale, where they commanded the highest rates of vessels of their class. But of late years the people of the Province have built almost entirely for themselves, owning and running the vessels on their own account, thus largely adding to their wealth and to the growth of all the industries usually attendant upon the active prosecution of maritime pursuits. The effect of this is that the Dominion of Canada, of which New Brunswick is one of the two maritime provinces, is to day the *fourth maritime power of the world*. The tonnage of the four largest maritime powers in 1869 was as follows:—Great Britain, 5,516,434 tons; United States, 4,318,309 tons; France, 1,042,811 tons; Dominion of Canada, 899,096 tons. But in proportion to population, the Dominion of Canada owns more tonnage than any country in the world.

TRADE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

In 1870, the exports and imports of New Brunswick amounted to 12,157,653 dollars; in 1871, they amounted to over thirteen millions of dollars. In 1870, the exports and imports of the Dominion amounted to one hundred and forty-five millions of dollars. New Brunswick has a direct trade in fish and lumber with Great Britain and other countries of Europe, with South America, the West Indies, and United States.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing interest of the Province has been greatly stimulated during the past few years. Establishments for the manufacture of woollen and cotton goods, boots and shoes, leather, lumber, furniture, carriages, doors, sashes, staves, paper, soap, agricultural implements, stoves, nails, steam engines, locomotives, &c., &c., are in successful operation, and yearly multiplying, giving employment directly and indirectly to thousands. The light pressure of fiscal burdens, in comparison with the United States, stimulates the manufacturing industries of New Brunswick.

EDUCATION.

New Brunswick devotes annually out of the provincial revenues 120,000 dollars to educational objects. The educational institutions supported by law are—a Provincial University, a Training or Normal School for teachers, and a system of common schools, ranging from the primary to the grammar or high school department. The common schools are *free to all*, being supported from the Provincial revenue, and by rate upon the entire property of the country.

WAGES AND TAXATION.

Farm servants receive from 10 dols. to 16 dols. a-month by the year, with board; female servants, from 4 dols. to 6 dols. a-month, with board; lumbermen, from 18 dols. to 26 dols. per month, with board; farm labourers, from 75 cents. to 1 dol. 25 cents a-day, with board; bricklayers, plasterers, and masons, from 2 dols. to 3 dols. a-day; carpenters, from 1 dol. 50 cents to 2 dols. 25 cents; painters, from 1 dol. 50 cents to 2 dols.; bakers, 1 dol. 20 cents; millwrights, 2 dols.; shipwrights, 1 dol. 20 cents to 1 dol. 50 cents; saddlers, 1 dol. 25 cents to 1 dol. 75 cents; tanners, 1 dol. 20 cents to 1 dol. 50 cents. Labourers on the River du Loup and Intercolonial Railways, receive 1 dol. 10 cents a-day all the year;

and the River du Loup Railway Company also give grants of excellent land along the railway to those who work for one, two, or three years. The above wages are, with the reasonable cost of living, higher than the wages in the United States, which, although nominally high, are, by reason of the depreciated value of United States currency, the high cost of living, and the heavy taxes, really less remunerative than those in New Brunswick.

The taxation in New Brunswick amounts to about 3 dols. 65 cents per head. In the United States it amounts to five times as much, or about 18 dols. per head. One dollar New Brunswick currency equals 4s. 4d. sterling. The New Brunswick cent, of which there are 100 to the dollar, and the English half-penny, are almost identical in value.

It is a proud boast to be a citizen of a Dominion which in extent is a new Europe. Canadians may well feel proud of their country, for under Heaven's canopy none can boast of greater advantages. Peace and plenty, contentment and prosperity, are found in all the Provinces of the great and grand confederation, termed the New Dominion. The Dominion of Canada is the Land of Homes. Here there is a field large enough for all. The capitalist can find ample scope for his wealth, and the labourer abundance of employment at remunerative wages. Here the utmost liberty is enjoyed. Magnificent forests are free to all who wish to use the rifle. Streams abounding with fish may be fished by all in the proper season. Here men are measured not by their gold nor the extent of their possessions, but by their moral worth. Here the sentiment "that all men are born free and equal" is fully recognised. Here all stand upon a grand equality, so that the honest poor man is as much respected as the millionaire.

"Fair land of peace, O ! may'st thou ever be,
Even as now, the land of liberty,
Honoured of nations and approved of God ;
On thy fair front emblazoned, clear and bright,
Freedom, fraternity, and equal right."

CHARLES FOY,

Commissioner of Emigration for Canadian Government.

Intending Emigrants are invited to call at my Office, 11, Claremont Street, or to write for any information they may require. When I am from home, letters addressed to my office will be forwarded to wherever I may be.

MONEY TABLE.

STERLING MONEY IN CANADIAN CURRENCY.

Sterling Money.			Its value in dollars and cents.		Canadian Currency.		Its value in sterling Money.		
£	s.	d.	DOLS.	CTS.	DOLS.	CTS.	£	s.	d.
		1		02		01			0½
		2		04		02			1
		3		06		03			1½
		4		08		05			2½
		5		10		10			5
		6		12		15			7½
		7		14		20			10
		8		16		25	1	0	½
		10		20		50	2	1	
		11		22	1	00	4	1	
	1	0		24	2	00	8	3	
	1	3		30	3	00	12	5	
	1	6		36	4	00	16	5	
	1	9		43	5	00	1	0	6½
	2	0		49	6	00	1	4	8
	2	6		61	10	00	2	1	1
	5	0	1	22	20	00	4	2	2½
	10	0	2	43	25	00	5	2	9
1	0	0	4	87	50	00	10	5	6½
5	0	0	24	33	100	00	20	10	11½
10	0	0	48	67	500	00	102	14	9½
25	0	0	121	67	1,000	00	205	9	7
100	0	0	486	67	5,000	00	1,027	7	11½
1,000	0	0	4,866	67	10,000	00	2,054	15	10½

For general purposes, it will be sufficient to remember that the Canadian cent and the English halfpenny are almost identical in value.

CANADA V. THE WESTERN STATES.

Important Facts for Immigrants—An Unvarnished Statement of Facts by the Western Fair Association.

FROM "MONTREAL GAZETTE."

MR. WILLIAM SAUNDERS, President of the Western Fair Association, delivered an admirable address on the exhibition ground, at London, Ontario, on Friday. In the course of his speech he drew a comparison of the advantages offered to farmers by Canada and the Western States, which possess interest. It has been my pleasure, he said, within the past few weeks, to visit and traverse over a large portion of those far-famed and widely-advertised

prairie lands which are being offered by the United States to settlers. I refer to the western portion of Illinois, the whole of Iowa, and the eastern position of Dacotah; and pardon me if I digress a little here while endeavouring to estimate the relative advantages enjoyed by these "garden lands of the west," as they are called, when compared with the wooded lands of our own country. The cardinal points claimed, and justly claimed, for the prairie farm are the readiness with which the land may be broken up, and put under cultivation—there being no forests to interrupt the settler in his work—and the unlimited pasturage afforded for cattle. Here the advantages end, and disadvantages must be spoken of. The first need of a settler and his family is that of a house to shelter them. In our own country this can be done with but little expense, by cutting logs from the forest immediately at hand, and a warm, snug home is thus made, with the help of a few neighbours, in a very short time. But what about a house where there is not a particle of wood available, and perhaps not a tree within thirty or forty miles, and where such occur they are sacredly guarded by landmarks, to guide the traveller over the prairies when covered by the mantle of winter. Lumber has to be brought long distances by rail, and hence is very expensive, often indeed quite beyond the reach of the poor emigrant; but a house of some kind must be built, and the only available material in such a case is the prairie sod. This cut into square pieces, much as we cut them for sodding a lawn, and walls of the requisite height are built of this material; a few small poles, often brought from a long distance, sustain the roof, which is thatched with the long grass and weeds of the prairies. The winters in the greater portion of Iowa are about the same in regard to temperature as our own, but the winds there are something fearful, with nothing to break their force. It has been well said that Iowa is the best ventilated State in the Union. To keep alive during these piercing winds requires a reasonable supply of fuel, and there being no forests to meet this demand, the country would be uninhabitable were it not for the supplies of coal, which are fortunately abundant. Still, coal is not cheap, excepting in the immediate neighbourhood of the mines; in most other portions of the State, along the lines of railway, the price is from five to six dollars per ton, and for this the settler must furnish money. There are no roads, merely waggon tracks across the prairies, and while the weather is warm and dry there is no great inconvenience; but the soil is black and rich, and the mud of an exceedingly sticky and tenacious character, and after heavy rains, especially in spring and fall, so soft does it become that the waggon wheels often sink to near the axle, and progress is exceedingly slow and difficult.

There is no material for fencing except in a few favoured spots, and there the fencing consists of a few stout stakes driven into the ground, with wires stretched across them. As yet there has

been but little done in the way of hedges for that purpose. The Osage Orange is usually winter-killed either wholly or in part, and it does not appear that any other plant has been much tried for this purpose.

As a rule, in these localities farm products are cheap, while everything the farmer wants to buy is dear. Wheat is worth about 75 cents, while corn, the great staple of the country, varies from 13 to 20 cents per bushel. Garden products are about the same as with us. Fruit, as yet, there is but little of. Outside the towns, which are chiefly supplied from the more southern portion of the country, I saw nothing but wild grapes and wild crabs. The style of farming is poor. Farmers seldom have barns, lumber is too expensive an article to admit of this, so everything is stacked except the corn, which is allowed to stand all winter where it grows, the ears only being pulled. With very rare exceptions, no attention whatever is paid to manuring the land, and not much to the rotation of crops. Corn is often grown on the same ground year after year as long as it will give a moderate yield, and as for root crops I did not see a single field during the whole journey. As might be expected, there is not much attention paid to sheep, there are very few anywhere in Iowa, and it is said their numbers are decreasing. They suffer much from disease. The dogs also increase faster than the sheep, and their ravages have been considerable. No mutton in any form was offered to us in any of the hotels we visited in this State.

The weeds the prairie farmer has to contend with seem to spring up without end, and manifest a rapidity of growth such as we have no experience of. This, then, is a universal subject of complaint. There is also a very insufficient supply of good water, the country is so flat that springs and creeks are almost unknown, and many a settler is content to use the stagnant surface water which collects in the low boggy spots called sloughs. And after all the lands offered there are not so very cheap. Unless the settler is content to locate himself a long distance from a railway, he has to pay from 4 dols. to 5 dols.; and if convenient to a railway station, often from 10 dols. to 15 dols. per acre.

It was gratifying to find where good specimens of cattle and pigs were met with that in many instances the stock had been imported from Canada. In this matter, as in many other things, our American cousins respect us for our thoroughness. We are perhaps a little slower, and have a little less "dash" than they have, but we have well developed a national characteristic of far greater importance—solidity.

To our young farmers I would say, be content, gentlemen, where you are. You can get good and cheap farms in the back districts of Canada, where, although you may have for a time to wield the woodman's axe, you will enjoy more comforts than you could obtain in the far west.

MR. PATTERSON AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. Patterson, of the Montreal Board of Trade, being present at a banquet given by the Mayor of Southampton, on the 25th Sept., to the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, responded as follows to the toast of the "Government Departments":—

Mr. PATTERSON, of the Canadian Board of Trade, responded, saying he attended this gathering with a full knowledge of what would take place, and with the consent of the Dominion Board of Trade, from the President of which, and from his Council, he had to tender their warm regards and cordial expressions of good-will—(hear, hear)—and a hope, that the Boards of Commerce of the mother country and daughter colony may be more than ever closely bound together. He left Glasgow for the Dominion 25 years ago, and this was his first return visit to Scotland. He regarded with great satisfaction the warmth and cordial expressions of good will which he found entertained in England towards Canada, which he assumed to be the brightest gem in England's colonial diadem. Since he came over he found some misapprehension existing as to the relations between England and Canada. Since the Act of Confederation, they had 200,000 square miles more territory than the United States. Yet they talked about annexing them—why, looking at the subject from this point of view, if annexation were talked about, should not Canada rather annex America? (Laughter and cheers.) Whatever may have existed in the past, he could tell them that he and a few hundreds of thousands of others meant to die under the old flag. The men who, in the past, were to be found boldly advocating annexation, had now declared that they were no longer annexationists, and one who had been returned to Parliament, a leader of the party, had declared the same. There was no such thing as annexation talked about now. They were to have a separate existence—to have a constitution of their own, parallel it might be with the United States, but distinct and different from it. They had determined to expend from twenty-two to twenty-five millions of dollars upon the Pacific Railroad, and just as soon as that road was constructed would England have the best and shortest route to China and Japan across Canada. They were rich in unlimited resources of timber, copper, iron, and coal; as to the scarcity of coal, they could put it free on board ship for two dollars a ton, and send it to England if she wants it. (Cheers.) They wanted the strong hands and willing hearts that England could so well spare to fill up the country. They had determined also to enlarge their canals, to improve all their public works; and they had before them the prospect of being able to give employment to skilled mechanics for 10, 15, or 20 years to come. Thirty years ago, when Mr. Peacock, then present, went out there for the purpose of the defence or protection of Canada from rebellion, there

was no depth of water worth speaking of in the St. Lawrence. They had now dredged a channel to the depth of nine feet 300 feet wide, enabling them at high water to bring up the largest ships, and they purposed enlarging the channel so that the splendid vessel he saw yesterday in the docks might go up to Montreal. They knew they had British sympathy, because Mr. Gladstone had promised to endorse some of their bills—(a laugh, and hear, hear)—but England had simply to help Canada to float her bonds, and they were good for the entire amount—they were bound to meet all their obligations, and would do it. (Cheers.)

The Hampshire *Independent* remarks upon the above :—"There seems to have been a good deal of more appropriateness in the warm welcome accorded to Mr. Patterson, of Canada, by the Association of Chambers of Commerce at the dinner on Wednesday evening than was apparent at the moment. A friend of that gentleman's has repeated to us from memory some of his chequered experiences in America, which will, no doubt, be heard with interest. Leaving his native city, Glasgow, more than a quarter of a century ago, he landed in New York, and there followed his profession as a printer. Going thence to Chicago, he resided in that city for a number of years, and had some connection with the newspaper press, and ultimately became a frontier editor in North-Western Missouri, about the time of the agitation regarding the abrogation of what, in American history, was designated the "Missouri compromise"! according to which slavery or involuntary servitude was for ever prohibited in all territory North of a certain line of latitude. That compact between the North and the South was annulled by a provision of the Kansas—Nebraska law, and the excitement which followed its passage, and the organization of the territory of Kansas, nearly cost Mr. Patterson his life. His press was thrown into the Missouri river, while he and his family were driven from their home by the violence of the pro-slavery disorganizers, acting through a lawless mob, of what at the time, and for long after, was better known as "Border Ruffians." After a dozen years of varying fortune—or rather we should say misfortune—Mr. Patterson went to Canada, and resided in Montreal, where he now occupies a position of influence as secretary of several commercial organizations, and notably at the Board of Trade of the Dominion of Canada. He is now on a visit to his native land, and being opportunely in England, he was invited to attend the meetings here of the Associated Chambers. As Vice-President of the Montreal Mechanics' Institute, Mr. Patterson is visiting similar Institutions in Great Britain, for the purpose of seeing the various methods adopted for conveying popular instruction in Science—the Hartley Institution here being included in his inquiries. On behalf of the Dominion Government he is also making investigations relative to statistics of commerce, agricultural, education, and other subjects."

LORD LISGAR ON EMIGRATION.

FROM THE DAILY EXPRESS (DUBLIN).

THE following letter has been addressed to Lord Lisgar by Charles Foy, Esq., Commissioner of Emigration for Dominion Government of Canada in the North of Ireland :—

Canadian Government Emigration Department.
Offices—11, Claremount-street.

To the Right Hon. Baron Lisgar, K.G., C.B., K.C.G., St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Prince Edward, late Governor-General of Canada.

MY LORD—Your speech at the Headford Estates Agricultural Show held at Virginia, County Cavan, on the 13th inst., has attracted considerable attention, especially your remarks on emigration, your lordship having so recently returned from Canada.

Your lordship is reported to have said—"What would really stay the tide of emigration was the gradual assimilation of the wages and advantages enjoyed in Ireland to the wages and advantages in Canada and the United States. They were nearly on a par, as he saw in a Transatlantic paper that the farmers were holding out against giving their servants five shillings a day, and he knew that four shillings a day here was worth more than five shillings a day there."

Coming from Lord Lisgar, the effect of the extract I have quoted must be to make the people doubt the representations of myself and other emigration agents from Canada. I therefore venture to hope that your lordship will recognise my duty in making this letter public. I will, in justice to myself, give cause for advocating emigration, and quote facts as proofs that the advantages of both countries—Ireland and Canada—are far distant from assimilation. Before going into proofs I may remind your lordship that, as your lordship is aware, by specific instructions the Canadian Government emigration agents are told to in nowise exaggerate the advantages Canada offers to the emigrant.

Your lordship quoted four shillings a day as the wages of mowers at Bailieborough. Now, my lord, how long did the mowing and four shillings a day continue?

Your lordship may be aware that in the beginning of last spring the "Ottawa Valley Immigration Society" remitted over £200 to me to assist farm labourers to emigrate, and authorised me to give them a yearly engagement at from £35 to £40 sterling, with good board and lodging. The emigration agents in England and Scotland had money sent to them for the same purpose. First class farm hands, who made no engagement here got £50 a year; and one man, James Armstrong, from the county Fermanagh, got £60 a year. The Compton Colonization Society

will guarantee work on the Megantic Railway at 5s a day. They will build a house for the labourer, give him a few acres of land, and he can purchase as many acres as he chooses at 2s 6d an acre, and get years to pay the purchase money. When, my lord, will the wages in this country be assimilated to £35 and £40 a year? And, if they ever be who will be able to pay such wages? Surely, not the tenant farmers. *Ergo*, instead of staying the tide of emigration, an assimilation of wages would add tenant farmer emigrants to the tide of farm labourers now, thanks to reduced passages, flowing so rapidly.

As to the relative value of money in Canada and in this country, I can myself assure your lordship that £300 a year in Canada is as good as £500 a year in Ireland.

I take the liberty of mailing to your lordship's address the *Ottawa Weekly Citizen*, of the 30th ult., in which your lordship may see the quotations of the Ottawa market of that day. I cannot, by any rule of arithmetic, come to the conclusion that 4s would purchase as much in Belfast market as 5s in Ottawa market. I quote the prices of a few articles:—Bread, white, 4lb loaf, 5d to 6d; salt butter, 5½d to 6d; cheese, 4½d to 7½d; potatoes, 1s to 1s 8d per bushel; sugar, 4½d to 5d per lb; tea, 2s to 2s 6d per lb; eggs, 6d to 9d per dozen; tobacco, 1s to 2s per lb; beer, 2d to 5d per quart; beef, 4d to 6½d per lb; ham, 5d to 6d per lb. Of course your lordship knows that in country districts prices are much lower.

The advantages Canada offers to the labourer are not only high wages, but the possibility, nay the certainty, with ordinary prudence, of the hired labourer becoming the employer of labourers. I have been in the farm-houses of the owners of from 500 to 700 acres of good land, well stocked, many of them from the county Cavan, who left this country farm labourers. Can your lordship, or any other person, give me one instance of a farm labourer in Ireland becoming, by industry, no matter how persevering, by penury the closest, the owner of ten acres of land? In Canada the emigrants who arrived this year, and who engaged at £35 or £40 a year, look forward with hope that in four or five years at most they will own good farms. The Irish labourer, when too old to work, has only the workhouse to look to. I never met or heard of the second generation of labourers in Canada. In Ireland, if they remain in it, the great-grandsons will be labourers as their great-grandfathers were. In the pamphlet which I take the liberty of sending to your lordship you may see copies of letters from emigrants who, in six months, remitted £18 to pay the passages of wives and children whom they were compelled to leave behind for want of means to pay their passages. Who ever heard, my lord, of an Irish labourer at home saving £18 in six months, in six years—might I not say in a lifetime? I remember well with what pride I, with other County Cavan men,

listened to a speech made by your lordship at a banquet given to Prince Arthur in Toronto. In that speech your lordship alluded to the magnificent farms, the splendid brick farmhouses, resembling, as you said, landlords' castles in Ireland, which you saw in your journey through Ontario. Now, my lord, had your lordship visited those houses, a large majority of the owners would show you with pride—would we had such manly pride in Ireland—the log house in which they commenced as farmers on their own account, and tell you that they left Ireland without twenty, or ten shillings, perhaps, in their pockets—poor farm labourers. When, my lord, will the advantages of Ireland assimilate to these? When they do the tide of emigration will ebb indeed, and I will heartily join in denouncing emigration. When the Irish labourer can kill his own pig, buy the best meat in the shambles every day he wishes to eat it; when he can see his way clear to becoming the owner of a farm, with no dread of a workhouse funeral, then, my lord, I will cry, “Erin-go-Bragh.” But till then I will, with Sydney Smith, cry, “Erin-go-Bragh, Erin-gononsense, Erin-go-bread-and-cheese.”

Pray accept the assurance of the sincere respect of your lordship's obedient servant,

CHARLES FOY, Emigration Agent for Canadian
Government for North of Ireland.

BELFAST, Sept. 14, 1872.

P.S.—Just as I closed this letter a man named Heriott, a carpenter, who left here last December, called to tell me he had returned for his wife and family. He tells me that he has been living in the village of Chelsea, within eight miles of Ottawa, where he has bought, or is in negotiation for, a lot. His experience is that four shillings in Chelsea are as good as seven shillings in Belfast; that he can support his family comfortably on three dollars a week (equal to 12s 6d sterling), and that is just one day's pay of a good carpenter.

CANADA AS A FRUIT GROWER.

FROM THE “QUEBEC WEEKLY CHRONICLE.”

FROM Cape Sable to Sarnia the Dominion is a fruit yielder. The smaller fruits, such as the strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, cranberry, currant, and gooseberry grow spontaneously and abundantly, the four first mentioned possessing a raciness of flavour that cannot be equalled by the cultivated varieties. The grape also is indigenous in many parts of Canada, but certainly in the eastern part does not in size or quality realise what induced

Jacques Cartier to name Orleans the Isle of Bacchus. In the west, especially in the counties of Kent and Essex, native grapes, especially the Delaware, Catawba, and Concord are cultivated with success in the open air, in the gardens and orchards, and thrive as well as gooseberries and currants do in the gardens of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. It is doubtful whether the plum is indigenous. From our own observation and researches, we incline to the belief that the various plums which reach such great perfection in the orchards of several districts, are derived from trees imported from Europe by the early settlers, and that the wild plums are descended and degenerated from some of these. So far as we are aware, that delicious fruit, the mulberry, is indigenous only in the counties of Kent and Essex, and it is only within a very few years that some trees have been introduced into the orchard, more from curiosity than any other motive, though you may count the mulberry tree by thousands in the adjoining forests. The cherry, which is so highly esteemed and so generally cultivated in all its varieties, in the adjoining States, has been very much neglected here, and is only known in its most common and least valued varieties, which only give a very faint idea of the perfection which this fruit has attained in other countries, and to which it could be brought in this. The peach, though not indigenous, is capable of cultivation to advantage, from St. Catherines, at the mouth of the Niagara, to the River St. Clair. We have seen a few peaches, in favourable seasons, produced in the genial soil and climate of Prescott and Horton, Nova Scotia. But we would confine the peach-growing district within the bounds we have mentioned in the west. The walnut, chesnut, and hickory are also indigenous to the west, and, so far as we are aware, no attention has yet been paid to their cultivation. The hazel and filbert will be found along the whole extent of the Province, but have hitherto been viewed as the exclusive perquisite of the schoolboy, and no attempt has been made at its domestication. The apple and pear are the only great fruits which may be called cosmopolitan. We do not mean to say that these may be grown in equal perfection in every portion of the Dominion, but confidently assert, that from Sable to Sarnia there is no part where they cannot be produced with profit, furnishing a palatable and healthy fruit for local consumption. Yet no fruits, except, perhaps, the plum, have been so neglected. Nearly a century ago, the apples of the Island of Montreal stood very high in the London market. To-day they are scarcely known there, and it is generally admitted that, now, the once famous *pommes de neige, fameuses et grises*, do not possess the qualities for which they were at one time so highly esteemed, and that they are very far surpassed by varieties sprung from them, but to whose culture more attention has been paid in the west. We believe no statistics have yet been furnished of the varieties and quantities of apples

and pears produced in the Dominion. Though we have admitted that their cultivation has been comparatively neglected, we are aware that in quantity, quality, and variety, they far exceed the general estimate. These, with plums and cherries, are the fruits for which the soil and climate of Quebec are peculiarly adapted, and their systematic cultivation we would strongly urge on the inhabitants of Quebec. We shall, on a future occasion, take an opportunity of pointing out the best means of cultivation, and the many advantages that would flow from their general introduction as articles of diet. There is one advantage, however, which we will here point out, as it cannot be misapprehended by anyone. It is that so forcibly pointed out on his death-bed by the Laird of Dumbiedykes. His last words to his son were, "And aye be puttin' in a stick, Jock. It'll be growin' while ye're sleepin'." He who plants an orchard puts money into the bank which will always, whether he sleeps or wakes, yield him interest.

We have said that from Sable to Sarnia the Dominion is a fruit-yielder, but from what we have also said, it must be evident to our readers that all the fruits we have mentioned are not to be cultivated with like advantage in every part of it. We will in a future article point out the habit of the plum and cherry. The land of the vine and the peach, and the soil and climate in which the apples and pear trees take peculiar delight. We will point out some of the advantages which would attend the introduction to our orchards of the chestnut, walnut, hickory, and butternuts; and show that while it would be the means of putting money into our pockets, we would be adding to the attractions of our homes, promoting the general prosperity and perfecting the beauty of the pleasant land in which our fortune has been cast. There is a trite saying, that he is a public benefactor who causes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before. This rule is capable of great extension, so we say, that anyone who will plant a vineyard or orchard in its proper locality, and show to his countrymen how it ought to be cultivated, will truly entitle himself to be viewed as a public benefactor, while at the same time he is as certainly advancing his own interests.

PROSPEROUS CANADA.

*Eastern Counties.—Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst Farm,
County of Compton.*

WRITTEN FOR THE "SPECTATOR."

I ENTERED the village of Compton on a summer evening, lighted by fireflies, and breathing fragrant odors of flower gardens not then visible. In the morning I awoke to sunshine and blossoms. A luxuriant foliage of shade trees, orchards, and gardens, em-

bowered the artistically-ornamented dwellings of a prosperous inhabitation. One was the villa of Colonel Pomeroy, president of the Eastern Townships Bank, an early improver in agriculture, still enterprising and successful in his flocks and dairies. Other picturesque houses, generally white, brown, and green, or brown, green, and white, with verandahs and pillared porches, broad flights of steps rising from clustering flowers, were the dwellings of residents retired from trade in Quebec or Montreal, or land-owners of adjoining counties, who came there to be near good schools, and enjoy one of the quietest and loveliest retreats on the salubrious zone of British North America.

Compton village will henceforth be additionally attractive. The Hon. J. H. Pope, M.P. for the county, and Dominion Minister of Agriculture, Statistics, and Immigration, has, in concert with the Quebec Provincial Government, selected a location in that vicinity for one of the Model Farms and Agricultural Colleges. Or it may have been the Quebec authorities selected the place in acquiescence with the Dominion Minister. No sensible or sane man would accuse that upright gentleman of choosing the location from other than worthy motives, but a similar discretion is not permitted unquestioned to the equally upright Commissioner of Agriculture in the Province of Ontario to locate the Model Farm at a distance from Toronto. For every such institution it is especially advantageous to be situated within a district of naturally fertile soils, and in the vicinity of well-conducted farms. Hence the Hon. Mr. M'Keller proposed the vicinity of Guelph for the Ontario Model Farm and Agricultural College.

Mr. Gibb, a Quebec merchant, whose cattle and sheep were awarded prizes in the Ontario Provincial competition at Hamilton, 1872, occupies a portion of that fertile southerly slope, an hour's walk eastward of the village. The late Mr. Smith, son of Judge Smith, and a member of the opulent firm of Smith & Cochrane, boot and shoe manufacturers, Montreal, owned and occupied as a high-class dairy farm, that northerly acclivity running up from the highway to the level plateau, nearly corresponding to Mr. Gibb's property, which descends from the highway.

Easterly of Mr. Smith's farm the lands of Hillhurst, estate of the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of the Montreal boot and shoe firm, slopes down from the homestead beside the highway, about half a mile to near the creek and ascends northerly over the plateau, then down to half-a-mile to another creek, both tributaries of the river St. Francis.

The Hon. Mr. Pope owns extensive properties in that and one or more of the adjoining counties—so I was told—but did not enter within the boundaries. Clouds of smoke rose in circling volume from behind a timber-bearing line of hills, lasting several weeks. Travelling in the vale of the St. Francis I inquired the meaning of the burning behind the eastern heights, and listened

to high encomiums on the enterprise and agricultural science of the Hon Member for Compton. The people told of an extensive range of bush, newly come into his possession, being in process of conversion to arable land and sheep pastures. That was four years ago.

Most picturesque of the fertile lands of Canada are the Eastern Counties. A succession of vales between gently elevated hills, some of them plowed and cultivated to the top; and elevated plains stretching twenty or thirty miles towards the green and blue horizon of the frontier. Hill and plains and valleys bearing harvests of spring sown cereals and abundant grasses; swede turnips, carrots, beets, potatoes.

In the vales are sparkling waters, lakes, lakelets, and infant rivulets too small as yet to be named. Bold torrents descending a hundred feet in half-a-mile, offer by the engineering of lateral canals and flumes a stupendous water power as at Sherbrooke. Other rivers lesser or larger descend in every valley filling the volume of St. Francis.

River of youth, vivacity, beauty. Exquisite in dalance at feet of the hills—the cultured or the forest clothed, whose foliage of richest summer greenness is in this ripe October a garment of gorgeous colours; charming all day, and in glowing afternoons enchanting.

So graceful in mazy curvatures, leaps, loiterings, races, dances, through sunny meadows and shady woodlands is this loveliest of the pellucid rivers of Canada, that hills seem rising on tiptoe behind the eminences in front, peering overhead to throw images of their own pine covered summits upon the upturned face of the mirror of paradise.

The future of the Eastern Counties may be, in the lottery of the world's markets, an ascendancy in textile and metallic manufacturing, possibly. But certainly they are to be prolific of butter and cheese, and wood; joint stock and high class herds and flocks.

Return to the upper tributaries of the river St. Francis. Past Richmond; delightful in situation; Quebec junction depot of the Grand Trunk Railway; butter and cheese and wool market; crowned on the height by St. Francis College, made popular among educational institutes by the learned principal Graham. Past Windsor with its paper mills, gunpowder and timber. Sherbrooke with its factories, and Lennoxville with its junction of new railways, and the Church of England College, founded, fostered, and made eminently useful by the Rev. Principal Nichol.

Walk on this old stage road southerly of Compton village. Previous to railways this led Americans into Canada from the States, and took Canadians out. Half the oldest families and wealthiest people of this district are descended from Americans who came in. They came mostly through defiles of yonder mountains, rising blue on the horizon. They took wild land in one or

other of the Eastern Counties, formerly, and still occasionally, termed "Eastern Townships"; the geographical bearings having reference to Montreal, which lies about a hundred miles westerly by north of Compton.

At the bottom of this southern slope, half a mile from the highway where the Hillhurst estate nearly reaches to the creek, a trader in Quebec lumber, about thirty years ago took a farm, as some of the merchants do now, and built a dwelling. His name was Michael Cochrane, a native of the north of Ireland. In the vigor of his life he was struck with paralysis, and lay an invalid for ten years. He died. The widow was dispossessed of the farm, and her family of children scattered.

I am standing in the light of mind's eye, and meet a small slender boy, foot-sore and dispirited, aged twelve or thereabout, but looking younger. He has no home nor no money. He has traveled away from the door of strangers, where his mother and little sisters have temporary residence, looking for employment at wages. His feeble labour had been utilized on the farm of his invalid father, now deceased, from veriest childhood. The manly little fellow is not afraid to undertake work, but he looks so slender and young that no farmer offers him wages. One or more may have thought the boy worth his simple food, but he has resolved to have pay, and save as much from earnings as shall one day purchase back that farm, and reinstate his mother and little sisters in the homestead from which they have been ejected since his father's death.

This boy is M. H. Cochrane. He is trudging into Compton village with a faint hope of borrowing a dollar. If possessed of that he will travel towards yon blue horizon in the State of New Hampshire or the Vermont hills, lying more westerly, and get into the inhabited country of which he has been told lying on the other side. He is timid and proud and cannot beg, but takes courage to say where he intends going if he could borrow a dollar to buy food on the way. The villager spoken to lends him five dollars, and pays his fare in the stage waggon to a town in Massachusetts. Good bye little boy! He is gone, and the mind's eye closes.

It was a place where boots and shoes were manufactured and sold wholesale. The little stranger engaged himself to learn some department of that business, and was still there when the new process of manufacturing boots by machines came up. He was expert at the machines, and economized from wages; going like other young men to amusements sometimes, but never forgetting that he was to save money enough to redeem the old homestead and reinstate his mother in the farm.

With money in bank and in pocket, and vivid ideas in his head, Mr. Cochrane, grown to manhood, though still young in years, returned to Canada. Meeting Mr. Smith, son of the Judge, he

announced that Montreal offered a fortune to the first firm which might begin to manufacture boots and shoes by aid of machines. They began, as Smith & Cochrane, and soon achieved success greater than any fortune dreamt of at the first.

The old farm was repurchased, a new homestead built, and his mother, and such of the family as remained with her, seated therein. Other adjoining farms were acquired, and the estate of Hillhurst formed, comprising about eight hundred acres when I was last there.

I may tell in another letter of the homestead, and modes of culture at Hillhurst. I sat on a boulder stone on the brow of the southerly pastures, looking down to the sugar maple grove and the farm, which had been places of work to the small boy, M. H. Cochrane, now the tall, intelligent gentleman of fortune. Cattle of purest pedigree, and wondrous price grazed within sight in the adjoining pasture fields. One precious creature was a cow, purchased in England for seven hundred guineas. Another importation, was the right honorable and noble Eleventh Duke of Thorn-dale, some of whose descendants were shown at the Ontario Provincial Exhibition, 1872, at Hamilton, by Exhibitors who had purchased and bred from the Hillhurst stock. But columns and columns would be filled were all I saw written now.

Since sitting on that boulder stone in the summer evening sun, with the choicest of the sheep of this continent nibbling the rich grasses, peculiar to Compton and the region, Mr. Cochrane relating some of his personal experiences in life and hazardous importations of stock—since then, four years ago—he has had new successes, paying a thousand guineas for a young cow in one instance, and deriving profit from the venture.

A lifting machine of great power, travelling on wheels, drawn by horses, had raised and carried away the boulders embedded in other of the Hillhurst fields, but that which we sat on, and two or three lesser stones, in that one's company, were to remain for convenience of visitors. Or I may have dreamt they were to remain. I had visions of second sight on that rock, one of which proves real. Mr Cochrane is nominated a Senator of the Dominion. Poets and historians of the future may sit on those boulders, as I did loitering on the brow of the acclivity, studious or rapturous on the progressive industries, the vicissitudes of humanity, or on the flocks and herds and rural beauty of the wide succession of low rolling hills, luxuriant pasturage in summer, their greenness fading into grey with distance, and merging into the blue of the mountains. I see them now.

ALEXANDER SOMERVILLE,

Whistler at the Plough.

MUSKOKA FREE GRANT LANDS, CANADA.

Eleven Years in the Life of an Emigrant.

[WRITTEN FOR THE BELFAST NORTHERN WHIG.]

I LIVE in the City of Montreal, but travel occasionally through Canada and the United States. In the two middle weeks of May, 1872, I visited for the first time the district of Muskoka, in the province of Ontario, which begins about ninety miles northerly of Toronto, a city three hundred and thirty-three miles west of Montreal. Toronto sits beautifully on the north shore of a western bay of Lake Ontario, between the forty-third and forty-fourth parallels of latitude. The Northern Railway, running from Toronto to shipping ports on some of the bays of Lake Huron, conveys passengers by main line and easterly branch for Muskoka to the town of Orillia on Lake Simcoe, eighty-seven miles from Toronto. So far the country is mostly under tillage, the even furrows and healthful greenness of the spring crops bearing witness of natural fertility, and of skillfully-applied industry.

From Orillia steamers of light draught take passengers twelve miles through a narrow section of Lake Simcoe to Washago. There begins a region of rocky ridges, rapid streams and marshes, intersected by occasional tracts of good land partially cleared, but mostly as yet bearing timber. On a Government road winding through the rocky defiles, stage waggons, well horsed and driven by nimble-footed athletic sons of Ireland, singing ballads of the old land, carry passengers to the new village of Gravenhurst, fourteen miles. In winter stage-sledges go by road, over the hard high level snow, ten miles to Bracebridge; but in summer three steamers, built at Muskoka lake shore, carry people and freight to Bracebridge by a section of the lakes, and six miles easterly up a winding river, until stopped by a rapid of 400 yards. The steamers go west and north, to places twenty, thirty-two, and forty-five miles amid multitudinous islands, which as yet no man hath named or numbered; the islands clothed in natural woods—pine in Lake Muskoka; maple, beech, elm, or oak, with margins of pine and hemlock, on the islands and mainland shores of Rousseau and Joseph Lakes.

At Bracebridge, the village capital of Muskoka, ridges of rock gain present a Southern front on the river facing the strangers who arrive by stage, and suggesting a rugged, inhospitable wilderness, from which starvation is to come rather than happy abundance. But under a portion of the village, and from thence northerly, and east, and west, groves of hardwood begin and extend in dells, over plateaus, over sloping hills, in broad meadows, partly cleared and cultured now, soon to be a country of

grain, beef, mutton, cheese, butter, and wool; and a home of all the industries requiring water or steam-power of motion. The extent of land of abundance, about which I may at present bear witness, is from the rocky barrier at Muskoka South front, 70 to 80 miles due north, and several hundreds east and west; though from reliable accounts it may be written as much more. Muskoka lying far to the westward of the ocean icebergs which chill Labrador, and cover Newfoundland in fogs, possess a spring, summer, and autumn, more conformable to its latitude (45) than districts further east. It has usually deep snow in Winter. That is to be an advantage after the land is cultivated. Snow gives the best of roads to convey manure to fields, bring fuel home, or carry produce to market. Ice and snow bridge the marshes, smaller lakes, and rivers. Snow covers and preserves autumn-sown grains, grasses, and clover. Snow in Winter, is the balance to genial rains in Summer. The European immigrant may get land without trees to fell, on prairies further West, but the absence of trees indicates the absence of rains, or frequency of fires, natural to the latitudes of prolonged drouth. Absence of rain means wheat prematurely ripened, insufficient provender for cattle, no stall-feeding nor manure for land; no science, no culture, no wealth on the barn floor.

To encounter two hundred acres of forest, chop trees, roll logs, burn and make a clearing is a toil which only muscular strength and some intelligence may venture upon. But the timber is there to build a dwelling-house and field fences, to use as fuel, and to sell. On the treeless prairies the land may be ready to dig or plow; but where is the timber for barns, dwellings, or fences? And where the genial rains?

The Provincial Government of Ontario, to facilitate the location of families with small resources or none, except strength to work, and earnest intention to acquire a freehold estate of 200 acres in perpetuity, have, in this year, 1872, under authority of an Act of the Legislature passed in 1871, undertaken the experiment of clearing five acres, and building a dwelling on each lot in one township twelve miles square. The cost is not to exceed forty pounds sterling, which the allottee will be required to repay by annual instalments. When he has recouped that amount, with moderate interest, to government, and resided five years on the lot, clearing and cropping in that time not less than fifteen acres, and performing a share of settlement duties in local road-making, the freehold will be conveyed to him by deed.

Hitherto settlers, whether in that new district, or in the older townships of twelve miles, have fought their own way in the wild bush. The fathers, or grandfathers of hundred of thousands of families in Canada, this day wealthy, and holding good social positions, built their own log shanties in the wilderness, and suffered privations such as settlers need not fall under now.

In 1861, Mr. John Donaldson, of Toronto, now Government agent for the reception and disposal of immigrants arriving in the Province of Ontario, an earnest efficient public officer, was sent to the United Kingdom to announce the intended free grants to Muskoka district, at that time a wilderness unbroken except by a few pioneers in the lumber trade. Mr. Donaldson arrived in Belfast, and advertised his mission. Amongst others who called, inquired, listened, and took courage to emigrate to the Muskoka wilds, was Thomas M'Murray, with wife and six children.

They arrived at Quebec by ship, near the end of May, and two weeks later found themselves, footsore and weary, travelling the uncertain tracks through forest thickets, three small children trudging behind; the mother with an infant; the father with a child in arms, and one holding on by the shoulders. They had beentold of an adventurous feminine lumberer whose lonely shanty in the woods was then where the village of Gravenhurst has since arisen, with its harbour, steamers, several hotels, and various traders; her name, Mrs. M'Cabe. The light of the log cabin, long expected, glimmered on the wanderers at last. They got a cheerful welcome, food and rest. Where that shanty stood the Royal Hotel now stands, a two-storied fabric.

Thomas M'Murray was the son of an Armagh weaver, who went to Paisley in Scotland, and operated on the "Harness looms," at shawl weaving, Thomas, when a boy, was put to weaving "yellow yites," and rose to the height of earning eight shillings a week. Then he took to commercial travelling, and married worthily in Armagh. He did not enter the Muskoka wilds without a dollar as some have done; but the small funds in hands were unwisely expended in paying for casual help to fell trees and build a dwelling. Before any return came from the ground Mr. M'Murray found himself about £200 worse than without money.

He and wife toiled at planting potatoes from 20th of June to 20th July the season they arrived, stung by the black flies, which are a trouble in the woods the first year or two. They dug 500 bushels for a first potato crop; all large, but the product of the latest planted soft and unripe. Next year a child was born—the first white mother's babe in that township.

Mr. M'Murray came into possession of nothing but what was obtained from the land, from trade, and the legitimate use of natural ability, with patient industry. He founded the first newspaper of that region three years ago, the *Northern Advocate*. He is a justice of the peace and land agent, and keeps a stationery, bookselling, fancy goods, and jewellery store. The family inhabit a house of architectural style, charming as a fairy palace, designed by himself, in midst of a sloping garden of four acres, at the edge of a maple grove of ten acres, the very poetry of graceful,

noble trees. There, with the roaring Muskoka torrent within sight, in middle of Bracebridge village, manufactories by the river, two saw-mills, grist-mill, woollen-carding and spinning-mill, foundry, window-sash and door-planing and grooving-mill, and various stores and mechanics' work shops, the goodly matron from Belfast, mother of nine children, once a girl of Armagh, who had courage to emigrate and enter a wilderness—there she sits as happy as a princess—a princess whose diligent hand rests not a minute; but who with foot and hand runs for family uses the nimble sewing-machine

After tea, one, two, or three of the young ladies, her daughters, sing in solo, duet, or trio; or, with one or other of the brothers, they sing, and alternately finger the instrument—all musically trained. The younger children, and perhaps all, young and old, seem to suspect that the literary stranger from Montreal is touched in the head.

He was touched, not by the music alone, nor by the fairy palace their father built, in which they dwelt, nor with the melody of a thousand birds in the maple grove, nor by the pleasant information that the debts of the first two or three years had been discharged, and a good balance secured, equal to—I need not repeat the amount, but a remarkably good acquisition for a weaver to have made in eleven years, dating from the day of leaving Belfast in 1861.

True, the charm partook of those elements, but, in addition, it gained the tone and radiance of poetry, as village events were discovered to be three, or four, or five years old only; and the mind's eye penetrated the woods, and beheld at a very few years ahead of 1872, railways through those yet unpeopled townships, and labourers and weavers still obscurely toiling in over-peopled old countries coming hither, taking land, and founding and rearing towns, cities, and family fortunes.

ALEXANDER SOMERVILLE,

The Whistler at the Plough.

PROSPEROUS CANADA.—FREE GRANT DISTRICT.

In Muskoka and Nipissing—Glimpses of future landed Gentry.

[FROM THE "TORONTO MAIL."]

THE voice of one who murmurs. What is the plaint?

"I complain that you select the successful, who began experimental farming with capital not of their own acquiring, or not derived from agriculture. You were in the new territory of

Muskoka this year; what of the struggles, privations, heart-breakings there?"

Yes. Some were met in Muskoka whose previous employments, or habits of life, or feeble strength, or impatient temperament, ill-qualified them for conflict with the bush. But hard work and discomforts were tempered with a proud consciousness that every tree felled extended the clearing, and made surer the early possession of a freehold estate. The man's own; nobody's else; no rent to pay, and small taxes.

But a sagacious policy, initiated by the Hon. John Carling, continued by the Hon. Archibald McKellar, offered to settlers in the township of Ryerson, free grants of 200 acres, with from three to five acres cleared; a dwelling and barn built—the cost not exceeding 200 dollars (£40), to be recouped by the settler paying 33 dollars (£6 10s) down, with equal instalments for five years, and interest at six per cent.

At present, I prefer writing of settlers who entered the wild bush, felling first the trees for clearances with their own hands; or, who entered partial clearances on their own resources; or, who had no resources but muscular strength.

THE LONDON PERFUMER.

John Liddiard, a worker in toilet perfumes with the Rimmels, of Soho-square and the Strand, had been as nearly broken-hearted as any in Muskoka. Seven years ago Liddiard took a free grant lot in the township of Macaulay. He hired himself the first winter to chop for wages. One employer after another engaged and dismissed him. His own words, spoken to me, 19th of May, 1872, were—"I couldn't chop as much as might be worth more'n twenty-five cents a day. Then I took the buck-saw, cutting firewood and axe splitting it in the village; earned half-a-dollar a day; required every cent of it for wife and children and self to live on; other men, competent hands, earned from a dollar and a half to two dollars a day. But see me chop now! In my second or third year I'd chop against any man in Muskoka, old settler or lumberer." He had two yoke of draught oxen employed in spring ploughing, and in winter drawing loads of firewood to Bracebridge for sale. Also milch cows and cattle. When I looked upon the carefully-trained rose bushes in front of the house, not then in bloom, but soon to be; and on the nicely-arranged fruit and flower and vegetable gardens; no adult person within speech, but bright eyes of startled little children peering at me, one through a chink in the barn door; one at the stable corner; two, including baby, at the window behind the rosebuds; and two flying through the orchard to the pastures beyond—making for the forests seemingly—I concluded, from the trimness of the garden and the tidiness of the

children, that feminine taste prevailed there, though no matron of the homestead showed herself.

Across some thirty acres of crop-bearing land I was conducted by a village neighbour to the bush, where, in a deep gully, John Liddiard and his wife were logging and burning. John met us up the field; showed an ingenious plough made by his own hands, suitable to operate around stumps; discoursed of his clearings, of past privations, of present competency, future plans and expectancies; then led—a proudly-stepping Adam in his paradise—calling for Eve. Stumps of what had been trees stood around, and the logs in the hollow of the undulating land were burning in several piles a hundred yards distant from our stand-point. By the whispering tones of the man's voice, the woman might have been supposed very near. She was not visible. He continued persuasively: "Only our neighbour, Mr. M'Murray, and a newspaper gentleman from Montreal, come to see Muskoka, and report to the old country how we be thriving." In accents of tender remonstrance came a voice, soft, sweet, and low—that "excellent thing in woman." It responded out of the air, or out of the earth, or from a place invisible, "John, how could you bring strangers, and I in this state? Dress torn off me at logging, and black as a sweep!"

The stranger felt that a sensitive woman suffered mental pain. He would have retired, but knew not where she stood, or lay, or sat, or perched, or fluttered on spiritual wing. Presently, on the further edge of a narrow, partially-burned stump, three feet high, the brow and eyes of a comely matron were discernible; then, as she gained confidence, the nose, lips, chin, and neck. The bright eyes were as timid as the children's at the homestead, but gleamed in sympathy with the smiling lips, as her rose trees, early vegetables in the trim garden, pretty children, bounteous cows, superior poultry, and singularly original and artistic fowl house, came under remark, with notices of John's ingenious implements, mostly made by his own hand. Yet no momentary forgetfulness, nor pleasantry of John or his neighbour, could draw Eve from behind that stump.

YOUNG LADY FROM ENGLAND.

In the North American Hotel, the best of four or five well appointed boarding-houses in Bracebridge, I met a young lady in the drawing-room. Her parents occupied land in Stephenson township, sixteen miles north of Bracebridge. They had come from England. This lady was at the village on business. Well read in literature, of refined manners, and musically educated, she played the piano, and sang melodies, new and old, in tones most charming to the ear of the literary stranger, enclosed within an adjoining chamber, at his work of writing Notes of Travel to Old Country newspapers. I copy from the Notes of

May 18th 1872:—"Yes sir; pleasant country, and good land in Stephenson. We live beyond the rocks, sixteen miles out. The stage goes Tuesdays, returning Wednesdays. Yes, good accommodations on that road for travellers. I have lived in Hamilton, in Guelph, and in Walkerton. Have visited in other places, and know Canada pretty well. No place is to me so delightful as the backwoods of Stephenson." "Ah, Lady! 'It must be a sweet life the birds live in Stephenson.'" "Why, Sir?" "Where a voice so musical as yours attunes their melodies." "You flatter, sir. Yet I do sing in Stephenson. I am always in good health there. When I go from home I pine to return to the bush. Feel unwell abroad. Go home to get well." "A sweet sentiment. Your mother, I assume, is the charm drawing you home." "Yes, and father. And the delightful scenery, with the delicious atmosphere. Everything so pleasant and retired." From England. "Yes, sir; from England."

Note following this colloquy:—"She has a daguerrotype likeness taken at Bracebridge. It gives shadows, darkening and saddening the vivacity of her intelligent features. Who may this mentally, charming, beautiful young lady be? Eyes that speak, and a voice of spiritual music. Dressed in black silk, with small white straw hat, archly set on the queenly head."

AGRICULTURE FOLLOWS THE LUMBERERS.

May 19th.—In the evening I met some of the lumber kings of Canada, and their managing agents. They told of wide tracks of fertile lands beginning back of Bracebridge, and extending seventy to eighty miles northerly, and hundreds of miles east and west. Wherever they penetrate with armies of axemen, teamsters, shantymen and horses, settlers follow. Price of butter, 20c per lb.; eggs 15c per dozen; provisions and cattle provender at full market prices. The villages of Bracebridge and Gravenhurst were founded by lumbermen, and are now sustained in vigorous development by the timber trade; saw-milling, window sash and door-making at planing mills; by agricultural settlers; by traders in merchandise, and miscellaneous manufacturers attracted to supply one another's wants, and advance the mutual industries. Clergy, lawyers, doctors, school teachers following.

A CITY TO ARISE.

An inland city of magnitude, possibly Nipissing, is to arise in the bosom of that forest region at the junction of the Canada Pacific with the Northern, the Midland, the Toronto, and Nipissing, the Huron Lake and Muskoka continuations.

Eight hundred miles of the slate formation running from east to west, and further north than professional surveyors have yet gone, (I had this on higher authority than hearsays of lumbermen)

contain a wondrous wealth of tin ore. The area exceeds, not Cornwall county alone, where tin mines have been profitably worked since the Phœnicians shipped it to ancient Antioch and to Ephesus for the temple of Diana; the area exceeds all England, Ireland, and Scotland. It may be equal in present financial value to the building and equipment of any requisite plurality of Canada Pacific Railroads. It is to be commercially available as soon as a line is built to open the Lake Superior North Shore region, together with the Saskatchewan coal deposits, and arable territories of unnumbered millions of acres.

THOMAS COLLINSON, A YORKSHIRE BLACKSMITH.

A blacksmith, advancing from his smithy door, hailed me. "Hullo! old Whistler, how are you? How are all at Montreal? When did you come? What land out here? A thriving village and country this, let me tell you."

Enquiring who he was, and how he knew me, the replies were to this effect:—His name was Thomas Collinson, a native of Hartlepool, England. Had been seventeen years a journeyman blacksmith in the Grand Trunk workshops at Montreal; owns two farm lots in the County of Frontenac, central Canada; one farm he has had nine years, the other eleven; both rented to tenants; both purchased from wages earned at Montreal. He owns a farm of 200 acres in the township of Monck, Muskoka, purchased since his arrival in Bracebridge, in September, 1871. Opened a blacksmith's shop in the village, jobbing for the lumberers and others. With only one helper to strike, he had done business, and taken cash payments to the amount of 900 dollars between a day in September, 1871, and 21st of May, 1872.

ANOTHER THRIFTY YORKSHIREMAN.

George Cooke, baker and confectioner, from the city of York, asked me to see his new premises, village lot and trade stock. He did not leave England without funds, but was poorer than with nothing on reaching Muskoka, in July, 1870. Had not then a cent. Engaged as shanty-man, cooking food for a gang of 52 labourers, making the Nipissing Colonization Road. When debts were paid, he had a balance of 60 dols. Began business with that capital early in 1871. May, 1872, was worth 700 dols. in land, premises, and stock. Is confectioner-general to Muskoka district. Keeps a temperance coffee room with the aid of his wife, a Welsh girl, whom he met in York, young and pretty still, with flowing, curling hair.

JOHN BEAUMONT, FROM LANCASHIRE.

Same date another land owner told of his good fortune to this effect:—"Thou's been to Rochdale in Lancashire, I hear; seen

thee at Montreal. I fired one of the workshop engines seven years at the Grand Trunk. Come from Rochdale, wife and I. She worked in Tommy Ashworth's Mill. I live out in Monck township five miles away. My wife will be glad to see thee, and talk of Rochdale; she likes seeing any one as ever was i' Rochdale. Come right away out now. We have early potatoes six inches, peas five inches, and beans ten inches high." I went doubtingly, but found this true. It would take me an hour to write how I got there and back. One farm of 200 acres had been purchased the previous year, partially cleared; also another 150 acres nearer town, and still under wood. The price of cleared lands, buildings, and stock, had been saved from his wages as a labourer in the machine yard of the Grand Trunk at Montreal in seven years.

His son, a youth of eleven years, came part of the way back with me to show forest tracks in the dark. "You will be the young squire soon," I remarked. "Soon!" he retorted; "I err the young squire now. I shall go to the high school and college; shall have the best of horses to ride on." "Then young Squire Beaumont may become a member of Parliament?" "Oh, certainly; nothing more likely." They had pressed me to remain overnight, but engagements to travel inland next day prevented acceptance of the hospitality. Mrs. Beaumont, in pressing me, said—"If thou write to Rochdale papers, tell about us; tell the factory lasses to get husbands and come right away to Canada, and up to Muskoka. Plenty of land for them here. They will be ladies of their own land as I am. No mill headaches and fainting here. I look out from the brow of this pasture field, over that broad meadow, where a railroad is soon to run, much of it our land, got by careful savings from John's wages at Montreal, and am feeling like a queen—so comfortable, so happy, and such good health; not as I used to have at Rochdale. I worked in Tommy Ashworth's mill. Thou knowed Tommy Ashworth. He was a good sort, owd Tom. But I have fainted in t' factory, and been carried a whoam, more dead nor alive. No fainting, but all good health and plenty, and pleasant times to look to with a family out here. My brother keeps the Horse and Jockey Inn at Rochdale."

Reminiscences of numerous others met in Muskoka come crowding up. But I stop. Before winter closes in I shall visit that country again to compare the results of summer growth and autumn harvesting, with the promises of vegetation seen in May. The parallel of latitude at Bracebridge is 45° north, equivalent to Central France. Being seven hundred feet above sea level, the district has early snow, making good roads, keeping out frost, and giving early grass and vegetation in spring.

ALEXANDER SOMERVILLE,

The Whistler at the Plough.

THE NORTH-WEST.

From the Toronto Mail.

LECTURE BY ARCHDEACON M'LEAN.

THE Ven. Archdeacon M'Lean delivered a lecture at the City Hall, London, (Canada), his subject being the British Empire in the North-West. The hall was crowded, his lordship, the Bishop of Huron, presiding. We give a few points of the lecture, from a full report of the London *Free Press*.

His Lordship introduced the Rev. Dr. McLean, who began by drawing an analogy between the concurrent streams of two Western rivers and the progress of British and Canadian sentiment. After enlarging on this theme, the lecturer proceeded to say :—"Englishmen are beginning to see and acknowledge that, on this Canadian soil of ours, there is a race springing up possessed of the grand old British spirit that drove back the deluge of despotism at the Nile and Trafalgar, and gave liberty to Europe on the blood-stained field of Waterloo. And though the combined stream of English and Canadian nationality may yet for a while exhibit a somewhat turbid character, yet, depend upon it, the day is not far distant, when, just as the combined waters of Mississippi and Missouri become purified by contact with the salt of the sea, so the last vestige of jealousy will disappear when, on the coming of Britain's hour of need in the great conflict that is yet before her with the military empires of Europe, she finds, as assuredly she will find, that the Dominion of Canada will be to her a tower of strength; and, just as the now purified and combined river by its mighty force drives back for many miles the water of the ocean, so the then firmly welded British Empire, by its irresistible influence, will spread the blessings of civil and religious liberty through the length and breadth of Europe. Up to this time it has been too much the practice, in reference to our North American colonies, to argue as if they were the only gainer by the union with England. I, myself, am firmly convinced that, so far from the Dominion of Canada being the only gainer by the connection, its transference to the United States would give an immediate and deadly blow to the power and influence of Great Britain. This may seem a strong statement, but it is not stronger than truth warrants. I rely upon the following facts as the ground of my conviction :—England is, and always has been, an object of jealousy and dislike to the military despotisms of the continent of Europe. They have often tried to crush her, but have always failed. Why have they failed? England is not a great military power. She could not pretend to meet the legions of Germany in the open field, directed as they are by the wonderful statesmanship of Bismarck, and marshalled by the gigantic

military genius of Moltke. And yet England is the possessor of untold wealth that excites the cupidity of the conqueror, and she is the great focus of that civil and religious liberty that brings down on her the hatred of every despotic power. Wherein, then, lies the strength, the safety of the priceless gem of the ocean—this land of the brave and the free? I will tell you. Under God, it lies in her invincible fleet. It lies in the fact that England is surrounded by the ocean, and that she is undisputed mistress of the seas.

Britannia needs no bulwarks,
No towers along the steep;
Her march is o'er the mountain waves,
Her home is on the deep.

Now, how is it that the English fleet has for so long a period been more than a match for the fleets of all other nations put together? Simply because, being everywhere surrounded by the ocean, she has a vast extent of coast, and a large proportion of her population are compelled to seek their subsistence by engaging in the fisheries, or in the coasting and foreign trade. She has a nursery of seamen ready to her hand, and when war breaks out she can man fleet after fleet with experienced sailors. The other countries of the continent have no such extent of sea-coast favourable for fisheries and a coasting trade, and therefore, however strong they may be by the possession of numerous and highly-trained land armies, they cannot hope to cope with England on the sea. The same argument applies with reference to the United States. They have no fleet of any consequence, and under present circumstances it would be impossible for them to raise up one that could enter the lists with the navy of England."

He next adverted to the immense importance to the Dominion of the Maritime Provinces, and followed by asking:—"Has England no interest in this question? On which side now does the pounds, shillings, and pence argument lie? Can she afford not only to lose the help our Maritime Provinces would afford her fleet in case of war, but to hand that help to her great rival? Impossible! For England to part with these Provinces would be simply to commit political suicide. But if she is to hold the Maritime Provinces, she must hold the whole Dominion. It is either all or none. And if she wishes to hold the Dominion she must colonize it on a large scale, so that the population may be sufficiently numerous to defend the country in case of need. She must take some active measures to stem that tide of emigration that has been flowing from her shores every year to the United States. That tide may and should be turned towards the fertile prairies of the Great North-west. Now, understand me, I entertain no jealous hostile feeling towards our neighbours in the United States. On the contrary, I freely acknowledge and heartily admire the energy, the per-

severance, the enterprise, and the other great qualities of that wonderful people—qualities that have, almost within the memory of living men, raised them from the position of struggling colonists to be one of the foremost and mightiest nations we read of in ancient or modern times. Mark how rapidly they have increased in population, advanced in wealth, progressed in the development of their almost boundless resources, and in all those arts that render a nation prosperous in peace and formidable in war, and you have the materials of a page in the world's history that will be read with the deepest interest by generations yet unborn, and which will be pointed to by the historians of future centuries as a most unanswerable proof of the indomitable energy of that great Anglo-Saxon race from which they are sprung in common with ourselves. But while entertaining these feelings, I cannot but express my regret that the people of Great Britain have for so many years looked quietly on while tens of thousands of their countrymen have gone to swell the strength of a foreign state. The true reason of such an emigration has been that the emigrants were told that Canada had nothing to offer but heavily timbered land, that would require some of the best years of their life to bring under cultivation, while the prairies of the Western States offered them a fair field for his toil. But the Dominion of Canada, by the acquisition of these North-west territories, is now in possession of an almost unlimited extent of prairie land that will yield to none on the continent in fertility. Let this fact be but widely known in Britain—let it be the theme of the platform and the press, and I feel assured that the tide of emigration will soon be turned to our own British territory. And this result will be the more readily obtained when it is once clearly understood that by far the greater part of the true fertile belt of the prairie region lies within British territory. Indeed, nearly all the United States, west of the 98th meridian, is unfit for profitable cultivation, owing chiefly to the absence of rain, and partly to the saline character of the soil. The limit of profitable settlement has therefore been already nearly reached in the United States. The time has therefore arrived when a vigorous and systematic effort on the part of our people would turn the tide of emigration, and direct it to the shores of Canada. If this effort is made we shall in a few years see the now untrodden solitudes of the Great North-west teeming with busy and prosperous settlers. Villages and towns and cities will spring up along the line of the projected Canadian Pacific Railway; the trade of India and China and Japan will be carried along that line of rail; and find an outlet to the Atlantic Ocean at Montreal, Halifax, or some other of our seaports, while the glorious old flag of England will wave as the symbol of liberty over a free, a happy and a loyal people. The wonderful fertility of the

Fertile Belt is now a matter beyond all question. The land of Manitoba is probably as rich and fertile as any in the whole world. A recent publication contains the following comparative statistics of the average yield of spring wheat:—

Red River (Manitoba)	...	40	bushels per acre.
Minnesota.	... ..	20	" "
Wisconsin,	... ..	14	" "
Pennsylvania,	... ..	15	" "
Ohio,	... ..	15	" "

There is no doubt at all that forty bushels of wheat per acre can be got regularly in Manitoba, with ordinary care in farming. With regard to vegetables, I do not think the products of Manitoba can be surpassed. Only a day or two before I left Fort Garry, I attended an agricultural exhibition there, and never remember seeing so fine a display of fruit anywhere. The potatoes, turnips, cabbages, beets, onions, and other kitchen vegetables, were of a size and apparent quality that indicated the richest soil. Now, Manitoba is but a very small portion of the fertile belt. The North-West Territories beyond the Province, including particularly the valley of the Upper Assiniboine, and the valleys of its affluents, and the valley of the Saskatchewan, stretching Westward to the Rocky Mountains, contain millions upon millions of acres of soil as rich as the best in Manitoba, with a healthy, bracing, enjoyable climate, and every requisite for securing the comfort and prosperity of the industrious settler.

The lecturer concluded by references to the importance of fostering emigration, and the work in which the Church of England was engaged at the North-West.

THE NEW DOMINION.

From the "Pall Mall Gazette."

A "CONFIDENTIAL" report by the Minister of Agriculture in Canada, which has just been printed, gives some useful information respecting emigration to that colony. It seems that the classes of labourers whose labour is most in demand in Canada are the agricultural; but there is also a very large demand for the classes of common, able-bodied labourers for employment on public works. The handicrafts and trades generally which are, so to speak, of universal application, can always absorb a large number of artisans and journeymen. There is everywhere a large demand for female domestics of good character. Children of either sex, respectably vouched for, and watched over upon their arrival by those who bring them out, may be absorbed in very considerable numbers. The fisheries of the Dominion are almost

of unlimited extent, and these, too, afford a field for the particular kind of labour adapted to them. Professional or literary men or clerks and shopmen should not be induced to emigrate to Canada, unless upon the recommendation of private friends. The numbers of immigrants which might be absorbed by the immense agricultural and other resources of the Dominion are practically unlimited. It is a fact that more than treble the number of the ordinary yearly arrivals of immigrants could be absorbed without making any glut in the labour market. The average wages paid to agricultural and other labourers are from £24 to £30 a year with board, and from £50 to £60 a year without board. Skilled farm hands get from £30 to £40 a year with board. Common labourers get from 5s to 6s 3d per day. Mechanics and skilled artisans, from 6s to 16s a day, the wages varying according to circumstances. The wages of female servants vary from 16s to £2 a month with board, but higher rates are paid according to capacity or demand. Very common rates are from £1 4s to £1 12s per month. Boys in situations get from 16s to £2 a month, with board, according to age and capacity. The following list of average prices will, it is to be feared, cause much discontent in many English households:—4-lb. loaf of white bread, 5d to 6d; salt butter, 5½d to 6d per lb.; cheese, 4½d to 7½d per lb.; potatoes, 1s to 2s per bushel; sugar (brown, but dry and superior quality), 4½d to 5d per lb.; tea, 2s to 2s 6d per lb.; eggs, 6d to 9d per dozen; milk, per quart, 2½d to 3d; beer, 2d to 5d per quart; tobacco, 1s to 2s per lb.; and other articles in proportion. The average price of meat is 3½d, 5d to 6d per lb, and it must be remembered that the purchasing power of the dollar in Canada is much greater than in other parts of America, especially in those things which make the cost of living. This fact should always be kept in mind in making comparisons between the rate of wages paid in Canada and the United States. Canada has also one very convenient peculiarity. Large families are a blessing rather than a misfortune in the case of those who ought to be induced to emigrate. "A family," says the report, "in this country, brought up to habits of industry, is a very great source of strength rather than of weakness and of burthen." It is almost incredible that parents can look upon a large family-circle and feel inclined to laugh; yet such actually appears to be the case in Canada.

SERVANT GIRLS.

From the "Ottawa Citizen," Oct. 28.

THERE are scores of sewing girls in the city at present who are working for wages that is barely sufficient to support them, although they could earn from 6 dols. to 10 dols. per month as house-

maids, kitchen maids, or cooks. It is astonishing to observe the growing dislike to house work which is prevailing amongst the girls of the present age ; they will take situations as clerks, book-keepers, travelling agents, factory hands, or, in fact, as anything but domestic servants. It is difficult to arrive at the true cause of this state of affairs. Kitchen work is no harder at present than it was years ago, indeed it has been made a great deal easier by the invention of a number of labour saving machines, to be found in nearly every well conducted household. In Ottawa, at the present time, there are scores of families who are suffering very great inconvenience for want of girls, and several cases have lately come under our notice in which married people have had to "break up house" and board out, the work being too much for the unassisted strength of the women. Other families struggle on in an uncomfortable manner, "the old man" having to do chores in each instance night and morning. Economy in the articles of clean shirts, underclothing, &c., is being practised in a manner that would make some fellows stare who have plenty of unmarried sisters, all at home. Young men are afraid to marry for fear of increasing the stringency in the labour market, as, according to some oft quoted authority, "it takes a he, and a she, and a servant girl," to start house-keeping. The man who will import a corps of girls, numbering, say ten thousand, into this section of Canada, will earn the gratitude of a suffering community.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE GIRLS ?

THE *Witness* says :—We read from time to time that there are a great many more women than men in many favorite parts of the world. Old England and New England are both in this predicament, and the city of Montreal has, according to the census, several thousands of surplus women. But where are they ? It is of no use advertising for domestic servants, and some intelligence or registry offices have even ceased to take down the names of applicants, saying they have already long lists of applicants that cannot be supplied. Wages, which used to be from 4 dols. to 6 dols. a month, are now 7 dols. to 10 dols., a rise of seventy-five per cent., but servants are not to be had ; and yet there are many complaints for want of employment for females ? We suppose women's wages in factories and some other employment have been brought up nearer to a level with men's wages than heretofore, and that this has attracted a large number of the class who used to seek domestic service. We would, however, be glad to learn from anyone acquainted with the masses, *What has become of the Girls ?*

THE CLIMATE OF CANADA.

To the Editor of the "Belfast News-Letter."

SIR—It was not of Irishmen it was written, that it would require a surgical operation to enable them to understand a joke, yet, I confess I could not see the joke in Mr. Parnall's (the New Zealand Emigration Commissioner) letter, and, instead of adopting in the future, as he promises, poor Arteums Ward's example, and writing "this is a joke," I would advise him to write under such attempts, this was *intended* for a joke. That Canadian emigrants to New Zealand have returned to Canada I am ready to admit, as the writer of the letter to the *Hamilton Spectator*, which I forwarded to you, warns his countrymen in Canada against men who return with the money of the New Zealand Government in their pockets, paid to deceive their countrymen. Mr. Parnall must think the Irish people very gullible when he expects them to believe that, considering the cost, the Nova Scotians he mentions returned to Nova Scotia to persuade their countrymen to go to New Zealand from purely philanthropic motives! It is a pity to keep the names of such noble disinterested men secret. Methinks their names appear opposite a good sum in the accounts of the Emigration Department of the New Zealand Government. People in a certain county in Ulster have been wicked enough to say, that a farmer from the same county, who emigrated to New Zealand, made more money writing favourable accounts of the country than he could make farming.

As Mr. Parnall was only joking about a six months' winter in Canada, I accept it as a *good* joke, though, as I before remarked, I cannot see the wit. But then New Zealand wit may differ from Irish. I agree with Mr. Parnall that a severe winter may be very trying on the poor—if, by poor, he means the poverty we see in Ireland—but I am proud to be able to say, that such abject poverty is not to be found in Canada. In years' travelling through it I never saw an ill-fed ill-clad man, woman, or child. In that land of plenty every person is fortified against the cold by good food, good clothing, and cheerful log fires. I would ask any person if they do not prefer a fine frosty day in this country to a cold wet day? I never found the bracing clear frosty air of Canada so cold as the damp cold which penetrates to the bone in this country. The first New-Year's Day I was in Canada I visited without an outside coat, and felt a pleasant glow of heat.

I never knew any person who had lived in Canada who, if they visited this country, did not complain of the cold of the winters in Ireland. Exercise, in a climate where during the winter the sky has not the size of a man's hand or a cloud, where the sun shines as bright as on a July day here, where the

snow is crisp with frost so that it can be shaken off in a moment, no matter how heavy—will keep a person warm. The same dryness of atmosphere makes the heat of summer not so oppressive. The Canadians look for the snow, and hail the first fall with delight. Marshall, who is not a partial writer, says in his work, "The Canadian Dominion," when speaking of the advantages of Canada—"I shall be bold enough to reckon the climate as a second great advantage." "My repeated questions about the severity of the season were answered with amusement and sometimes with a pretty resentment."

"Our vast lumbering operations could not be carried on without our long winter. An Ottawa merchant said to me, "Our long winter in the woods is the best part of the year to us." A lumberman told me in one of the upper shanties, "We can work so easily and we never feel the cold—we generally pull off our jackets. Of course we keep a roaring fire in the shanty, and our evenings are the jolliest I have ever spent."

Farmers talked to me with a similar inability to perceive that the Canadian winter was a disadvantage.

To the ladies of Canada the winter is the gayest and brightest season of the year. Balls, "hops," and concerts innumerable, make brilliant the nights. The days are enlivened with delightful "to-boggonning" excursions. Hill-side slopes and river-banks are made gay with this pretty exercise. The "to-boggon" is a curved slip of birch bark, extremely light, and daintily ornamented, on which the fair Canadian girl takes her seat on the top of the slope; once started it glides down with a delicious rapidity, and skilfully guided, carries its charming occupant far along the level ground at the base. The cavalier who has shot down in his clumsier snow-canoe, draws the two to-boggons up the slope again without effort by the side of his companion.

I had to make many promises of returning to Canada to enjoy its winter myself, in order to become disabused of my prejudices against the season. In all seriousness, I am persuaded that despite its severity, the climate of Canada is one of the healthiest in the world. It is expressly fitted to develop a hardy race. For the bringing up of a young family it is to be preferred very decidedly to the climate of almost all the States of the Union south of the chain of Canadian lakes. The fact of the generally healthy condition of the people, the splendid development of the men, the preservation of the English type of beauty of the women, may be taken in proof of the excellence of the climate, and may well be allowed to influence the choice of an Englishman who seeks a new home for his family."

In speaking of the amusements enjoyed during the winter, Mr. Marshall does not mention sleighing or skating; the former on fine moonlight nights being a very favourite amusement. Sleighing Clubs are formed all through the country, and often from

fifteen to twenty sleighs will leave a small village, the occupants wrapped in furs and buffalo robes. The "sleigh bells' rustic rhyme" and merry "tintinnabulation" filling the icy air of moonlight, the horses themselves neighing with delight, bound along as only American horses can.

"O swift we go o'er the fleecy snow,
When sunbeams sparkle round,
When hoofs keep time to music's chime,
As merrily on we bound."

The skating rinks where, under a large wooden canopy, generally the volunteer drill shed of the locality, well lit up, to the music of a military band, as handsome women as any in the world, and as brave men, skim gracefully, as only Canadians can, over the ice made floor. As to the healthiness of the climate, the number of deaths to every 10,000 in Canada, as a whole, is 98; in the United States it is 124; and in Great Britain it is 211. This is the story the bills of mortality tell. I have sent several persons from Belfast and other parts of this country, who were suffering from asthma, and their friends tell me that since they settled in Canada they have become completely cured. A young man from the County Monaghan, who was threatened with consumption has become so strong since he went to Canada, that a lady spoke to me at the Clones railway station, a few days ago, about sending a friend of hers who is threatened with the same fatal disease. So much, Mr. Editor, for the climate of Canada, and I hope it will suffice to kill the antiquated bugbear about the Canadian winters. If Canada lost her snowy frosty winters, she would lose one of her greatest charms for—Yours obliged,

CHARLES FOY.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

To the Editor of the Belfast Times.

SIR,—I would be much obliged if you would publish the following letter from the Government agent (Canadian) at Ottawa.—Yours truly,

CHARLES FOY.

"Government Immigration Office, Ottawa,
15th July, 1872.

"DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 27th ult. reached me in due course. William Larkin, C. Gray, and D. Cook, arrived here and were immediately engaged. David Larkin went to Mr. Smith's brickyard, where the other Belfast brickmakers are, the morning after his arrival. D. Cook is employed by Mr. Galbraith, of Almonte, to take charge of a farm. Wages 240 dols. per annum, equal to £50 sterling, with, of course, board and lodging. These terms are exceptional, but Cook is a

scientific farmer. Gray is employed by the widow of the Hon. T. M'Kay. Wages 192 dols, or £40 per annum. Larkin gets the wages you engaged him for.—Yours, very truly,

“W. J. WILLS.

“CHARLES FOY, Esq., Commissioner of Emigration, Belfast.”

The men Cook and Gray worked in the Botanic Gardens,
Belfast. C. F.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

To the Editor of the “Northern Whig.”

SIR,—I am in receipt by this day's mail, of returns from the Government Emigration Agents in the Province of Ontario, giving the estimated number of emigrants required for the year 1873 at their several agencies. Their various trades and callings are given, but it would require too much space to ask you to give them. I will, therefore, merely say that those most in request are tradesmen, farm labourers, navvies, and domestic servants.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Toronto,	47,120	11,720	58,840
Ottawa,	7,540	1,930	9,470
Hamilton,	22,508	3,020	25,528
Kingston,	14,445	6,100	20,545
London,	22,454	4,200	26,650

Making a total for the Province of Ontario alone of 141,033, for whom the Government Emigration Agents could find immediate employment. When the returns from the other provinces come to hand, I have no doubt the total will amount to five hundred thou and.—Yours obliged,

CHARLES FOY.

Belfast, Oct. 15, 1872.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

To the Editor of the Belfast News-Letter.

SIR—It is admitted that one proof is worth a thousand assertions. When I arrived in Belfast, as the representative of the Dominion of Canada, I said I would appeal to the letters of the emigrants, the result of my first year's representations, for my success in following years. I published in the Irish Press, and in pamphlet form, a large number of letters. I now send the list of names, and amount of money sent to me to forward friends, which is, of course, independent of large amounts paid for tickets to Canada, and money sent direct to friends. I think no person will gainsay the truth of good reports represented by £ s. d.—Yours truly,

CHARLES FOY.

Eliza Lindsay, Mary Milligan, £8 10s; Ellen Wilson, £4 5s; Richard Joice, £5 15s; Jane Wallace, Elizabeth Wallace, James

Wallace, Catherine Wallace, Emily Wallace, Mary Anne Wallace, £23 7s 6d; Alexander Usher, Mrs. Usher, Mary Eliza Usher, Sarah Usher, Andrew Usher. £21 5s; Maggie Faucett, £5 5s; Elizabeth Mallen, Maria Mallen, Teresa Mallen, £12 15s; Honora Maher, £4 5s; Joseph Shaw, wife, and two children, £12 15s; Margaret M'Adoo, £4 5s; James Taggart, Benjamin Taggart, £8 10s; Anne Cuming, £4 5s; Mrs. W. Trisdale, £4 5s; Aunstasia Barry, £6; Eliza M'Grath, £4 5s; Mary Davies, £4 5s; Jane Eliza Hughes, £2 2s 6d; Anne Maria Hughes, £2 2s 6d; Peter Kelly, Patk. Kelly, Thomas Kelly, Ellen Kelly, Bridget Kelly, £20 15s; Eliza Overend, £4 5s; her husband, James Overend, a carpenter, left Belfast on 2nd May, and his letter is dated Ottawa, June 28th.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

To the Editor of the Northern Whig.

SIR,—The following letter is from a Co. Tyrone emigrant who went to Canada a few years ago. His brother, and ten of a family, purpose going on the 22nd inst. :—Yours obliged,

CHARLES FOY.

Canadian Government Emigration Department,
Offices—11, Claremont Street, Belfast.
13th November, 1872.

Tyendinago, near Napanee,

Canada, 22nd October, 1872.

MY DEAR BROTHER AND SISTERS—I received your long-looked for, kind, and welcome letter. I wrote several times to you, but received no answer. I received yours on the 10th inst., and now hasten to answer the same. You want to know if you could do better in Canada than in Ireland. I shall let you know how some men are getting on here. I know several men here who came to Canada, some with £1, some with £2, and some had to work their way here, who are worth thousands of pounds now. One man told me he had 6d when he landed in Quebec, and now his property could not be bought for £7,000; and he is not the only man—there are hundreds of such men in this country. There is no man who comes here but can do well if he is industrious and attends to his business. There is plenty of employment for every man, woman, and child here; if all in Ireland would come they would get employment, and every one over eighteen years a free grant of 100 acres of land. Our Government is commencing a railroad from Ottawa to the Pacific Ocean, 2,800 miles, and men will get from 8s to 10s a day next summer working on it. My next neighbour sold his farm at £500, and went to the Red River settlement last spring. The Government gives every adult 160 acres of the best prairie land in the Red

River settlement. This land will produce 60 bushels (sixty) of wheat per acre, and there is room for millions, so that if all in Ireland came every one could get 160 acres. The Red River settlement is 800 miles from here. If you would not like to take so long a journey, you could get a farm here for £200, by paying down £100, and the remainder by yearly instalments; or you could rent 100 acres at from £20 to £30 a-year. There is one man in the front of this township who has a farm rented from the Indians; he has this year, 1,800 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of barley, besides peas and oats. Wheat is worth 5s 3d a bushel; barley, 3s; peas, 3s; oats, 2s. This township is twelve miles square, and the Indians have three miles by twelve in the front of it. As they do not like farming they rent it all. They are all civilised and christianised; they are the Mohawk tribe; splendid men, and every one of them an Orangeman. They gave Mr. Johnston, M.P. for Belfast, a beautiful crown, when he visited Shannonville. This is a very quiet country. We have no thieves. I never lock my doors at night, nor my granary. Dear brother, if you had left Ireland ten years ago you would have been independent now. Your boys could earn from £2 to £3 a-month, and your girls £1 a-month. Our next neighbour's daughter was offered £18 5s a-year, and would not accept it. I am paying a man 3s a-day for splitting rails for fencing. I sell them at £1 per 100. I have made £30 off lambs and milk this summer; and, as the cheese factory does not close until the 1st November, I expect to get £5 or £6 more. I have not threshed my grain yet, but the machine is to be with me next week, and it can thresh from 300 to 400 bushels a-day and clean it. Adam M'Alister has got 500 bushels threshed. Adam said, when he read your letter, that you could do better in this country by begging than in Ireland on a small farm. We had a hearty laugh at your saying that you had not been in Dunnaskellon for twelve months. We think nothing of going ten or twelve miles to see a friend. We had a visit from my wife's niece and family, from Council Bluff, State of Ohio, 1,700 miles from here. Napanee is ten miles from here, and when there is good sleighing we can go in an hour. Dear Brother, I think that the sooner you leave Ireland the better, for both you and your family. I would not live in Ireland on the best farm you could hunt up. No farmer could live in Ireland as he could live here. Our pork was done last week. I will kill a sheep to do until the weather gets cool enough to kill my hogs. They are so fat they can hardly rise to eat. I am fattening two beef cattle, one to sell and the other to eat. Adam and Esther are well; they say they will take one of your daughters, as they live alone. John Doyle and family are well; he is building a house. We have a very plentiful harvest. I never saw better times in Canada.

YOUR AFFECTIONATE BROTHER.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION
DEPARTMENT.

Office—11, Claremount Street,
(Off University Road),
Belfast, July 22, 1172.

To the Editor of the Belfast Times.

SIR,—I would be much obliged if you would publish the accompanying letter, just received from the Immigration Agent at Toronto.—Yours truly,

CHARLES FOY.

“Immigration Office, Toronto,
July 5, 1872,

“MY DEAR SIR,—The emigrants by the ‘Nestorian’ arrived here at one a.m., and now (at ten a.m.) there is not one at the depot. The flax-scutchers went to the mills of Messrs. Fuller & Co., Stratford. Can you send some more?

“The two Belfast girls were engaged as servants in the university before they were an hour here; wages, £15 a-year each.

“We are not getting a tithe of the labour we require. Farmers are paying from 20 to 25 dollars a-month, with good board.

“The weather has been very fine of late, and crops look remarkably well; farmers are commencing to cut their hay. When the general harvest is fairly in, I don’t know what we are to do for labourers.

“With passages at £4 5s and a bonus from the Ontario Government, after three month’s residence, of 6 dollars, or 25s sterling—with wages from £4 to £5 a-month and good board—can you not induce our countrymen to come to us, where in a few years they may own good farms and be employers, instead of remaining hired servants in Ireland for their lifetimes?—Yours faithfully,

“JOHN A. DONALDSON.

“CHARLES FOY, Esq., Belfast, Ireland.”

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION
DEPARTMENT.

Office—11, Claremount Street, Belfast.

To the Editor of the Belfast Times.

SIR,—Would you kindly publish in the *Times* the following letter from a young man who emigrated to Canada from the neighbourhood of Newtownbreda last March, and oblige, yours truly,

CHARLES FOY.

Belfast, June 25, 1872.

“Ottawa, 3rd June, 1872.

“MY DEAR MOTHER,—Since I wrote last I am glad to say that I am getting on well, and like my employer, the Hon.

James Skead, well, and the country is very pleasant to live in, and I hope to be able to make a good living at my trade in a short time, as wages for all tradesmen are very high all over Canada, particularly about Ottawa, the capital, where there are a great many buildings going up, and all sorts of manufactories starting, so there is work for all who come out. I should like to know if John is coming out. Tools are very dear here, so he had better bring all his with him.

"When you write to Julius, in Liverpool, you had better commend him, if he intends to come to America, to come to Ottawa, as he will find no trouble in getting work; and, from all I can learn, it is the best part of Canada for tradesmen of all kinds, as well as labourers. Tradesmen get from 6s to 8s sterling per day and their board, and labourers 4s to 5s a-day with board. How is Mr. Frazer getting on? and has he any idea of coming out? I would advise him to come out to this country; for all farmers about here appear to be very wealthy; but they have to work hard, as the season is short for farm work.

"Ask Mrs. Gaw if she intends coming out this year. She can get a good situation here, without any trouble.

If I am spared, I hope to be able to pay you all a visit in a year or two, as travelling is very cheap.

"I hope you are all well. With kind remembrance to all friends and love to all at home, I remain your affectionate son.

"———."

FROM A CARPENTER WHO FORMERLY LIVED IN BELFAST.

Pembroke, Ontario, Canada,
June 28, 1872.

DEAR MR. FOY,—Perhaps you thought I should have written to you before now, and so I should, but I have so many relatives to write to I get tired. You may see by the above address I am in Pembroke; you know where that is, no doubt. Mr. Wills recommended me to go there, as it was a growing town, and it is a very good place; but I can't dwell on this point now, but I will write you another letter when I have more time, as I am in a hurry for the mail. You will find enclosed a money order for £4 5s. I want a ticket for my wife. I wrote to Mr. Stafford, Quebec, about getting out my wife, and he sent my letter to Mr. Wills, Ottawa; so Mr. Wills sent me a letter from Ottawa last Wednesday, which I enclosed in a letter which I sent to my wife to give to you, and the letter stated for to send him 21 dols. 25c., or £4 5s, or to send that amount to you to Belfast, so I thought it would save time to send it to you, as the Canadian Government, as you are aware, have made a contract with the Allan Line to that effect. I told my wife to send Mr. Wills' letter to

you, but I suppose it is not necessary. She is not living in Belfast now, but at her father's place in Gilford. Very likely she will call with you, but I wish you to send her ticket in care of Mr. Robert Crothers, Bleach Green Hill, Dunbarton, Gilford, County Down. This is the address in full. She is thirty years of age. Perhaps you don't recollect me. I went with my wife in April last to your office at about nine o'clock at night. I was not determined to go, but from the accounts you gave us of what you saw in Canada, and what you knew men in my trade to do in Toronto and other parts, my wife said, "James, go." You laughed, and said she was like the wife of a man named Larkin, who, when her husband cowed the morning he was to leave for Derry, pushed him out, and then you read us Larkin's letter when he wrote for his wife and child. You may mind me now. I am a carpenter by trade. I am well pleased with my flit. I want my wife out in the first steamer from she gets my letter. I send her one at the same time I send yours.—I remain your obedient servant,

JAMES OVEREND.

To Charles Foy, Esq.,
Commissioner of Emigration, Belfast,
Ireland.

FROM A FARMER WHO EMIGRATED FROM THE COUNTY CAVAN.

Duart, Province of Ontario, Canada.

Oct. 14, 1872.

To Charles Foy, Esq., Commissioner of Emigration,
Belfast, Ireland.

MY DEAR SIR,—We were glad to see your letter in reply to the remarks of Lord Lisgar on emigration. It is, indeed, strange that he would make such a speech after seeing Canada. No person who has been here but must know that there is no comparison between Ireland and this country, as far as the prospects of an industrious, honest man are concerned. I think, from the offices I held in Ireland, few had a better opportunity of knowing the deprivations and almost more than human exertions of industrious, honest families to try and exist—not live. If a cow or horse died they were on the wrong side of the balance for the workhouse; here in this happy, prosperous land, if such a loss occur it costs no more trouble than the cracking of an egg.

It is no use Lord Lisgar boasting of four shillings a day for a start of a few days mowing. Here a man can have his York shilling (6d stg.) an hour and comfortable board, and lighter work mowing here than in Ireland.

I see by our papers this week that female servants are offered

twenty dollars per month (£4 sterling), and they have a good prospect of being married to a hundred-acre farmer and becoming mistress of a happy home—a contrast to the prospects of servant girls in Ireland.

The more I see of this country the more I am convinced of the great mistake of my countrymen attempting to live and pay rent on small farms; it is a mistake of landlords and tenants. A man cannot do justice to himself or family, or live, as men who work have a right to live, on less than ten or fifteen acres of *free* land. A farmer here with a couple of stout sons, having 100 acres, will think nothing of buying another 100 acres of improved land, at say £600 sterling, and in three years clear off the purchase money. You see the produce, or the surplus produce, of the old farm, after supporting the family comfortably, goes with the produce of the new purchase to pay up the purchase-money. This will generally take only three years; and meanwhile, the family are not pinched as the poor farmers of Ireland pinch themselves. They think no more of killing a sheep or cow than the poor farmer's wife in Ireland would think of killing a superannuated hen. We have everything in this country to make the heart glad. Our grapes, of the finest and largest quality, gathered by the children who, not like the children of the poor in Ireland, know the happiness of childhood, are not, from they are able to walk, acquainted with the hardships of penury. Every good house-wife has her own wine-press. Every good farmer has an orchard and makes his barrels of cider. Every farmer has his 120 dols. or 200 dol. vehicle, and as good a span of horses as ever Colonel Clements drove. Every industrious man in Ireland, if they came here, could be thus independent as God intended them to be.

I know men who, a few years ago, had not the price of an axe, who went to farm on shares, and to-day hold property of 200 acres each, free for ever. I'll tell you what an industrious poor man can do. He can, from the first day he puts his foot on Canadian soil, live as well as any man should wish, and the highest and best in Canada will think it no condescension to shake the honest man by the hand, and will say, "Cheer up, brother. I was just as you are a few short years ago. Come on, here is the road to independence. Keep clear of Mr. Damnation Whiskey and you must become independent. We have none of the 'haw-haw,' would-be gentlemen you have in Ireland, who are ashamed to confess that they ever were poor, or their fathers before them. I am sure you will agree with me, that any man who could rid the old sod of these brainless, lisping idiots, would be doing as much good as St. Patrick, when he rid Ireland of snakes. The total absence of such in Canada is one of the great charms of the country for me. The Canadians love manliness and manly sports. It is wonderful how soon the

most cringing, fawning, toady Irishman learns to stand erect, and look up like a man, who knows that an honest, industrious man has no superior but his Creator. You know that a Canadian gentleman would spurn with loathing a creeping, crawling sycophant."

Are the people of Ireland afraid of the climate of Canada. If they were here they would hear none of the nasty barking coughs they hear so often in their own country. Canada is, without doubt, the healthiest country in the world. As you said, in one of your excellent pamphlets, more people, for the population, die in Canada over 80 than in any other country in the world. It is not unusual to meet a man, and ask—"What is your age? What would you think? Well, I would take you to be about 60." "I am 85, and, thank God, as lively as a cricket." "If you remained in Ireland you would not be so hearty." "I would have been dead long since; my father died at 63, my grandfather at 55." But I need not tell you who must have met many an old County Cavan man in your travels through Canada. This is the country for the industrious farmer, for the farm labourer, for the servant girl, for the tradesman, in fact, for all willing to work and able; also for the men of small stated incomes with families to support. Here they can live at half the cost they could in Ireland; here they have free schools, second to none in the world, thanks to our countryman, Dr. Ryerson. Should misfortune overtake a man here, should his crops be a failure, should his cattle die, should all be swept away from him, all for miles around are ready to lift him. Talk of the warm big heart of an Irishman, The difference is—my poor countrymen "would if they could," the Canadians "can and they will." Lord Dufferin is a great favourite, and Ireland may be proud of the Countess.

In conclusion, I thank God who directed my steps to this land of peace and plenty. I have nearly four hundred acres of land mine own—no bailiff to visit me; a good village property—two good stores doing a good business. This is my experience, and I would like Lord Lisgar, "or any other man," to prove to me how I could have done as well had I remained in the County Cavan. But I suppose I am like the old woman who said she differed with St. Paul—Lord Lisgar does not care for my opinion. Well, I can reply, "Ditto."—Yours very truly,

EDWARD M'CULLOM.

THE writer of the following letters was in the Constabulary force, and stationed in Belfast. Immediately before his marriage, he called with me to ask my advice about going to Canada. I advised him to get married and emigrate. When he and his wife arrived in Canada, they went to our Agent in Toronto (Mr. Donaldson),

and gave him my letter of introduction. His wife, who was a good servant, went to service as cook, at £3 for the first month, £4 for the second, and £4 10s. for the third. The husband got work at 2 dols. a-day. At the end of three months the wife left service, and with what money the husband and she had saved, they started a boarding-house. She says in a letter to her sister, "Much as I love dear old Ireland I would not go back to live there." The profits of the boarding-house will more than support them, and they can put his wages, nearly the pay of a Sub-Inspector of Constabulary, into the bank. Well may he say I told him the truth, when I said he would thank God for leaving the force. Many of his comrades in Belfast told me of his success before I got the letters I now publish. C. F.

Alliston Brook, Co. Lambton,
Province of Ontario, Canada,
8th September, 1872.

DEAR FATHER-IN-LAW—I drop a few lines again to you. I hope they will find you in good health, as we are at present, thank God. I see by the papers that there has been great riots in Belfast; if you could send me a paper of some old date—say the paper of the first week in September. I got only one paper of all you sent me. Mary and I is watching a letter from you or Thomas every day. I expect to go to London on the 8th of October and get a passage-ticket for Tom, if he will come out in November. Mary will come to London with me. We have a London in Canada as well as in England. I will write again to you as soon as I get your letter, and I will, perhaps, send Thomas some money to get himself ready for this country, and let him go to see my sister before he leaves; he will get by train to Cavan, and by van to Crossdoney.

Dear Sir, I believe I forgot to tell you in my last letter about our young son; he was born on the 20th April last; we called him John Joseph. I thought I told you in my last letter, but Mary tells me I did not.—No more at present, but remains your
SON-IN-LAW.

P.S.—I am working by the day now. I have 8s 4d per day of English money; that is pretty good.

October 21, 1872.

DEAR FATHER-IN-LAW—I send these few lines to let you know that we are all well. I received your letter in due time, and I was glad to hear of your being all well. Dear Sir, I am glad Tom is going to come out. I have a place for him at 7s 3½d per day all the year. I am keeping a boarding-house for the men. I am working still; there is eight of us in number. I have a girl hired at £1 a month. I am getting 12s 6d a week each for boarding-men. I sent £9 to ———

to pay Tom's passage. and buy some things he may want. Mr. _____ will see Tom all right, and I told you all he would want on the vessel, and what he will want to bring to this country. I also told about the route to my sisters. When Tom comes to Portland he will get the train to Waterford. When he arrives in Waterford let him leave his boxes in M'Donnell's store-house, and walk to Alliston Brook, and call in any house, and they will show him the way to where I live. If he is short of money when he lands in Portland, let him stop in some place, and write to me for more; let him mind his things well on board the ship, or they may be stolen from him. Let him bring me a good black thorn stick and a Ballykilbeg pipe.—Your

SON-IN-LAW.

To _____

Ballinderry Upper,
County Antrim, Ireland.

The writer of the following is too old and feeble to emigrate. He once held a good position in this country. C. F.

Ballymacarett, Belfast, 13th November, 1872.

DEAR SIR,—Owing to your activity in procuring subscription, and Mrs. Foy's good nature, you were, under God, the means of sending my wife and her two daughters to Canada in October of last year.

From the kindness of W. Johnston, Esq., M.P., in last July, who, through a friend of his, the family obtained, (in the same house) comfortable situation. My wife writes in last month, to her daughter, thus, after acknowledging Mr. Johnston's great attention;—"This is a lovely country,—a country blessed with every comfort. I would not exchange this country, with all its labour, for any home, I ever had in poor old Ireland. So my daughter may think how happy we are here, although we have to work—yet it is pleasant to be paid for our work."

Make any use of this, you please.—Truly Yours,

C. Foy, Esq., Emigration Agent
for the Dominion of Canada.

From a young man (a carpenter) who emigrated from Newtownbreda, April, 1872.

Ottawa, 3rd June, 1872.

MY DEAR MRS. GAW—I am happy to say I am well. My pay is about 40 dols. per month (£8), working at my trade, but of course I cannot draw my money until I have all expenses paid, getting clothes and buying tools. I am very comfortable and

doing well, and like the concern I am working in very much. Please let me know how ——— are. I have taken good care of myself since I came here, leaving liquor altogether alone. I have tried to find out where James Connor is, but cannot; he must have gone to some other part of America. Should any of your friends think of emigrating, you had better advise them to come to Canada, particularly to Ottawa, as wages for all tradesmen are very high; lots of work, and living cheap. There is lots of work for females; sewing girls get 4s a day of your money. Give my love to ———. Write soon. Your true friend,

Claggan House, Cookstown,
1st Nov., 1872.

DEAR SIR,—The young man Moore, to whom you gave an assisted passage in August last, was engaged immediately after landing, in the town of Barrie, county Simcoe, at 4 dollars (16s 8d) a week and board and lodging. I send you his first letter, and when the promised second comes to hand I will send it to you.

Can you give assistance to families? I have a large family to send. The head of the family is about to sell his farm. He has ten of a family. I do not wish to speak to him about going until I hear from you.—Yours very truly,

GEORGE RAMSAY.

Charles Foy, Esq., Commissioner of Emigration,
Belfast.

The following is the letter alluded to:—

“Barrie, Sept. 16, 1872.

“DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER,—I take the pleasure of writing a few lines to you, and hope they will find you all in good health, as God is pleased to leave me at present. I hope you received the few lines I sent you from Quebec. You would think I should have written more to you, but I had not time to spare. I enjoyed myself pretty well on the ocean; but when I got on the cars I did think it a very weary ride; so, in place of getting out at Bradford, I made a mistake and came on to Bramley, and, as I could not get back that night, I stopped there, and I found out that I was close to Uncle William's. I had some fun with them, as I did not make myself known till I came to Cousin William's; so he and I went out to James on Saturday night. He was in bed, and I had a fine lark with him. He was going to put me out only William came in; and then he looked at me and said, ‘Are you John Moore?’ So we spent the night there, and then James and I, uncle John and aunt, drove out to

Bond Head ; it is a distance of about 16 miles. I thought it a very nice place. I promised to stop a few days in the course of a month, so I shall be able to tell you something about it. My friends are all vexed with me for starting work so soon. They said if I would wait for a week there would be a better chance then. I was a little bit ripe on that point. I am getting 4 dollars a week, found in everything. I am coachman for a gentleman in the town of Barrie, and about five minutes walk of Lake Simcoe. Barrie is a great business place, and I can see my friends every Saturday that they come to market.

I like this place very well, and I have not much work to do. Before I left Ireland I heard people say that they would not live in this country, but I cannot see what occasion they have had for saying so unless they are afraid of work; and I do say there is some good medicine for lazy people in this country, and also plenty of work for them that wants, especially female servants, and I expect to have Martha in this country yet, but she must bear in mind she will have to work before she becomes independent. Cousin William says he thinks he will go to see you all next Summer, if he is spared to that time. He sent three letters to his father, and got no answer to either of them, and he thought he was left the old place, so you may tell him to look out for a letter in the course of three weeks, directed to Tubbermore Post Office. They all join in sending their best respects to you and all enquiring friends. I hope all my old acquaintances are in good health, and I expect to see them again, as I am not tired of ocean life, and will think less of my passage-money back. Remember me to all my brothers and sisters, and their families, and to all my friends. I shall write a letter to Mr. Ramsay in the course of a few weeks. So must now conclude, by bidding you all good-byë, and I hope you do not feel uneasy about me. May God bless you all, is the prayer from your son,

JOHN MOORE.

EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

To the Editor of the Belfast News-Letter.

SIR—Some time since you had an article in the *News-Letter* on emigration to New Zealand, in which you quoted an extract from a pamphlet written by a New Zealand emigration agent, in which the antiquated notion of an eight months' Winter in Canada is given as a reason why farmers emigrated from Nova Scotia to New Zealand. I think sufficient is known of the Canadian climate to take all harm out of such absurd statements. The Winter should commence in November and not end until June to make eight months' Winter ; whereas the course of the seasons, as every person knows who has been in Canada, or has friends there, or

has read anything of the country, is as follows :—Winter is fairly established at Christmas. In January there is a thaw ; in February the deepest snows, continuing on until early in April, when Spring ploughing commences ; in June the apple trees are in full blossom ; in August early potatoes are in market ; in September and October the crops are gathered in. the delightful Indian Summer continuing until the middle of November. In the Province of Nova Scotia, apples, pears, quinces, plums, cherries, &c. are easily cultivated ; peaches, grapes and apricots are grown in the open air. So much for the climate of Canada, and which I have no doubt most of your readers will consider as unnecessary as, no doubt, they smiled at the New Zealand pamphleteer's ridiculous assumption of their ignorance of Canada.—Yours obliged,

CHARLES FOY.

Canadian Government Emigration Department,
Belfast, 4th October, 1872.

GRAIN SUPPLIES.—He would have been a bold man who, twenty years ago, had predicted that, before the generation then living passed away, the soil of California would outyield its mines. And yet pioneer Californians have lived to see that day. It is estimated that, after satisfying home demand, California will, from this year's crop, export upwards of twenty million dollars worth of wheat alone. In other grains and the products of her vineyards, she will probably export half as much more. Ten years ago British Columbia was by most people pronounced wholly unfit to sustain a population. Even now there are some who adhere to that opinion. The progress of event and development may not be quite as rapid in British Columbia as they have been in California, yet we experience no hesitation in predicting that, before another decade shall have run its course, British Columbia will supply a population five times as large as the present, and have to spare. California has undoubted advantages over British Columbia as a food-producing country. But, on the other hand, British Columbia possesses advantages over California, which may prove to be equal, if not greater. There are now in the central part of the Mainland, good, practical farmers, who, possessing a thorough knowledge of California, have no hesitation in pronouncing a decided preference for British Columbia, both as regards soil and climate. It cannot be doubted that agricultural development in this Province will receive wonderful impetus from the construction of the railway and other large works about to be undertaken. What appears to be most wanted just now is the right sort of population to till the rich and waiting soil, and the Government would do well to employ the ordinary means for the attainment of that object.—*Victoria Colonist*.

EMIGRANT SHIPS.

To the Editor of the "Times."

SIR—Having frequently crossed the Atlantic in emigrant ships, twice within the past six months, may I be allowed to reply to the article from the *Toronto Globe*, quoted in the *Times* of to-day?

Three-fourths of the emigrants to Canada are conveyed by the "Allan" Line of Mail Steamers, which, for accommodation, safety, comfort, and speed, is second to none. The vessels and emigrants are inspected by Government agents, both in Liverpool and Moville; at the latter place by a captain in the Royal Navy, who cannot be supposed to connive at overcrowding. I can state, from personal investigation, that the sexes are not nominally but absolutely divided; the greatest cleanliness, order, and discipline, obtains from beginning to end of the voyage; a daily minute inspection of the whole ship is made by the captain and surgeon; the food supplied is of excellent quality, and amply sufficient, infinitely better than the majority of the passengers are accustomed to, and is prepared and served, with the utmost punctuality, by a large staff of cooks and stewards.

I have repeatedly questioned both steerage and intermediate passengers as to their treatment, and have never heard a complaint—I am, sir, your obedient servant, A TRAVELLER.

STEERAGE PASSENGERS BY THE "ALLAN" LINE.

To the Editor of the "Belfast News-Letter."

SIR—My attention having been called to an article in the *New York Irish Democrat* of the 5th of October, in which serious charges are made against the officers and management of the steamer *Nestorian*, belonging to the "Allan" Line, in which my name is introduced, allow me to make a few observations thereon.

The writer of the article, who stated to me that he proposed O'Donovan Rossa as candidate for Tipperary, after making certain strong allegations as to misconduct in the steerage, declares—"We called the attention of Mr. William Johnston, M.P., of Ballykilbeg, who was sailing by that boat with us to Quebec, to the abuses which so loudly call for inquiry and reform. . . . We brought third-class passengers—English, Scotch, Irish and American—to him, to bear testimony to our charge against the ship's owners and officers."

On one occasion, some short time before landing, a statement was made to me, in the presence of several persons, in reference

to a case of impropriety alleged against one of the crew. I said that it was the duty of the parties aggrieved, if there were such, to make a complaint to the proper authorities, on board or on shore, who would see redress rendered. No other person, except the writer of the article, made any charge, or bore testimony to any charges so made. I had frequent opportunities of talking to the steerage passengers. There was a Belfast man going out with his wife. Two men were going from Killyleagh to British Columbia. A young man from Hillsborough, with his wife, were crossing. A decent farmer, from Derry, was going, with his wife, to settle in Canada. Nearly every day during the latter part of the voyage, I conversed with all these people; and from none of them did I hear any complaint made against any one connected with the ship.

If my name had not been mentioned, I should not have thought it needful to notice the article. The owners of the splendid Line of steamers reflected on, will, no doubt, deal with the assertions made therein. I know that some of the sailors were accustomed to hold a prayer-meeting in the steerage; and that, on the 30th of June, they held a religious meeting there, when two or three of the sailors gave out hymns, and, with some of the passengers, briefly addressed those assembled, in plain, forcible, and sensible language.

Too much care cannot be taken to promote the comfort and welfare of steerage passengers in any ship crossing with emigrants. It is the duty of shipowners, and of the Government, to see to this. But nothing I saw or heard, except from the writer in the *Irish Democrat*, would bear out the charges advanced against the management of the *Nestorian*.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

Ballykilbeg, Oct. 30, 1872.

To the Editor of the "Daily Courier."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to say, through the medium of your columns, that for the last six years we have been in the habit of sending, at different times, large parties of children and adults across the Atlantic from Liverpool to Quebec in Messrs. Allan's steamers, and we have always found that the arrangements on board these ships have been entirely to our satisfaction. I believe we have used most of the vessels on the Line, and in each case we have observed that everything has been done that could be to administer to the comfort of our emigrants; and the kindness and attention displayed by the officials and servants of the company to our children during the voyage have been even more

than we could have expected. I feel bound to send these remarks after reading the correspondence which appeared in your paper on the subject some days ago,—Yours, &c.,

LIZZIE STILL.

Secretary to Maria S. Rye.

Avenue House, High Street,
Peckham, Oct. 4, 1872.

THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS IN AMERICA.

From the "Liverpool Journal," 12th October, 1872.

THE following letter has been addressed to Messrs. Allan, Brothers, & Co. (the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company) by Mr. R. A. Fitzgerald, the captain of the *Eleven*, which has just returned from America, after having so successfully sustained the honour of England's Cricketers:—

GENTLEMEN,—On behalf of England's amateur cricketers, I beg to express our grateful recognition of your share in the success of our expedition. The laurels we have won in America will long be dear to us; but inseparably connected with them will be the recollection of the days spent on board your good ships "*Sarmatian*" and "*Prussian*." I am happy to add our tribute to the well-established fame of the Allan Line. In conclusion, permit me to return our thanks to the officers, to whose kindness and good fellowship we owe many pleasant hours; and last, but not least, to all those who ministered so efficiently to the wants of the saloon, and the comforts of the cabin.—I am, gentlemen, yours, &c.,

R. A. FITZGERALD,

Captain of the English Cricketers.

Moss House, West Derby, Liverpool,
Oct. 9, 1872.

STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

To the Editor of the "Daily News."

SIR,—My connection with emigration has been of a pleasing kind. As Chairman of the Clerkenwell Association, we have helped above 3,000 poor and necessitous persons to Canada, the majority of whom are now doing well. Nearly all went by the Allan's Montreal Steamship Company. The year before last I

crossed to Quebec, solely to judge how emigrants were treated, and what prospects they had in Canada. I was generally among the steerage passengers. I found excellent divisions in the bunks for women and children. The men all slept in hammocks. There are curtains to shut in each set of women with children under twelve years; stewardesses are supplied, and every civility and attention shown. We complained of the conduct of one steward, and he was instantly dismissed. As for the food, it was more than what was stated on the bill. I heard no solid complaints. Those who did complain were generally those who, poor creatures, had lived very near, and almost without meat, in England, and generally were affected by bilious seasickness. Who ever heard of coffee being well made by sailors? I am strongly impressed that more might be done for steerage passengers—games, a library, &c. Steerage passengers pay any company well. The British soldier's rations, on board ship, cost 1s each per day. I have heard of an emigrant ship contracting for 10d. This (say 10s) leaves a large margin for profit out of £6 6s. Many captains have informed me that whenever plenty of good books are distributed, temperance, emigration, and other lectures are delivered, and the Sunday kept as a holy day, these ships are always the most comfortable and "happy" for all parties. Our saloon passengers took great interest in my steerage friends (150 of whom I took out with me), and several were engaged by them. I speak from experience, and can only add that, as far as the "Allan" vessels are concerned, many of the hard sayings of the "Amateur" do not apply to them. I have no interest in the matter beyond saying what I can in justice to a company which treats their steerage passengers in a decent, fair, and respectable manner. I thank you very much for opening up this important subject, and feel convinced that some good will arise from it.—I remain, yours obediently,

A. STYLEMAN HERRING,
Incumbent and Chairman.

London, Sept. 27, 1872.

INFORMATION

FOR

INTENDING EMIGRANTS

TO CANADA.

To those who intend emigrating, and to those who are likely to be consulted by intending emigrants, we commend for perusal a letter which we publish to-day from Mr. O'NEILL, Emigration Commissioner for Quebec. A country where living is cheap, land abundant—to be had virtually for nothing—and its produce rich, seems to offer no small amount of inducement to those who are leaving their native land. The condition of life in Canada seems to be remarkably well adapted for our agricultural population. The habits are simple and virtuous, and apparently quite devoid of those temptations which in other countries prove so fatal to a people of the excitable nature of ours. It affords full play for all their better tendencies. Frugality is not generally looked upon as a specially Irish virtue, and yet there are few people more frugal than our agricultural classes so long as the fiend of drinking keeps away from them. In Canada the absence of that peculiar form of temptation is the rule, and, as a consequence, there is no part of the world in which Irish people are more thrifty and economical. The Irishman loves security in his land: in Canada he has absolute ownership. He is fond of education: it is presented to him under conditions which have no equal in any lands to which he turns his steps. He is ardently attached to his religion: it is free and flourishing in Canada, untroubled by sectarian rivalries, or by persecution under the name of freedom. Politically, Canada is, perhaps, one of the most happily-placed countries in the world, all its troubles being things of the past. If people will go from Ire-

land, it seems to us that, provided they are of the right stuff to emigrate at all, they can nowhere find a fairer field for the exercise of their industry.—*Cork Examiner*, May 25, 1872.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CORK EXAMINER.

Shelbourne Hotel, 23rd May, 1872.

SIR—Will you permit me, through your columns, to call attention to the subject of Emigration to Canada, and particularly to that portion of the Dominion known as the Province of Quebec? I am aware of the anxiety of the leading men in Ireland to keep Irishmen at home; but, in spite of all efforts to keep the people at home, there will be numbers of Irishmen leaving, because, after reflection, they will think their chances better in a new field of exertion. And, sir, let me tell you that, perhaps, on the whole, it were better to-day to discuss fully the question of emigration.

IMPORTANCE OF GUIDING EMIGRATION.

I need not tell you that the caprices by which the majority of men are actuated in their destination of themselves are incalculably preposterous, and that it is of the utmost importance, for many reasons, that intending emigrants should be properly guided in a matter which involves their own and their children's happiness. If I had a word to say I should beg of the intending emigrant to remember that the new country does not pour forth spontaneously the elements of success—it is merely a field of exertion. The existence of the Province of Quebec, or any other province or country, does not make the world a farthing richer; it only gives mankind a wider field for the acquisition of riches by energy, intelligence, industry, and self-denial. The man who thinks that the mere going from this country to another is in itself all-sufficient to success goes without reflection, and very very often finds that he has made a miserable blunder. There is, perhaps, no act connected with his temporal interests for which every man should more fully and cautiously feel and know his way than the selection of a new sphere of existence for himself and his race, and yet there is none, I will venture to say, where people act with more recklessness. If, so far, I am cor-

rect, will you not agree with me that it is of the highest importance to disseminate knowledge relating to the different fields of enterprise and exertion which invite those who can make use of them? If information concerning the various fields of emigration were clearly put before the people many who now emigrate would stay at home, because they found on reflection that, after all, the home field of exertion was the one best adapted to them. There are many who go to the wrong place now who would go to the right place then, because they know they must not take their journey at hazard, but must see the elements on which they are to work out success before they start; and, finally, there are many who stay at home now who would then emigrate, because the benefits of the new field of exertion would be more distinctly brought before them by the success of those who have considerably and carefully entered on it. Before I close this part of my letter, will you permit me to add that the benefit of emigration fields is the same as the benefit of all other sources of enterprise they give opportunities for the men who are adapted to them and know how to use their opportunities to make success for themselves in life. If the emigrant would only think these matters over he would not, when it is too late, have to complain of his fortunes having been ruined and his prolific expectations blighted. If I have, so far, trespassed on you in general considerations upon the subject of emigration, it is because I would have it fairly understood that he is the best settler in a new country who has amply considered beforehand the step he finally determines upon.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Will you now permit me to say a word about the Province of Quebec? In round numbers this province comprises a territory of 210,000 miles, or 129 millions of acres, 10,678,931 acres of which have been conceded in fiefs and seignories, 8,950,953 acres are held in the townships in free and common socage, and 6,400,359 are divided into farm lots, which the Government is prepared to dispose of. There remains 102,969,757 acres of land still to be surveyed. More than two-thirds of the 6,400,000 acres of land surveyed and divided into farm lots are fit for settlement, and nearly half of the lots are accessible by good roads. This land may be purchased in the district of Gaspe, in

some cases, as low as 20 cents per acre, but generally the price of Government land in Quebec varies from 30 to 60 cents per acre; in the eastern portion of the province it may be purchased at 30 cents per acre. The purchaser, either by letter or personally, may purchase lands upon the following conditions:— One-fifth of the purchase-money at the date of sale, and the remainder in four equal annual instalments, with interest at 6 per cent. per year. The land sold must be taken possession of within six months from the date of sale, and the purchaser must reside on and occupy the same, either by himself or through others, for at least two years from the date of sale. In the due course of four years the purchaser must place under cultivation at least ten acres for every 100 acres held by him, and erect on his farm a habitable house of the dimensions at least of 16 feet by 20. The Crown land agents throughout the province are authorised to sell land upon these conditions. But those whose means are limited may obtain free grants of 100 acres along eight of our great colonization roads, for the law provides that along these roads every male colonist and emigrant, being at least 18 years of age, may obtain a free grant of 100 acres. The number of acres of land at present set aside to be disposed of in free grants is 84,050; but the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may increase the quantity if found necessary. The Crown land agents are bound to grant a permit of occupation for 100 acres to any person who claims the same, provided the applicant has attained the age of 18. You will see by this that one of the inducements offered by the Government of Quebec to the intending emigrant is free and cheap cultivable land. And is this not in itself a great inducement? And, further, to protect the settler against the reverses which may in the beginning overtake him, an Act passed in 1868 provides that no mortgage shall be valid on the land granted to him, and that his farm shall not be liable to be sold judicially for any debts contracted by him previous to his entering upon it. And, for the ten years following the granting to a settler of his letters patent, the following, among other things, are declared to be exempt from seizure and sale by virtue of a writ of execution emanating from any court in the province:— The bed and bedding of the family; the wearing apparel, stoves, knives and forks, spoons, spinning-wheels, weaving-looms, &c.,

&c. ; the fuel, meat, and vegetables for family use ; two horses, four cows, six sheep, four pigs, hay and other forage necessary for the support of these animals during the winter ; vehicles, and other implements of agriculture. Certain of these articles, however, may be attached where the debt was contracted in the purchase of such articles, but only in such case. This protection, I think, is an evidence sufficiently strong of the interest taken by the Government of Quebec in the settler.

But, sir, did space permit me, I should show you the large sums of money spent by the Province of Quebec to open colonization roads. Throughout the length and breadth of the province the clearing of our wild lands, encouraged as it is by the Government, is yearly making the most astonishing progress. In all directions the surveyed lots are traversed by good Government roads, and it is quite within the truth to say that to-day the number of acres of cultivated land is double what it was in 1851. As I may not in this letter touch upon all points, I may say generally that in no part of the New World will the agriculturist find a better opening than in the Province of Quebec. The climate is not to be feared. Wherever I have been in Great Britain I have found our winter season very much exaggerated. Thanks to our winter, the soil, during at least five months of the year, enjoys rest, and acquires that vigour which with us promotes a sudden ripeness of vegetation that is unknown in other countries. Our cereals and fruits attain to perfect maturity, and, in point of quantity and quality, our crops will compare favourably with those of any part of the world. And here it is worthy of remark that Canadian wheat took a first prize at the Paris Exhibition. The labour market of the province is as good as that in any part of the New World, and one thing is certain, that what a man earns is not taken from him by exorbitant taxation. In all things the strictest impartiality exists in our province, and the solidity of our institutions are what we may fairly be proud of.

I shall be happy to give further information concerning Quebec to any person who may address me.

I remain, sir, with thanks,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. O'NEILL,
Emigration Commissioner for Quebec.

CLIMATE OF CANADA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DUBLIN FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin, May 14th.

SIR—The erroneous opinions entertained about our Canadian winter season has induced me to write to you on the subject of climate, in connection with immigration. Every steamer going to America carries from this country of comparatively cool summers, with a humid atmosphere, many who, from want of knowledge, flock to sections of America where intense heat, severe droughts, and arid burning winds parch the land. It will not do for the people of these islands who migrate to go 14 degrees, or nearly one thousand miles, due south, for in doing so they make the same change in climate, as though they were to migrate to Palestine, Independent Tartary, or Persia; and the change is not only a complete change of climate, but it is also a complete desertion from the modes of living and agriculture in which they have been brought up. Let the emigrant, before he rushes to false conclusions, first look around him, and ask himself, Where are the chief seats of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce? and he will find activity in every branch only in the cooler regions of the earth, and not in those climates which are too enervating for the continuous labour necessary in great industrial pursuits. The effect of climate on the animal as on the vegetable creation is a matter never to be lost sight of by a man who contemplates a permanent settlement in a new country. In the belief that I cannot better correct the exaggerated notions which prevail about the rigour of our climate than by the narration of a few facts bearing upon the effects of climate upon our people and the produce of our soil, with your permission I shall observe, that the hardiest race in America are the Canadians. This fact will be borne out by any man who has ever visited the New World. Our people, owing to our climate, are the same robust, full-formed, and florid complexioned people that I meet with here. Throughout the length and breadth of the country, Canadians have retained in all their integrity the chief characteristics of the peoples from which they are descended. This, as an effect of climate, I think it is important not to lose sight of. It is an admitted fact, however, that the climate of the province of Quebec is the most healthy in North America.

Fever and ague, so terrible to settlers in Illinois, Indiana, and other States, never reach us. Now, let us look at climate as it affects vegetation. All over Canada, wheat, barley, oats, rye, potatoes, turnips, and all the ordinary vegetables grow in abundance. The same may be said of citrons, melons, marrows, and tomatoes, all of which grow in the open air. The pumpkin and squash, as is well known, in Canada attain immense sizes. Hops and tobacco are common; hemp and flax are indigenous plants, and can be cultivated to any extent in nearly every part of the Dominion. Indian corn is a large crop, and it may be noticed as a climatic fact, that grapes ripen in the open air in Quebec. Canadian orchards are famous; and the superiority of the *Fameuse* apple is admitted everywhere. It may not be out of place in this connection to mention that raspberries, strawberries, currants, plums, &c., &c., grow wild. The fact that cereals, hay, root crops, and fruits grow in abundance and perfection, and the further fact that on all sides it is admitted that our people are a most vigorous race, are, I submit, sufficient proofs that our climate is not a very bad one. Did the space permit, I could show you by many proofs how admirable a climate we possess. I think a few figures on the progress of agriculture will not be amiss. In 1851, in the province of Quebec, there were 3,605,167 acres of ground under cultivation; to-day double that number of acres are under crops. I shall not, therefore, make a comparison between 1851 and 1871, but between 1851 and 1861. In those 10 years there were 1,171,000 acres of new land cleared, which in 1860 increased the yearly crops to more than 21,500,000 bushels of grain and vegetables. In 1851 the value of cattle was set down at 19,256,732 dols.; in 1861 it has increased to the figure of 25,781,798 dols., showing in the 10 years an augmentation of 6,525,066 dols.; and were I to carry the comparison down to 1871, I would establish a progress still more surprising. The same increase is marked in all that refers to agriculture in every section of Canada, and this, I should think, speaks more strongly than were I simply to write about its magnificent scenery. Everybody knows that with us nature is on a grand scale. The dimensions of Canada, magnificent in their extent, are a type of its leading features—vast rivers and lakes, resembling inland friths and seas, lofty mountain ranges, boundless forests, and

far-stretching gardens of fertility. Our trade to-day is seven-fold what it was in 1850, and the financial statement of our affairs just published shows the net surplus upon the Canadian balance sheet to be for the last financial year 3,712,479 dols. This increase, coming as it does from the natural expansion of our trade, will give you a faint idea of the country's growth. You may judge of the care taken by Quebec of its emigrants when I tell you, from 1854 down to the present, close upon 2,000,000 dollars have been paid out of the public treasury to open roads through the timber lands of the province. The building of these great colonisation roads, along which free grants are given, offers lucrative employment to the new settler, and helps him to procure the necessaries of life until his clearings warrant him a sufficiency for his sustenance.—With many thanks, I remain, Sir, yours,

JOHN H. O'NEILL,

Commissioner of Emigration for Quebec.

(From the *Waterford News*, August 1, 1873.)

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. JOHN H. O'NEILL, the agent for Quebec, has just returned to Dublin from England. There, as here, he has made the province he represents well and favourably known. Early this spring his letters in the *London Standard* and *Field* put the case of Quebec very clearly and fairly before the public, and brought forth complimentary notices of his efforts from leading English correspondents. We are anxious that as much publicity as possible should be given of Canada, where the principle of representative government, or Home Rule in its best form, prevails; and we cannot help thinking that any man who studies the condition of affairs in Canada will come to the conclusion that the same system of "fair play" applied here would lead to similar results. In obtaining Home Rule for Canada, Quebec played a prominent part, and to-day is that province wherein, in matters of religion and religious education, the greatest amount of fair play exists. Its land system and homestead law, and colonisation societies, and public roads besides, mark it out as a desirable home for the intending emigrant. Certainly Mr. O'NEILL has spared no pains to show forth the progress made

by Canada since the advent of responsible government in 1840. We could well wish the same system were applied to Ireland, and hope one of these days to hear from Mr. O'NEILL's lips a sketch of the political progress of Canada.

(From the *Dublin Freeman's Journal*, March 18th, 1873.)

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DUBLIN FREEMAN.

Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin, 15th March, 1873.

SIR—On several occasions you were kind enough to publish letters written by me on the province of Quebec as a field for emigration. Much as you may regret the departure from Ireland of its people, you cannot close your eyes to the fact that every spring there is a movement from this country to other shores. That being the case, is it not right to place before the intending emigrant every possible scrap of information concerning the various fields of emigration? Since you may not prevent those who are determined to leave from going, at least you may enable them to obtain such information as will guide them to the right place. Let reliable information on the various fields of emigration be spread broadcast throughout the land, and how many who now make their journey at hazard would stay at home? So far, and as often as I have spoken to the intending emigrant, I have begged of him to dispel from his mind the false notion, entertained by many, that the removal to a new country leads at once to prosperity and riches. At home or abroad, to live, man must labour; and, as far as my experience goes, riches is only to be acquired by energy, intelligence, industry, and self-denial. These considerations I have frequently urged upon the proposing emigrant, because they throw light upon the proper purposes of emigration. If a man will not look upon emigration as an escape, but consider that he is only leaving one field of exertion for another, he is, I think, starting from a foundation which will lead to right conclusions; because, reasoning from that point of view, he will get all the obtainable knowledge about the selected field, and calculate his capacities to take advantages of the opportunities which the new field offers before he commits himself to it. Here, and everywhere in

Europe, competition is so overworked that there are many who fall far behind in the race. These men, hearing of new fields, are tempted to emigrate, in the hope that the information which is useless to them at home, because shared in common with thousands of others, in the new sphere will ensure success. There is something in this view, and the sanguine confidence with which a bold and energetic man throws himself into the new world in a great measure helps him to success. To those who contemplate emigrating because they have got into the wrong groove, and are filled with fear for the social position of their offspring, I do not hesitate to recommend the province of Quebec. The Government can now dispose of nearly 7,000,000 acres of land, at prices varying from 20 to 60 cents per acre. Three-fourths of these lots are accessible by good roads, and along eight of the colonisation roads any person aged eighteen years and upwards may demand a free grant of one hundred acres of land. The main conditions in the case of land purchased from the Crown are—that one-fifth of the purchase-money shall be paid at once, and the balance in five years, in yearly instalments, and that in the course of four years the settler shall clear ten acres for every hundred acres held by him, and erect on his farm a habitable house—usually a log hut—of the dimensions of sixteen feet by twenty. In the case of a free grant, the grantee may take out letters patent, free of charge, if before the expiry of his fourth year of occupation he has built a habitable dwelling on his lot, and cleared twelve acres of land. But partially cleared farms are everywhere obtainable at prices varying from £125 to £150, as with us, many of the woodsmen make a business of taking lots, and clearing 20 or 25 acres, and then selling out. These hardy men think nothing of clearing land, and, besides, the lumber on the farm is readily sold for fuel. Men with a little capital would act wisely in buying a partially cleared farm, but men with no money, but possessed of energy, need not despair; let them go into the agricultural or lumbering districts, say the Eastern Township, or Ottawa, and work for wages for a year. In that time they are sure to lay by sufficient money, if they are thrifty, to enable them to begin a settlement. So many Europeans, who landed in Quebec penniless, have done this and succeeded, that I hesitate not to advise it as

a proper course to follow. Above all, I would advise the man brought up to farming here to avoid the large cities. No good will come of flocking to towns and cities; wages may appear high, but in reality they are not, and, in the end, those who settle upon the land do best. At first sight it may seem rather dull work to begin clearing a farm in Canada, but when the intending emigrant remembers that he is fixing his abode in the healthiest place in the world, with the church and schoolhouse everywhere close at hand, and with every means of communication thrown open to him, and every means of advancement offered to himself and his offspring—when he remembers that he is master of every inch of ground he tills, I cannot but feel that in these considerations he will find powerful reasons for trying the province of Quebec as a place for settlement. Any letters addressed to me at the Shelbourne Hotel, will be promptly answered, as my mission here is to give all possible information to intending emigrants.—With many thanks, I remain, yours truly,

JOHN H. O'NEILL,
Commissioner of Emigration for Quebec.

(From the *Londonderry Standard*, September 3rd, 1873.)

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

THE PURCHASE OF LAND AND COST OF LIVING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDONDERRY STANDARD.

Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin, 28th July, 1873.

SIR—The emigrant farmer, with capital on his arrival in Quebec, or, indeed, in any part of Canada, may either purchase an improved property, or purchase uncultivated land, and improve it himself, or rent a cleared farm. The internal emigration from the front to the back or *bush* settlements, which is continually going on, enables the tenant-farmer of this country, who emigrates to Quebec, to purchase, on easy terms, an improved property, or a partially cleared farm. Such a farm, cultivated with the skill displayed by agriculturalists here, cannot fail of ensuring success to the man who settles on it. The forest has no terrors for the Canadian farmer. When his family grows up, he readily sells the old homestead to push back further, where he may acquire farms for his children from the proceeds of the sale of the homestead. When you remember

that Government land in Quebec is sold at prices varying from 20 to 30 and 60 cents per acre, you will understand what quantities of land a Canadian farmer, selling the homestead and 120 acres for say £600, can purchase and stock for that sum. I mention this, because many here say they can farm, but cannot clear land. In any part of the province cleared, or partially cleared farms are to be purchased; and the man who has a little money, on landing at Quebec, should at once proceed to the agricultural districts, and hire for a year with a farmer. He may deposit his money in the Government Savings' Bank with perfect security. The advantage of hiring out for a year is, that he becomes acquainted with the routine of Canadian farming, and is in a better position to judge then whether it is better for him to buy an improved farm, a partially cleared one, or to buy Government land. He need not fear, wherever he settles, of being far from the church or school. Around him on every side are villages, and good roads leading thereto, and in which are churches and schools. In these villages markets are held, where he can sell his surplus products. If a man takes a bush farm he can calculate that for eighteen months at least he will get no returns. Now, for this eighteen months it will cost a small family to live between £60 and £70 currency. The sum is put down at £50, and our people live for much less, because living with us, in the rural districts, is very cheap, when compared with the cost of living in other countries. Let me give you an idea of the cost of things with us. I give you the prices in Canadian currency.

The following is a list of prices:—

				dols.	cents.	dols.	cents.
Bread (6lb. loaf)	-	-	-	0	12	to	0 15
Flour, per barrel (200lbs.)	-	-	-	5	0	"	6 0
Meat, per lb.	-	-	-	0	6	"	0 8
Pork, per lb.	-	-	-	0	8	"	0 12
Butter (salt), per lb.	-	-	-	0	15	"	0 20
Cheese, per lb.	-	-	-	0	12	"	0 16
Maple Sugar, per lb.	-	-	-	0	6	"	0 10
Potatoes, per bushel,	-	-	-	0	40	"	0 50
Peas, "	-	-	-	0	70	"	1 0
Oats, "	-	-	-	0	40	"	0 45
Buckwheat, "	-	-	-	0	60	"	0 80
Linen, per yard,	-	-	-	0	20	"	0 25
Flannel, "	-	-	-	0	50	"	0 60
Tweed, "	-	-	-	0	80	"	1 0
Fine boots, per pair,	-	-	-	2	0	"	3 0
Common "	-	-	-	0	80	"	1 0

Now, this list of prices is taken from a work published by authority of the Government of Quebec, and may be relied on; and I would here remark that the one thing which recommends the Canadian immigration system is, that it is guaranteed by authority. Those who intend to emigrate may address me at Dublin. I shall be happy to give all such further information. —Yours truly,

JOHN H. O'NEILL,
Commissioner of Emigration for Quebec.

(From the Dublin Freeman's Journal, March 18th, 1873.)

CANADIAN EMIGRATION.

Elsewhere we publish a letter from the pen of Mr. J. H. O'NEILL, Commissioner of Emigration for Quebec, on the subject of emigration. Time and again we have expressed ourselves unfavourable to the emigration of our people, but we cannot close our eyes to the fact that year after year thousands of Irishmen leave Ireland for America, and we think we are not far wrong when we affirm that the bulk of those who leave England for America are also Irish. Now, why is this? Independently of the disposition to rove or spirit of adventure, which may induce some to emigrate, are there not other causes? Most assuredly there are, but all the industrial and moral causes grow out of the unequal social and political conditions which exist here. Remedies have, no doubt, been applied to Irish grievances, but they have as yet affected only the surface of things; their tendency has been rather to make the existence of the great bulk of the people tolerable to the heads of families than promising to the future of their offspring. While a cause lingers which acts as a restraint upon the consciences and energies of the Irish there will always come uppermost in the minds of our people a desire to seek elsewhere the enjoyment of rights which are sighed for in vain at home. The free and equal exercise of a man's religious and political convictions is a necessity of manhood, and he will not reside in a place where his energies have not free play who can find that freedom elsewhere. It is the danger resulting from this condition of things in Ireland which makes the popular representatives of the country so anxious and earnest after the complete settlement of

the Irish question. Settle at once the political question, remove at a sweep all the grievances which afflict the people in their most anxious feelings, and within a very short time there will spring into life such industries as will make Ireland the most desirable place on earth to live in. Much, however, as we are opposed to emigration, we notice with pleasure the good advice given by Mr. O'NEILL to intending emigrants. Throughout he would have the farmer settle upon the land, and cautions the proposing emigrant against settling in the large towns. This is perfectly right, and the man who will leave Ireland would act wisely not to remain an instant lingering about the larger cities of America. We call attention to this question of emigration because we regard it as the result of the unequal condition of things in Ireland, and if anything were needed to prove that reforms are not complete, it is the fact that so many every year leave Ireland because they declare they cannot live in it, being crippled on all sides—in their consciences and energies. Now, this is a most alarming fact, and one which statesmen should not lose sight of. The great landowners are now beginning to feel the pinching effects of emigration upon them, but seem blind to the fact that their co-operation with those who seek after the amelioration of things is the only means whereby the people will remain at home. Mere high wages will not do this. The condition of things must be such that the man in receipt of high wages can enjoy them free from the burthens of religious and political restraints.

(From the *Liverpool Daily Post*, September 3, 1873.)

CANADA A FIELD FOR EMIGRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY POST.

THE QUESTION CONSIDERED.

SIR—Perhaps in stating at the very outset that the increase of agricultural produce and the supply of food at home has not answered to the development of your mechanical ingenuity, I may touch upon that which all are not prepared to admit. When I tell you that articles of wearing apparel are much cheaper than the price of food, it may be said that I contradict myself, because

if food were not at a low price how could we manufacture so cheaply? I could answer that by stating that to support the family the father, mother, and all the children are pressed into the service of labour; and, I might ask, is this desirable even in the interests of cheap production? I might state, also, with great show of reason, that the constant demand for more wages is a sign in England that the price of food is high. The expansion of your agricultural produce has led to a sordid elaboration of the earth's surface at home, which has locked the mechanic in the narrow city street. The limited area of land at your disposal, and the excessive demand for food owing to your great population, has driven the home producer to economise every patch upon which a blade of grass will grow. When you remember that your population must still go on increasing while you have nearly reached the limits of your power of producing food, is it not, think you, worth the attention of the leaders of public opinion to devise some means by which the increase of the means of support will equal the increase of the population?

There are those who say "Oh, when there are too many people in England for the available means of support we will remove a certain number." Now I put it to any candid or just man, is this undigested principle adequate to solve any social difficulty. The temporary reduction of numbers would no more than produce a momentary relief from surplus population. A certain number would be periodically removed, to *make more room* for those at home, and to give more food and clothing to social participants. Was there ever such a fallacy. The removal would make room for nobody, for only those would go who had no room, and, besides, you never could effect a result unless you could remove the people faster than they can multiply. And you may judge whether this can be done when your population is increasing as rapidly as it is. But would you be justified in sending to other countries in this way masses of your own people which you could not support. You may not, I think, throw off your own shoulders on to those of others responsibilities so great. I shall not further pursue this branch of the subject, fully believing that the collective removal of those at stated intervals who consume more than they produce will not make the home labourer less inclined to marry.

SYSTEMS OF EMIGRATION.

The removal of the people by artificial systems of emigration is to my mind mere moonshine. I am aware that on rare occasions worthy men have done much. But I do say that nothing has been more productive of harm to the emigrant and emigration fields than the schemes of people ready on demand to organise and found a settlement. Like the Wakefield system, they are one and all pleasantly symmetrical on paper, in practice, however, they are all failures, and, certainly so, to their projectors. Nor can a Government undertake emigrant social systems. No! but I will tell you what it can do, it can smooth the emigrant's path, guide and protect him, and enlighten him on all matters connected with his destiny. It is possible to send your dependents to fertilise the fields of healthy enterprise and well-directed exertions; and I believe that were a proper direction given to voluntary emigration, that besides making the emigrant himself a happier man, it would be a great means of spreading British trade to advantage. And when I say to advantage, I would simply assert that the agricultural development of the colonies may be made to cheapen the price of food at home. Of course colonists will aim at manufacturing themselves. Quite true.

TRADE AND FINANCE OF CANADA.

But let us just examine matters as it concerns England's greatest colony, Canada. In the year 1869-70 71,237,603 dollars worth of goods were entered for consumption in that country. Now, then, when you consider the imports with reference to the countries from which they were made, you find that 38,595,433 dollars worth was imported from Great Britain. If you will examine into 1868-69 you will find that in that year our imports from Great Britain were 35,764,470 dollars. Compare these two years, and the comparison shows an increase in favour of British trade for 1870 of 2,830,963 dols., or about 8 per cent. In 1869-70, 5,796,125 tons were employed in the export and import trade of Canada; more than two-thirds of this tonnage consisted of British vessels. And how does the account stand as between Canada and the United States for the same years? This is important in relation to British trade. Since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty the trade between

Canada and the United States has been maintained, indeed increased, with this difference, however, that their relative positions have been reversed. Under the Reciprocity Treaty the United States were the larger exporters to Canada, whilst Canada has, since the abrogation of the treaty, imported less from the United States, and exported considerably more to that country. Let me take the figures for the years 1868-69 and 1869-70:—

1868-69.	1869-70.	Decrease.
Imports, 25,477,975 dols.	24,728,166 dols.	749,809 dols.
Exports, 27,846,461 dols.	32,984,652 dols. ..	5,138,191 dols.

You in England possibly may have been acquainted with these figures, but may not perhaps have noticed that in proportion as our import trade with you increases our export trade to the United States also increases. Now while our trade with England has increased our taxation has not, and it was most flattering when Sir Francis Hincks (Mr. Tilley's predecessor as Finance Minister of Canada) announced the fact in his speech at Peterborough last year that we had a surplus greatly over 3,000,000 dols., and that since Confederation the debt of Canada had not increased by an amount equal to 2,000,000 dols. This fact is indicative of a healthy state of affairs that cannot but show English capitalists that Canadian investments are equal to the best securities in the market.

And let us take the statements of the Hon. S. L. Tilley, C.B., the present Minister of Finance for Canada, and they will, I think, show the steady progress of Canada. From his budget speech, delivered 1st of April, 1873, we learn that the exports and imports for the first half of the year amounted to 126,330,636 dols., as against 129,553,194 dols. for the whole of the first year of Confederation, 1867. This is certainly an evidence of prosperity. But let us now look at the increase in the public debt since 1867. In 1867 the net debt was 75,728,641 dols., and in 1872 it was 82,187,072 dols., making a net increase of the debt of 6,458,431 dols. What has Canada in return for this increase? Well, the increase of the debt is just the same as the increase of the population during the period mentioned, and no more. The net debt in 1872, as compared with the population shown by the census returns, is just the same in proportion to the population

as it was in 1867. And, sir, what has been done in that period? Canada purchased the North-west territory, for which it paid £300,000 sterling, and paid a further £300,000 for opening that country and establishing a Government therein. One million and a-half dollars, chargeable against capital, have been expended in public works. For the survey of the Pacific Railway 480,000 dollars have been expended. Canada has also assumed the debt of British Columbia, amounting to 1,666,200 dollars. Besides this, the Intercolonial Railway is nearly built. Now, notwithstanding these expenditures, the debt of the Dominion to-day is not one cent larger in proportion to the population than it was five years ago. The interest on the debt is just about the same as in 1867, being one dollar and ninety-two cents per head of the population. For the first five years the whole expenditure only averaged 3 dols. 54 cents per head of the population of the Dominion. During the past five years, with an average tariff of $12\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., the Government has paid all interest and expenditure chargeable to income, besides large sums for lighthouses, improvements of navigation, and other public works, and 1,800,000 dollars as a sinking fund, towards the redemption of the debt, out of income, and has left a sum over and above which would enable it to pay interest on a debt of 30,000,000 more than it now has.

EMIGRATION AGAIN CONSIDERED.

The above remarks are not, I think, aside from the question of emigration, inasmuch as they show a degree of prosperity which few countries can boast of. But, to return more directly to that question, I do not propose a plan for the encouragement of emigration. Not at all. Whether it be the desire or not to keep the people at home, certain it is that numbers will leave. Now, I think the best office that can be performed in the interest of those at home and Canada, which I have principally in view just now, would be to direct those who will leave home to that colony. There is no obstacle to their settling there. The climate is a good one, and the institutions are as good as any in the world. The evil which a surplus population creates in England, in the midst of a busy country, is that they are burdens upon those who produce more than they consume, by

requiring, for mere subsistence, to consume more than they produce. The aged and the imbecile must always be supported by you; indeed it would be cruel and inhuman to remove them. But it does not follow because in Great Britain, where competition is overworked, and where expansion is in machinery and not in the natural sources of supply—it does not follow, I say, because a man in that sphere consumes more than he produces that he is not capable of producing more than he consumes. Circumstances are against him here, and, if you will only direct him to a proper place, you may make him contribute to your success at home, while, at the same time, he is enriching himself. Certainly the matter is worthy of serious consideration.

No doubt the question of over-population has been considered by abler heads than mine; but, really, the question has been so mixed up with theories that no result could follow. You can't remove people from one country to another by system; and any scheme having for its object the collective removal of non-producers involves the necessity of providing for the person removed. Assist the voluntary emigrant to the extent of giving him a start in life and you make him a useful man, but remove him under the pledge that he is to have happiness and you crush out his exertions, for he relies solely on you who had the brains to conceive so philanthropic a scheme. Of course the philanthropic theorist calculates largely on the individual exertion of his *proteges*, while the *proteges'* hopes are exclusively based upon the energy of the philanthropist. And remember the effect upon the man who has been thus removed. Seeing the philanthropists plan fail, he loses hope, and becomes worse off than if he had remained at home. He never seeks to discover whether a great part of the failure is not traceable to himself. Not he! All he knows is that at home he was poor—that he was promised happiness if he would leave. He did leave, and the whole thing has only made his condition worse. The great error lies in the belief on both sides that a change *must* be for the better. Now, take that same man and consider him in the light of a voluntary emigrant. He knows just what he may expect, and feels that all is due to his energies. The examples of others around him who started out like himself is a powerful incentive, and he is led on from one success to another until he

achieves in most cases a competency, in many cases a good fortune.

ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY QUEBEC.

I have said assist the emigrant to the extent of giving him a start in life. In the Province of Quebec we aim at doing this, and for this purpose, along eight of the great colonisation roads, free grants of 100 acres are given to every person aged 18 years or upwards who applies for the same. A homestead law exists which protects the settler against the reverses which might overtake him in the beginning, and the Government subsidises colonisation societies, whose principal duties are to direct the European emigrant or native settler to such places as may have been assigned to them by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and to furnish them with seed, provisions, and implements of agriculture. The liberal spirit which animates Quebec from the beginning prevails in all parts of Canada, and of one thing the emigrant from Great Britain and Ireland may be sure of that when he lands in Canada he plants his foot upon a soil inhabited by men who are friendly to him, and will give him a helping-hand if he need it.—Yours, &c.,

JOHN H. O'NEILL,

Commissioner of Emigration for Quebec.

Dublin, August 28th, 1873.

(From the Field, April 5, 1873.)

CANADIAN EMIGRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FIELD.

QUEBEC—AID TO SETTLERS.

SIR—In view of the discussion which has been going on in the columns of *The Field* regarding Canadian emigration, will you permit me, through your columns, to call attention to the Province of Quebec? In round numbers that province comprises a territory of 210,000 miles, or 129,000,000 acres of land, divided in this way—

Conceded in fiefs and seigneries	10,678,931
Held in free and common soccage.....	8,950,953
Surveyed into farm lots.....	6,400,359

	26,030,243
Balance still to be surveyed.....	102,969,757

By the Act of Confederation the management of their public lands is left to the different provincial governments. Immediately after confederation the Province of Quebec set to work to devise means to settle the land at its disposal. This was done in this way:—The old means of communication were completed, and great colonisation roads built, along which free grants of land are given to applicants for the same, male or female, aged 18 years and upwards. Where the Crown lands are sold, the prices range from *ten pence* to *two-and-five pence sterling an acre*. But a still greater impetus was given to colonisation by the construction, with the aid of the Government, of wooden railways. These roads are worked after the fashion of iron railways, with this difference, that their gauge is narrower, and the rails are of hard wood. They are really colonisation railways. The Government of Quebec guarantee an interest of three per cent. a year on the sum expended for every mile of wooden railway built; the cost per mile, however, is limited to five thousand dollars, exclusive of outlay for bridges exceeding 150 feet and upwards, for which an additional subsidy of three per cent. on the cost of building is allowed. To have a right to this subsidy, the road must be approved by the Government, and not be less than fifteen miles in length. The subsidy is guaranteed for twenty years, but may, under certain conditions, be capitalised at six per cent. Besides encouraging the opening of the province in this way, the Government authorised the formation of colonisation societies, and provided that, up to 300 dollars, the first colonisation society in any county should receive an annual subsidy equal in amount to the sum paid in by its members. These societies are bound to hasten the clearing of the public lands by the establishing of settlers thereon, to direct immigrants to such places as may have been assigned to them, and to furnish them with seeds, provisions, and implements of agriculture. Over thirty-five of these societies are at present in existence. In order to protect the settler on the new land, a homestead law came into operation in 1868, which is full guarantee to him that he will not be disturbed, and still is so framed as not to destroy his credit, by placing him entirely beyond the reach of those who may have made certain advances to him to help him in the beginning.

AN IDEA OF THE TIMBER TRADE.

While the Government has been doing this to open the country, the timber trade has also contributed greatly to the settlement of Quebec. As is generally known, the principal seat of the lumber industry is in the Province of Quebec. Some idea of this trade and its bearings upon immigration may be derived from the following figures:—In 1871 the valley of the Ottawa furnished 100,000,000 feet of sawn deals, and 285,000,000 feet of sawn boards. To Great Britain there were exported 21,500,000 cubic feet of “square timber,” and 180,000,000 feet of deals; to the United States were shipped 1,092,000 cubic feet of “square timber,” and 125,000,000 feet of deals, planks, and boards. There were, over and above this, large quantities of timber shipped to other countries. This industry, which is yearly increasing, employs quite 30,000 men and certainly as many horses, and besides giving work to the new settler enables him to dispose of his produce. It was with the view of opening wider this northern section that the Government of Quebec were so liberal in their land grant to the North Shore and connecting railway lines, for, independent of its timber resources, when the complete line of railway is built, linking Quebec to the Pacific, it must prove of incalculable value to the settlement of the country to have all these railway companies so deeply interested in the work of colonisation. There will be little difficulty met with by settlers in this part of Canada, as the timber industry, coupled with the new trade which will spring up with the railways, besides the general trade, which is large, must always be a means whereby settlers will obtain high prices for their produce, and labourers a fair reward for their labour. I write this in the belief that all enlightenment given upon any section of the Empire must be of general benefit.

JOHN H. O'NEILL,

Emigration Commissioner for Quebec.

Langham Hotel, Portland-place, London, March 31.

(From the *Irish Times*, Dublin, Tuesday, April 8, 1873).

The Canadian Railway Companies which are now in the London Loan Market with their bonds will derive much benefit from

the publication of certain statistics which Mr. J. H. O'NEILL, the agent for Quebec, has furnished to the columns of the *Field*. The statistics referred to are those of the Canadian timber trade and of the timber lands, which are the principal security offered by the Railway Companies to investors. In order to show the prospective value of those lands, Mr. O'NEILL has established the actual value of the timber trade in *one* section of Canada alone, the Ottawa district, which these railways will further open. In his letter of the 5th of April, he says :—" In 1871 the "Valley of the Ottawa furnished 100,000,000 feet of sawn deals, "and 235,000,000 feet of sawn boards. To Great Britain there "were exported 21,500,000 cubic feet of 'square timber,' and "180,000,000 feet of deals ; to the United States were shipped "1,092,000 cubic feet of 'square timber,' and 125,000,000 feet "of deals, planks, and boards." There were over and above this large quantities shipped to other countries. This enormous shipment is only from one section of Quebec, and does not include shipments from St. Maurice region, Saguenay, and other well known lumber regions. There can be no doubt, as remarked, this is rapidly clearing the land along the margin of the rivers for the new settler, and, besides, gives him a market for his produce, and labour for himself and his horses if he will have it. But, apart from its bearing upon immigration, Mr. O'NEILL's letter will be of great service by showing the actual position of affairs. Should the public improvements be carried out now contemplated by Canada, they will be of the greatest possible benefits to civilization. The Northshore Railway and Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk and Intercolonial will all afford uninterrupted communication from the Atlantic to the Pacific. But, more wonderful still, a committee is actually engaged upon a report to build a tunnel under the Gut of Canso to connect Cape Breton with the mainland of Nova Scotia, a line to the eastern end of the island, a ferry to Newfoundland, and a railway to St. George's Bay, thus shortening the sea voyage to *one hundred hours* between Ireland and America. Certainly, we cannot but wish the Canadians success, and hope we may be prepared with a line of steamers to take advantage of their enterprise.

(From the London Standard, April 12, 1873.)

Q U E B E C .

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

SIR—Will you permit me to give you a summary of affairs in the Province of Quebec, which I think may be fairly accepted as a test of the higher capacities of its people?

When New France was ceded to England in 1763 by the Treaty of Paris it comprised a population not exceeding 70,000 French Canadians. By the articles of capitulation, ratified by the treaty, the French civil laws which up to that time existed in the colony, and the institutions at the time existing, were for ever maintained in their integrity. For a few years after the French colonists passed under English rule there existed great uneasiness and suspicion, which retarded the progress of affairs. The introduction in 1791, however, of a constitutional mode of government, and the division of Canada into two provinces, brought with it an era of peace and prosperity. From the date of the conquest down to 1791 the population of French origin doubled, and, by the division of Canada by the act of that date, Lower Canada became the arbiter of its own destinies. On the other hand, the British population, increased by European immigration and by the accession to its ranks of the United Empire Loyalists who left the United States after the War of Independence, predominated in Upper Canada. Thus removed from all rivalries of race, which might have deterred their progress, the two provinces grew up side by side, each developing the institutions peculiar to itself.

The constitution of 1791, although liberal in some respects, left much to be desired, because, under it, the Ministry in both the provinces were beyond the control of their respective legislatures. Very often the arbitrary measures of these irresponsible ministers provoked great conflicts between the executive and the representatives of the people. Little by little the parliamentary struggle found its way into the ranks of the people, and caused the insurrection of 1837. With a view of removing the causes which brought about the insurrection, the Parliament of England passed an act establishing a legislative union between

Upper and Lower Canada, which was proclaimed law in 1841. This union of the provinces placed Canada, within a short time, in a position to advance safely and rapidly on the pathway of progress.

Under the union of the provinces, by the act of 1841, there were no people in Canada who took a more active part in the politics of the country than the inhabitants of Lower Canada. It was then that primary education was fixed upon the broad and liberal basis which makes the school system of Quebec unsurpassed the world over. The municipal system was established, which has proved an elementary school wherein the people have learned, in a restricted sense, the rudiments of the parliamentary system by which their destinies are controlled.

The administration of justice, which, until 1857, was concentrated in the principal cities of the province, was re-modelled, and the seven judicial districts were subdivided into twenty. This decentralisation of justice, besides the advantage of placing the means of legal redress within the reach of the people, distributed throughout the rural districts the excess of professional gentlemen who, up to that event, had centred exclusively in the large cities. As a complement to this new order of things followed the codification of the civil and commercial laws of Lower Canada, which has blended together and given consistency to the old customs of Paris, bequeathed to us by France, the English commercial law, our provincial or statutory law, and the principles emanating from more modern jurisprudence, in as far as these quadrated with our usages and the conditions of our society. It was during this period also that, through the means of a well-devised scheme of canals, the navigation of the St. Lawrence was facilitated up to the great lakes which constitute its well-head; and thus has been opened to the products of the west that natural highway over which they have since floated. Of what value was the opening of this great channel? Why simply that now about half the grain sent by water from Chicago, Toledo, and Milwaukie, is going to St. Lawrence ports. The *New York Stockholder* last May, in alluding to the fact that the consignments of corn to Canadian ports were larger than ever before, gave statistics which showed that the total shipment of

grain for the week ending May 30 from Chicago, Toledo, and Milwaukee was 1,797,961 bushels. Of this quantity 558,608 bushels were consigned to Buffalo, 558,608 bushels to Kingston and Montreal, and 194,219 bushels to Port Colborne. The connection that exists between this carrying trade over the St. Lawrence, the food supply of this country, and the interests of British shipping are, I think, patent enough.

ABOLITION OF THE FEUDAL SYSTEM.

The opening of the country, and establishment of means of communication, gave to industry an impetus which was well seconded by the abolition of the feudal system in Lower Canada. General activity in trade had made the mutations of property so frequent that the rights of the seignors became a restraint upon everyday transactions, and a means of preventing the expenditure of capital upon agricultural ameliorations. This fact having been recognised in 1854, all the casual rights of the seignors were abolished by Parliament, and over three millions of dollars were voted to indemnify the seignors for the suppression of their privileges. The thrusting aside peaceably of this great secular institution, which in other countries was only overthrown after sanguinary struggles, speaks well for the political insight of the people of Quebec. Did good follow from it? Let us see. I shall merely compare the years 1851 and 1861, as 1871 would carry me into the confederation of the provinces. In 1851, in Lower Canada, the province of Quebec now, there were 3,605,167 acres of ground under cultivation; in 1861 nearly double that number of acres were under crop. In those ten years there were 1,171,000 acres of new land cleared, which in 1860 increased the yearly crop to more than 21,500,000 bushels of grain and vegetables. In 1851 the value of cattle was set down at 19,256,732 dollars; in 1861 it increased to the figure of 25,781,798 dollars, showing an augmentation of 6,525,066. But turning from the agricultural to the commercial industry, we find that in 1860 the trade of Quebec was sixfold what it was in 1850. Now, sir, the year 1860 brings us close upon the period of confederation, since which time I know of no country which has made more rapid strides than Canada, and in no section of Canada was greater progress made than in Quebec. This province, as is well known, is inhabited principally by the

descendants of the French. When you remember that the ranks of the French Canadians were not swelled by emigration from France, you may fairly express surprise that the 70,00 French settlers in 1763 should have in a century multiplied nearly eighteen times. They are the same hardy race to-day that followed Cartier and Champlain, and I will venture to assert that, taking the province of Quebec as the home of a mixed race, there is no spot under the sun where more toleration or downright fair play exists in matters of religion or religious education. And I will further assert that no section of the Dominion plays a more important political part in the confederacy than Quebec. There were those who thought that the system of provincial legislatures brought in by confederation would have done harm, but no man thinks so now, for everything that has transpired since proves that it was a wise system.

POLICY OF QUEBEC UNDER CONFEDERATION.

I shall not go very deeply into matters since confederation, but will cite a few facts to prove the leading part taken by Quebec under the new system. By the British North American Act, Lower Canada became the province of Quebec. The first duty of the provincial Parliament was to set things in order, and open the country. It is since confederation that immigration has been taken up with a will in Canada, and I think Quebec was not backward. Having 129,000,000 acres of land at its disposal, the Government made an effective survey, and divided close upon 7,000,000 acres of land into lots fit for settlement. It next caused the greater part of this territory to be traversed by great colonisation roads, founded colonisation societies to promote emigration and to give assistance to the emigrant, laid the basis of a wooden railway scheme, which is doing a great deal to open the country, and, in order to build the North Shore Railway, which is regarded as a most important link in the line of railway which is to have its terminus on the slopes of the Pacific, the Quebec Government gave a grant of 2,000,000 acres of land. On the colonisation roads it gives 100 acres of land to any person, male or female, aged eighteen years or upwards, who may claim the same, and where the Crown sells land the price ranges from 20 to 60 cents per acre. A homestead law exists which protects the settler against seizures from any court

of justice during the first years of his settlement. On all sides, and in everything, activity prevails, and they are lamentably ignorant of, or blind to, the truth who would discredit the bold and enterprising spirit which reigns in Quebec, as in all other parts of the Dominion. I have not alluded to the amiable features of society in Quebec, as the courtesy of the people has never been doubted.* I shall now conclude by a statement which will show the progress of affairs in Canada. In 1863 the bank capital of Canada was only 28,000,000 dollars. From 1863 to 1871 it only increased 6,200,000 dollars; but from 1871 to 1872, in one year, it increased 10,000,000 dollars. The statistics of 1873 will show that the demand for capital is further increasing. In the same period, from 1871 to 1872, deposits have swelled from 52,000,000 dollars to 62,000,000 dollars. This increase, with a like increase in paid-up capital, represents, I think, a vast enlargement of the country's resources. But, sir, what may well be called surprising is the fact that in 1872 the discounts were 40,000,000 dollars in excess of what they were in 1870. While these figures exhibit a great expansion of trade, it is well to remember that the Canadian debt has not increased since confederation by an amount equal to 2,000,000 dollars. Neither, I think, should it be forgotten that the net surplus on the balance sheet last year was 3,712,499 dollars. I call attention to this remarkable increase because Quebec, being the great central province of the Dominion, does quite 51 per cent. of the trade of Canada. But, above all, sir, I am particularly anxious that no insinuations should be made which would damage Quebec as a field of emigration. There are a fine body of English settlers in Quebec, in the eastern townships and along the north of the Ottawa, and everywhere throughout the province the settler from England, Ireland, and Scotland will find in the English-speaking or French-speaking Canadian a true friend. The rule in that mixed community is that the various races who hold the soil in common agree to disagree. In the hope, sir, that my letter may contribute to remove certain false notions

* This allusion, no doubt, refers to certain remarks which appeared in the *Times*, of February 3rd, 1873, admitting the amiability of the French-Canadians, but otherwise making unfavourable comparisons between them and the inhabitants of other sections of Canada.

which have lately been created, to the detriment of Quebec, I beg to subscribe myself yours truly,

JOHN H. O'NEILL,
Commissioner of Emigration for Quebec.

Langham Hotel, March 27.

(From the *Liverpool Daily Post*, Friday, September 20, 1872.)

CANADA AND ENGLAND.

The authorities of Canada—those of the provinces and those of the Dominion—are at last alive to the importance of showing that Canada is a very good place for the Englishman, the Irishman, or the Scotchman who may be desirous of acquiring a domicile on the other side of the Atlantic. Truth to say, the regular Dominion agents, although it is understood large sums are voted yearly for the purpose, have hardly proved to us that they exist at all. The Government of Quebec, in the early months of this year, sent over, as their special emigration agent, Mr. JOHN H. O'NEILL, a well-known advocate of Quebec. He was instructed to make himself acquainted with what was being done in the British Islands to forward Canadian interests, and yesterday he returned to his Government by the Allan steamship *Sarmatian* to give a report of what he has seen and studied. Mr. O'NEILL is a man of indomitable energy and of steady and unswerving perseverance—just the man, in fact, to make Englishmen aware that Canada, since the confederation, has become an exceedingly important element among the powers of the world. Mr. O'NEILL's investigations have, for the present, been confined mainly to Ireland, and he will, no doubt, send in to his Government a valuable report of what he met with there. At any rate, he can say that this year the Irish emigration to Canada has decidedly increased, let people explain it how they may. The *Freeman's Journal* has recognised Mr. O'NEILL's labours in Ireland in the most flattering terms, and, what is more to the purpose, has acknowledged that he has impressed the idea of Canada upon the emigrant mind in a manner which will exhibit its fruits hereafter. Mr. O'NEILL is to return to Great Britain shortly. The sooner the better, for it is in the winter months and during the long evenings the people will most

readily listen to proposals for bettering their condition, and to expositions of the means by which they can do it.

(From the Dublin Freeman, for September 16th, 1872.)

MR. JOHN H. O'NEILL.

MR. J. H. O'NEILL, the representative of the Quebec Government in Ireland, has just left Dublin for Canada. During his stay amongst us MR. O'NEILL has made hosts of friends, who will all be glad to know that he may be expected back to Ireland next spring. His courtesy, kindness, and urbanity made the most favourable impression upon all who came into contact with him, and he has done valuable service to the province he represented in this country. MR. O'NEILL is no ordinary man, as all who have come into contact with him can testify. His profound knowledge of the political, social, and material history and condition of Canada, and his almost equally extensive information regarding this country, peculiarly fitted him for the duties he had undertaken, and which he discharged conscientiously as well as zealously. While we are far, indeed, from encouraging the craze for emigration, which does so much to disturb Irish society, it is only right that, if our people are to go away, they should have the fullest information as to the many fields of emigration which are now open. MR. O'NEILL has placed before our countrymen, through these columns, and in other ways, the advantages offered to the emigrant by the rich soil, the settled prosperity, and the growing commerce of Canada. He drew no exaggerated pictures. He stated facts, and left men to draw their own inferences; for he acted quite as much in the interests of the emigrant as of the country he represented, and was as quick to dissuade those whom he thought would prove unsuccessful as to encourage those who would benefit themselves as well as the country of their adoption by emigration. MR. O'NEILL, though a Canadian born, is himself, as his name bespeaks, of Irish descent, and the fact that he is thus, to a certain extent, "native, and to the manor born," has, we are convinced, helped to secure for him the very large success which has crowned his services, and the well-deserved popularity he has attained.

CANADA.

A

GEOGRAPHICAL, AGRICULTURAL,

AND

MINERALOGICAL SKETCH.

Published by authority of the Bureau of Agriculture.



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1857

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1857

CANADA.

A GEOGRAPHICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND MINERALOGICAL SKETCH.

It is proposed in the following pages to give a short account of the physical geography and geology of Canada, considered more especially with reference to its agricultural capabilities, and to the nature of its different soils.—To this necessarily very brief outline will be joined a notice of some of the more important natural productions of the country, chiefly those derived from the mineral kingdom. The consideration of its vegetable and animal products, except so far as the questions of manures from the fisheries, and of peat from the bogs, are concerned, will be left to another pen. For more ample details on the various matters here touched upon, the reader is referred to the Reports of the Geological Survey of the province, and especially to the large octavo volume published in 1863, and entitled GEOLOGY OF CANADA; to which the writer is indebted for most of the materials of the present sketch.

The great basin of the St. Lawrence, in which the province of Canada is situated, has an area of about 530,000 square miles. Of this, including the gulf of St. Lawrence, the river, and the great lakes, to Lake Superior inclusive, about 130,000 square miles are covered with water, leaving for the dry land of this

basin an area of 400,000 square miles, of which about 70,000 belong to the United States. The remaining 330,000 square miles constitute the province of Canada. With the exception of about 50,000 square miles belonging to Lower Canada, and extending from the line of New York to Gaspé, the whole of this territory lies on the north side of the St. Lawrence and the great lakes.

On either side of the valley of the lower St. Lawrence is a range of mountainous country. These ranges keep close to the shores for a considerable distance up the river; but about 100 miles below Quebec where the river is fifteen miles wide, the southern range begins to leave the margin, and opposite to Quebec is thirty miles distant. From this point it runs in a more southwestern direction than the river valley, and opposite Montreal is met with about fifty miles to the southeast, where it enters Vermont, and is there known as the Green Mountain range, which forms the eastern limit of the valley of Lake Champlain. In Canada, this range, stretching from the parallel of 45° north latitude to the Gulf, is known as the Notre-Dame Mountains, but to its northeastern portion, the name of the Shickshock Mountains is often given.

The flank of the northern hills, known as the Laurentides, forms the north shore of the river and gulf, until within twenty miles of Quebec. It then recedes, and at the latter city is already about twenty miles distant from the St. Lawrence. At Montréal the base of the hills is thirty miles in the rear, and to the westward of this it stretches along the north side of the Ottawa River for about 100 miles, and then runs southward across both the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, crossing the latter river a little below Kingston, at the Thousand

Islands, and entering New-York. Here the Laurentides spread out into an area of about 10,000 square miles of high lands, known as the Adirondack country, and lying between the Lakes Champlain and Ontario. The narrow belt of hill-country which connects the Adirondacks with the Laurentides north of the Ottawa, divides the valley of the St. Lawrence proper from that of the great lakes, which is still bounded to the north by a continuation of the Laurentides. The base of these from near Kingston runs in a western direction, at some distance in the rear of Lake Ontario, until it reaches the southwest extremity of Georgian Bay on Lake Huron; after which it skirts this lake, and Lake Superior, and runs northwestward into the Hudson Bay Territory. This great northern hill-region consists of the oldest known rock-formation of the globe, to which the name of the Laurentian system has been given, and occupies, with some small exceptions, the whole of the province northward of the limits just assigned. We shall designate it as the LAURENTIAN REGION. Over a small portion of this area, along Lakes Huron and Superior, and farther eastward on Lake Temiscaming is another series of rocks, to which the name of the Huronian system is given. But as the country occupied by these rocks is geographically similar to the Laurentian, it is for convenience here included with it.

To the south of this region the whole of Canada west of Montreal, with the exception of the narrow belt of Laurentian country described as running southward across the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers, is very level. The same is true to the eastward of Montreal until we reach the Notre-Dame range of hills, already described as passing southward into Vermont, and in its north-eastern exten-

sion as bounding the lower St. Lawrence valley to the south. This valley may be regarded geographically as an extension of the great plains of western Canada and central New-York, with which it is connected through the valley of Lake Champlain. This level country to the south of the Laurentides in the two parts of the province is occupied by similar rock formations, and constitutes the CHAMPAIGN REGION of Canada, the surface of which is scarcely broken, except by a few isolated hills in the vicinity of Montreal, and by occasional escarpments, ravines, and gravel ridges farther westward.

The next area to be distinguished consists of the Notre-Dame range on the south side of the St. Lawrence which forms the belt whose course has just been described, with an average breadth of from thirty to forty miles. To the south and east of this, is a district of undulating land, which extends to the boundaries of the province in that direction. These two districts may for convenience in farther description be classed together, and they embrace the region which is generally known as the EASTERN TOWNSHIPS. By this term they are distinguished from the SEIGNIORIES, which bound them to the north and west. To the north-east however, along the Chaudiere River, some few seigniories are found within the geographical limits of this third region.

The whole of the province is well watered with numerous large and small rivers, and in the mountainous districts there are great numbers of small lakes, more than 1,000 of which are represented on the maps.

We have in the preceding descriptions divided the country into three distinct regions, and have next to consider the geological structure of these as related to the soil and to agricultural capabilities.

I.

THE LAURENTIAN REGION.

The great tract of country occupied by the Laurentian rocks has for its southern boundary the limits already assigned, and stretches northward to the boundary of the province, which is the height of land dividing the waters of the St. Lawrence basin from those of Hudson Bay. Its area is about 200,000 square miles, or six tenths of the whole land of the province. This region is composed exclusively of crystalline rocks, for the most part silicious, or granite-like in character, consisting of quartzite, syenite, gneiss and other related rocks. These are broken up into ridges and mountain peaks, generally rounded in outline and covered with vegetation. The summits in the neighbourhood of Quebec are some of them from 2,000 to 2,500 feet in height, and in other parts attain 4,000 feet or more; but the general level of this region may be taken at about 1,500 feet above the sea, although it is much less in the narrow belt which crosses the province east of Kingston. Through the hard rocks of this region run numerous bands of crystalline limestone or marble, which from their softness give rise to valleys, often with a fertile soil. The hill-sides are generally covered with little else than vegetable mould, which sustains a growth of small trees, giving them an aspect of luxuriant vegetation. But when fire has passed over these hills, the soil is in great part destroyed, and the rock is soon laid bare. In the valleys and lower parts of this region however, there are considerable areas of good land, having a deep soil, and bearing heavy timber. These are the great lumbering districts of the country,

from which vast quantities of timber, chiefly pine, are annually exported, and constitute a great source of wealth to the province. These valleys are in most cases along the line of the bands of limestone, whose ruins contribute much to the fertility of the soil. Lines of settled country running many miles into the wilderness are found to follow these belts of soft calcareous rock.

The settlements in this region are along its southern border, and at no great altitude above the sea. In the higher parts, the rigor of the climate scarcely permits the cultivation of cereals. It is probable that no great portion of this immense region will ever be colonized, but that it will remain for ages to come covered with forests. These, if husbanded with due care, will remain a perpetual source of timber for the use of the country and for exportation; besides affording, with proper facilities for transportation, an abundant supply of fuel to the more thickly settled districts, where the forests have nearly disappeared, and where from the severity of the long winters, an abundant supply of fuel is of the first necessity. There are other reasons why this great forest-region should be protected. The vegetation, and the soil which now cover the hill-sides, play a most important part in retaining the waters which here fall in the shape of rain or snow. But for this covering of soil, the rivers and mill-streams which here take their rise, would like the streams of southern France, and of the north of Italy, be destructive torrents at certain seasons and almost dried-up channels at others. The effect of this great wooded area in tempering the northern winds, and moderating the extremes of climate is not to be overlooked in estimating the value of the Laurentian region; which moreover as will be shown farther on, con-

tains inexhaustible mines of rich iron ores, besides copper, lead, marbles, and other mineral substances of economic importance.

II.

THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

Under this head, as already explained, is included the belt of hill-country south of the St. Lawrence, with the region on its southeast side extending to the frontier, and forming a succession of valleys, which may be traced from the head-waters of the Connecticut northeastward to the Bay of Chaleurs. It is true that the Eastern Townships, as now known, do not embrace this northeastern extension; but as it belongs to them both geographically and geologically it may be conveniently included with them.

The area whose limits are thus defined forms about one-tenth of the province. The hills of the range which traverses it are composed, like those of the Laurentian region, of crystalline rocks; but these are softer than the greater part of the rocks on the north shore, and yield by their wearing-down a more abundant soil. Some of the hills in this range attain an elevation of 4,000 feet above the sea, and the principal lakes in the valley on the southeastern side, Memphremagog, Aylmer, and St. Francis, are from 750 to about 900 feet above the sea-level. This region is well wooded, and when cleared is found in most parts to have an abundant soil, generally sandy and loamy in character, and well fitted for grazing and for the cultivation of Indian corn and other grains. Great attention is now paid to the raising of cattle, and the growing of wool, and within the last few years the best breeds of sheep have been suc-

cessfully introduced from England and from Vermont. Draining and improved methods of farming are in many parts practised, and the agricultural importance of the southern portions of this region is yearly increasing. The Eastern Townships moreover abound in metallic ores, marbles, slates, etc., which will be noticed in their place.

III.

THE CHAMPAIGN REGION.

The limits of the great plains of Canada have already been defined in describing those of the two proceeding regions. These plains, which may be called the champaign region, occupy about three tenths of the province, and are, as we have seen, divided into two parts by a low and narrow isthmus of Laurentian country, which runs from the Ottawa to the Adirondacks of New-York. To the eastward of this division, the present region includes the country between that river and the St. Lawrence, and all between the Laurentides on the north and the Notre-Dame hills on the southeast; while to the westward it embraces the whole of the province south of the Laurentian region, including the great area lying between the Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron, generally known as the southwestern peninsula of Canada. The whole of this region from east to west is essentially a vast plain, with a sufficient slope to allow of easy drainage. The distance from Quebec to the west end of Lake Superior is about 1,200 miles, yet this lake is only 600 feet above the sea-level, while Lake Erie is 565 feet, and Lake Ontario 232 feet above the sea. The land on the banks of the St. Lawrence and its lakes, either near the margin, or not

very far removed, generally rises to a height of from fifty to one hundred and fifty feet, and from this level very gradually ascends to the base of the hills which bound the region.

Unlike the two regions already described, these great plains are underlaid by beds of unaltered Silurian and Devonian rocks, consisting of sandstones, limestones, and shales. These are but little disturbed, and are generally nearly horizontal; but over by far the greater part of the region they are overlaid by beds of clay, occasionally interstratified with or overlaid by sand and gravel. These superficial strata, which are in some parts several hundred feet in thickness, are throughout the eastern division, in great part of marine origin, and date from a time when this champaign region was covered by the waters of the ocean; while throughout the western division the clays are more probably of fresh-water origin. It results from the distribution of these superficial post-tertiary strata, that the soil over the greater part of the region consists of strong and heavy clays, which in the newly cleared portions are overlaid by a considerable thickness of vegetable mould. In the eastern division, a line drawn from Quebec to Ottawa, and two others from these points, converging at the outlet of Lake Champlain, will enclose a triangular area of about 9000 square miles, which is very nearly that occupied by the marine clays. These are overlaid, chiefly around the borders of this space, by more sandy deposits, which are well seen near Three Rivers, and about Sorel. They form a warm but light soil, which yields good crops when well manured, but is not of lasting fertility. The greater part of this area however is covered by a tenacious blue clay, often more or less calcareous, and of great depth, which constitutes a strong and rich soil bearing in

abundance crops of all kinds, but particularly adapted for wheat, and was in former times noted for its great fertility. These clay lands of Lower-Canada, have been for a long time under cultivation, and by repeated cropping with wheat, without fallow, rotation, deep plowing, or manure, are now in a great many cases unproductive, and are looked upon as worn out or exhausted. A scientific system of culture which should make use of deep or sub-soil ploughing, a proper rotation of crops, and a judicious application of manures, would however soon restore these lands to their original fertility. The few trials which within the last few years have been made in the vicinity of Montreal, and elsewhere, have sufficed to show that an enlightened system of tillage, with sub-soil draining, is eminently successful in restoring these lands, which offer at their present prices good inducements to skilled farmers. Besides grain and green crops, these soils are well fitted for the culture of tobacco, which is grown to some extent in the vicinity of Montreal. Notwithstanding the length of the winter season in Canada, the great heat and light of the summer, and the clearness of the atmosphere enable vegetation to make very rapid progress.

The mineral resources of this champaign region of Eastern Canada are chiefly confined to stones for building, paving, lime and cement, stone for glass-making, and peat. Large peat-bogs are very numerous in various parts of this region, and may be made to furnish an abundant supply of fuel. This part of the country is also remarkable for the great number and variety of its mineral springs.

To the northeast of Quebec, besides the plains which border the river, there is a considerable area of low-lying clay land, cut off from the great St. Lawrence basin by Laurentian hills, and occupying

the valley of Lake St. John and of a portion of the Saguenay. Here is a small outlying basin of Lower Silurian rocks, like those about Montréal, and overlaid in like manner by strong and deep clays, which extend over the adjacent and little elevated portion of the Laurentian rocks, and form a soil as well fitted for cultivation as any part of the lower St. Lawrence valley. The valley of this lake is probably not more than 300 feet above the sea ; and from the sheltered position the climate is not more rigorous than that of Quebec. Several townships have within a few years been late out in this valley, and have attracted large numbers of French Canadians from the older parishes in the valley of St. Lawrence.

The western part of the champaign region, commencing near Kingston and including all the southern portion of the western province is the most fertile and productive part Canada. Like the plains further eastward, its soils consists chiefly of strong clays, overlaid here and there by loam, sand, and gravel. In the natural state nearly the whole of this region supported a fine growth of timber, in great part of broad-leaved species, but presented however various local peculiarities. Thus, the banks of the Grand River from Galt to Brantford were remarkable for a sparse growth of oaks, free from underwood, and known as oak openings. These are said to have been pasture grounds of the Indians, brought to this condition and kept in it by partial clearing, and by the annual burning of the grass. The object of this was to attract the deer who came to feed upon the herbage. (See on this point, Marsh's *Man and Nature*, page 137). The soil of these plains is a light sandy loam, very uniform in character, and generally underlaid by coarse gravel. Though fertile, and of an easy tillage, this and similar soils will not support the long continued

cropping without manure, which is often practiced on the clay lands of both Upper and Lower Canada.

The valley of the Thames, together with the rich alluvial flats which extend from it northward to the North Branch of Bear Creek, and southward nearly to the shore of Lake Erie, is remarkable for its great fertility, and its luxuriant forest growth. The soil is generally clay, with a covering of rich vegetable mould, and is covered in the natural state with oak, elm, black-walnut and white-wood (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) trees of large size, together with fine groves of sugar-maple. Towards the mouth of the Thames, and on the borders of Lake St. Clair is an area of natural prairie of about 30,000 acres. It lies but little above the level of the lake, and is in large part overflowed in the time of the spring floods. The soil of this prairie is a deep unctuous mould, covered chiefly with grass, with here and there copses of maple, walnut and elm, and with willows dotting the surface of the plain. Numbers of half-wild horses are pastured here, and doubtless help to keep down the forest growth. The characters of the surface are such as to suggest that it had been at no distant period reclaimed from the waters of the adjacent lake.

In no part of the province have skilled labour and capital been so extensively applied to agriculture as in western Canada, and the result is seen in a general high degree of cultivation, and in the great quantities of wheat and other grains which the region annually furnishes for exportation; as well as in the excellent grazing farms, and the quantity and quality of the dairy-produce which the region affords. This western portion of the province, from its more southern latitude, and from the proximity of the great lakes, enjoys a much milder climate than the other parts of Canada. The winters are compara-

tively short, and in the more southern sections the peach is successfully cultivated, and the chesnut grows spontaneously.

The mineral resources of this region, like those of the eastern portion of the champaign district, are comparatively few. Besides building-stones, lime, and cements, however, may be added gypsum and petroleum, both of which will be mentioned in their proper places.

It being the plan of this essay to notice in the first place those points in the natural history of the country which are connected with its agricultural interests, the supplies of artificial manures for the soil, and of peat for fuel may be here described. The building materials of the country will next be noticed, and finally the various ores and other mineral products which are the subjects of mining and manufacturing industry.

ARTIFICIAL MANURES.

In addition to the manures which are the produce of the farm, modern agriculture avails itself of various other materials which are capable of restoring to the soil the elements removed by tillage, or in other ways of promoting the growth of vegetation. Of the more common of these materials, lime and gypsum, Canada contains an abundant supply. The further notice of localities of lime, which is found almost everywhere through the province, is reserved for a subsequent page, under the head of Building Materials; but mention may here be made of the deposits of white calcareous marl, which abound in a great many lakes and marshy grounds throughout Canada, and being pure carbonate of lime, constitute a valuable manure for soils lacking this element.

GYPSUM.

Gypsum is found in great abundance for a distance of about thirty-five miles along the Grand River in western Canada, and large beds of it are opened at Cayuga, York, Seneca, Brantford, and Paris. About 14,000 tons of gypsum are annually raised from these quarries, and are for the most part consumed in that portion of the province, as a dressing for the soil. It is chiefly ground at mills in the neighbourhood, and sold in that state at from three dollars and a half to four dollars the ton, (fourteen to sixteen shillings sterling). Some of this gypsum is however pure and white, and being fitted for use as stucco, commands a higher price. These quarries are situated in the immediate vicinity of railways, which afford facilities for transportation. The gypsum consumed in Lower-Canada is chiefly brought from the Magdalene Islands in the gulf of St. Lawrence. These contain abundant deposits of this mineral, which is brought by water to Quebec and Montreal. The consumption of gypsum for agricultural purposes in Lower-Canada is however less than in the west, and might be increased with advantage.

PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Among the most important discoveries of modern scientific agriculture is that of the value of phosphates as a manure. The beneficial effects of ground bones, and of Peruvian guano, of which last about 300,000 tons are annually brought to Great Britain, are in a great measure due to the phosphates which these manures yield to the soil; and within a few years, the use of a soluble phosphate, or superphosphate of lime as an application to the soil, has been so much extended, that its manufacture has become

a very important industry in Great Britain, France, Germany, and the United States, and has within the last few years been successfully attempted at Montreal. The phosphates employed for this purpose are bones, certain kinds of guano, and coprolites, the latter a fossil form of phosphate of lime abundant in some parts of England and France. But the supplies of these materials being limited, and the sources in many cases remote, attention has been turned to the deposits of crystalline mineral phosphate of lime (called by mineralogists apatite.) This substance is found to some extent in Norway and in Spain, and the investigations of the Geological Survey have shown that it exists in abundance among the Laurentian rocks of Canada, forming veins, which have been met with in several places along the Ottawa, and more abundantly near Perth, upon the line of the Rideau Canal. Here, over an area of many square miles, phosphate of lime has been found in a great number of localities, several of which promise to yield abundant supplies of this mineral. The attention of speculators has been turned to these deposits, which are in a locality favorable for working, and for exportation, and during the last year a New York company has expended a large sum of money in opening several veins of the phosphate, with a view to extended mining operations. This mineral phosphate is richer than the coprolites so much used in England, and contains from thirty-five to forty per cent of phosphoric acid. The working of these deposits is however undertaken solely with a view to exportation. In order to convert this mineral into superphosphate there is required a large quantity of sulphuric acid, a material which is not manufactured in the country, and can only be imported at a very considerable expense. As yet, the

value of the superphosphate as a manure is but little known in this country. Small quantities of it are however now manufactured at Montreal from bones, and the farmers of the country are beginning to learn its importance. It is to be hoped that more enlightened notions of agriculture will soon so much increase the demand for this article as to warrant the establishment of a sulphuric-acid manufactory, and the conversion into superphosphate for domestic use of a large portion of the mineral phosphates to be obtained in the province. Its employment will be one of the most efficient means of restoring the apparently exhausted wheat lands of Lower Canada.

FISH MANURE.

A most important and hitherto neglected source of valuable manure is to be found in the great fisheries of the Gulf of St-Lawrence. The use of fish for a manure is known in many parts of the world, and there are small and inferior kinds of fish which on the coast of the United States are taken in great quantities expressly for the purpose, and either applied directly to the fields, or converted into a concentrated manure nearly equal in value to Peruvian guano. For this purpose they are cooked by steam, pressed to remove the water, and in the case of some kinds of fish, a large quantity of valuable oil, and finally dried and ground to powder.

According to Payen, an eminent French authority, the total yearly produce of the cod fisheries on the North American coast is not less than 1,500,000 tons of fresh fish. Of this, the head and entrails, equal to one half the entire weight, are left to decay, or are thrown into the sea; but if dried would yield more

than 150,000 tons of a most valuable manure. The French fishermen have for several years had an establishment for this manufacture at Kerpon, on the coast of Newfoundland, and export the product to France. The quantity of manure of this kind which might be manufactured in Canada and the Maritime Provinces from the refuse of the fisheries, and from inferior kinds of fish which are now neglected, is very great, and this material might become a precious resource both for exportation and for the enriching of our own soils.

PEAT.

The Eastern division of the champaign region of Canada abounds in peat bogs, which are generally distributed, and cover an area approximately estimated at from 120 to 150 square miles. In addition to this the island of Anticosti contains a still greater area. In many of these bogs on the main-land the peat attains a depth of ten to twenty feet, and even more, and, especially in their deeper parts, is often so compact as to sink in water when dried ; while it is at the same time very pure, yielding from four to six per cent of ash. No systematic attempts have hitherto been made to turn this material to use : but within the last few months proper arrangements have been made by an English capitalist to compress, with the aid of proper machinery, the peat of an extensive bog in Bulstrode, on the line of the Arthabaska Railway.—The success of this experiment will be a matter of very great importance for Canada. The wanton destruction of the forest in the older settled regions has made fire-wood scarce in a country whose climate renders an abundant supply of fuel indispensable, and which contains no coal-mines within its limits.

One of the chief difficulties in the extensive working of peat, arises from the obstinacy with which it retains a great amount of water. A large proportion of this must be removed by spontaneous drying, a process to which the summer climate of Canada is peculiarly favourable. According to Dr. B. H. Paul's late inquiries, it appears, that the heat-producing power of good peat is about one half that of the weight of coal. It is claimed that by proper treatment peat can be brought to the same density as coal itself; and Dr. Paul concludes that where such peat can be furnished at four shillings sterling the ton, it may advantageously replace coal at ten shillings, as a fuel for generating steam, burning bricks, etc. The price of coal in our markets is more than twice this, and it remains to be seen whether properly dried and compressed peat can be produced at two fifths the market price of coal; in which case it may replace it with advantage on our inland steamers and railways, as well as for household use. It is said to have lately been employed with success as a fuel for the locomotives on the New York Central Railway, and it is well known that peat is now largely employed for smelting iron in some parts of Germany. Viewed in the light of the foregoing considerations it can scarcely be doubted that the extensive deposits of peat which Canada contains are destined soon to become very important resources for the province.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Among the materials of first importance to a country are those required for the purposes of building. Of these, besides the wood of the forests, may be mentioned clay for bricks, lime for mortar and cements, granites, sandstones, limestones, marbles,

and roofing-slates. The principal sources of these materials in Canada may be briefly noticed.

BRICK CLAY.

Brick clay is met with abundantly in almost every part of the great champaign region of Canada, where there are few towns of any size in the vicinity of which bricks are not manufactured. That they are not more generally used for building is due to the fact that quarries of excellent and easily wrought stone are common throughout the province. Through the western division of the champaign country, and in the westernmost parts of the eastern division, as near Brockville, there is found a clay which yields white, yellowish or cream-colored bricks, which are much esteemed for building, and are carried to Montreal and Quebec. This clay is in many parts overlaid by another, which gives red bricks. From eight to ten million are yearly made at Toronto, of which perhaps one half are white bricks. These are sold at the kilns at from \$5.50 to \$6.00 the thousand, (twenty-two to twenty-four shillings sterling,) while the red bricks are worth from \$3.00 to \$4.00. At Montreal there are several brick makers, of which the two principal ones manufacture together about 12,000,000 of red bricks, the ordinary price of which is about \$5.00 the thousand.

Many of these clays are fit for coarse pottery and for tiles for agricultural draining, both of which are manufactured at numerous places throughout the province; while at Quebec glazed earthenware pipes are extensively made for street and house drains.

LIME.

Limestone fitted for burning is found in great abundance in most parts of the champaign region, as will be seen when we come to speak of building stones. The use of lime as a fertilizer for many soils is well known, and for this purpose the greater part of the limes in the province, on account of their freedom from magnesia, are well fitted. About 270,000 bushels of lime are annually burned at Montreal, where its price is about seventeen cents (eight pence half-penny sterling) the bushel. Limestone is less abundantly distributed in the mountainous districts of Canada, where however geological research has shown its presence in very many localities, especially in the Laurentian country, where bands of limestone have been already mentioned as marking the course of numerous fertile valleys. Limestones are also found in many parts of the Eastern Townships.

The property of forming a mortar which will harden under water, which belongs to hydraulic cements and water-limes, is possessed by the lime yielded by many limestones in the country, as at Quebec, at Hull on the Ottawa, at Thorold near Niagara, and at various other places in the western peninsula. Materials from these sources have been used in the construction of the extensive hydraulic works of the province.

BUILDING STONES.

The abundance of good building stones in Canada is so great that it is easier to say where they are not found than to indicate their various localities. Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Kingston are built of a grey limestone, which is quarried in their imme-

diate vicinity, and abounds in a great many intermediate localities, from which materials have been obtained for the canals and other public works. The stone required for the great Victoria Bridge at Montreal was in a large part procured from Pointe Claire, a few miles above the city. Limestones and dolomites of superior qualities for building purposes are met with in a great many places in the region to the west of Lake Ontario; which also yields in numerous localities a superior sandstone, of which University College, Toronto, and many other of the public buildings of that city and of Hamilton are constructed. Good sandstones for building purposes are also met with among other places at several points on the Ottawa, at Sillery near Quebec, and in the more eastern parts of the province.

In the Eastern Townships, to the east of the Notre-Dame range, there are great quantities of granite of a superior quality for building purposes, and in many parts of the Laurentian region, granite, syenite, and syenitic-gneiss rocks abound, both red and gray in colour. Some of these materials are equal to the granites of Cornwall and of Aberdeen, and would yield materials for building and for decoration of great beauty and durability; but as they are both more costly to work than the abundant limestones and sandstones, and generally more remote from the great centres of consumption, they are as yet scarcely made use of.

MARBLES.

The rocks of Canada afford a great variety of marbles. Some of the limestones of the Laurentian region afford a good white marble for building purposes and for tombstones, as at the Calumet, Portage du Fort, and Fitzroy Harbour; from which last

place marble has been obtained for the new Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. Similar white marbles are also found in Beverley, Elzevir, and Marmora. These marbles are seldom very fine grained, but from the township of Barrie, marbles of a very fine texture, both white, and colored and variegated have been obtained, though from the remoteness of the locality they have not yet been wrought. A bluish-grey veined marble, which like the preceding is from the Laurentian region, is quarried near Arnprior on the Ottawa, and another at Grenville of mingled green and white, containing serpentine, and resembling the Connemara marble of Ireland. Similar marbles abound in many other parts of the Laurentian country, but little has as yet been done to bring these and the other marbles of the country into use.

The hills of the Eastern Townships afford many marbles of considerable beauty, as at St. Joseph and at Dudswell, the former red veined with white. At the latter place are beds of a cream colour and of grey, veined and mottled with yellow, and sometimes with black. The serpentines of the Eastern Townships are also many of them of considerable beauty, being generally dark green, often veined with lighter green and white, and resembling in some cases the famous *verd antique*, or some of the serpentines of Corsica and Cornwall. None of these materials, which abound in Melbourne, Orford, St. Joseph, and many other parts of this region, have as yet been cut, except for the purpose of exhibition; although the same serpentines are extensively quarried in the neighbouring state of Vermont, and are highly esteemed.

Many of the secondary limestones of the campaign country of Eastern Canada are susceptible of

a good polish, and present pleasing varieties of color. Good marbles, red, black, and various shades of brown and grey, often agreeably variegated, may be obtained from them in a great many places in the vicinity of Montreal, but are as yet scarcely known, although well suited for internal decoration.

Stones well fitted for flagging and paving are found in places too numerous to mention, throughout the province, but brick, and from its cheapness wood, is still to a great extent used for pavements in our towns. Paving-stones are however brought from the state of New-York and even from Scotland, while materials probably in no way inferior are to be met with in many parts of the country.

ROOFING-SLATES.

Slates for the roofing of houses have until recently been very little used in Canada, but extensive quarries in no way inferior to the best Welsh slates have within the last few years been opened in the Eastern Townships, on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway. Plates of great size and of excellent quality are here readily obtained. Similar slates are found in several other parts of the same region, and good roofing-slates have also been obtained on the north shore of lake Superior.

IRON ORES.

The ores of iron are found in very large quantities in the Laurentian rocks of Canada at several localities on the Ottawa, along the Rideau Canal, and in the vicinity of Marmora. These deposits are of the magnetic species, and less frequently, of red hematite, both of which are very rich ores, containing about 70 per cent. of metal. They are similar to those which yield the fine iron of Sweden, and

to those which are mined on the shores of Lake Champlain in New York. The absence of mineral coal in Canada would render it necessary to use wood-charcoal for the smelting, of these ores, unless as before suggested, peat be employed for the purpose. The price of labor in most parts of the country so augments the cost of charcoal that the iron smelter here finds it difficult to compete with foreign iron, and to this cause is to be attributed the fact that the ores of Canada are not more extensively worked. The state of Michigan possesses on the southern shore of Lake Superior great deposits of red hematite ore, not unlike those of Canada, and within the last few years has exported large quantities of this ore to the vicinity of the coal mines of western Pennsylvania, where it is smelted. The value of the iron ore thus shipped is said to be at present about \$2,000,000 annually, and the amount is increasing. A similar ore has lately been found in Canada, on the north shore of Lake Superior, and is about being mined by an American company for exportation to the United States. It has been attempted to send the rich ores from the Laurentian region of Canada to the American market, and it is probable that the plan may be successful, especially as some of these deposits are very advantageously placed for transportation by water.

Extensive beds of good iron ore occur in the Eastern Townships. They are iron-slates, consisting in a large part of red hematite, and although less rich than the ores already mentioned, might under favorable conditions be smelted with advantage, as has already been the case to a limited extent, the ore having been taken to Vermont.

At various localities in the champaign region of Canada considerable quantities of bog-iron ore are

found. Near to Three Rivers this ore was smelted for more than a century, and although the ancient furnaces are now abandoned, others have been established near by at Batiscan, known as the Radnor forges. The fuel here used is charcoal, and the metal produced is highly esteemed not only for castings but for the manufacture of wrought iron.

COPPER.

Veins of copper ore occur in various places in the Laurentian region, and some of them are now being opened, with what success remains to be seen. On the northeastern shore of Lake Huron, in the Huronian rocks, extensive veins of rich copper ores have been mined for several years, and in some instances with great profit, as at the Wellington Mine. The ores of copper are widely disseminated in the Eastern Townships, for the most part in the form of irregular beds and interstratified masses.—The Acton mine was one of these, which in three years yielded ores equal to about 1000 tons of copper, but is now exhausted. Numerous other attempts have been made to work copper ores in this region, and several millions of dollars have already been invested, chiefly by New-York and Boston capitalists, in the purchase of mining lands in this region; but the workings hitherto have not generally proved remunerative, although from the wide diffusion of the metal in the rocks of the district, and from the great richness of the Acton deposit, there is reason to expect that some of these mines may become sources of profit. The most extensive mining operations as yet undertaken in the Eastern Townships, are at Harvey's Hill in Leeds. Several localities in the vicinity of Sherbrooke now give promise of profitable mining.

The mines of native copper on the south side of

Lake Superior are well known, and from these the state of Michigan now exports, it is said, about \$7,000,000 of copper annually, while the produce is increasing. The north or Canadian side exhibit similar rocks, containing in many places deposits of native copper like those of the south side. But although these have been known for the last twenty years, ever since indeed the first opening of the mines on the southern shore, almost nothing has been done to develop them. From the identity of the formations, and from the abundance with which the metal appears to be distributed in this part of the Canadian territory, it can scarcely be doubted that a skillful outlay of capital will yet develop on this northern shore a mining region second only to that of northern Michigan.

LEAD ORE.

Lead ore occurs in many places in the Laurentian region in the form of veins, which also appear in the eastern division of the champaign region, south of the Ottawa. Some of these veins may perhaps be wrought with advantage. Lead ore has also been met with in several localities on the shore of Gaspé, where mining operations have lately been undertaken. Small quantities of the ore have also been found in the Eastern Townships, and on Lake Superior; in both of these regions the lead is often rich in silver.

GOLD.

This precious metal has been shown to exist over a large extent of the Eastern Townships, from near the line of Vermont, in which state gold has been met with in a great many places, as far northeastward as Quebec, and it may not improbably be

found farther eastward to Gaspé, along the mountainous belt which stretches to the extremity of the province. It is from the breaking down of the rocks of this Notre-Dame range that have been derived the sands, clays, and gravel which make the soil of this belt of hills, and of the region to the east and south of them. Gold has been found in several instances in these rocks, but the attempts hitherto made to work it, have been by washing the superficial sand and gravel. These trials have in some parts been successful, and the region is now attracting skilled labour and capital, which may probably meet with profitable returns.

Among the other minerals of Canada which are capable of being turned to use, we may mention some few of the more important.

IRON PYRITES.

Iron Pyrites is found abundantly both in the Laurentian region and in the Eastern Townships, and is a material of value for the manufacture of copperas, and as a source of sulphur for the fabrication of sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol. This substance is one of great importance to the manufacturing industry of a country, for it forms the starting point in the ordinary processes for the production of chlorine, bleaching powder, and soda-ash. Of these the latter is the indispensable material for the manufacture of soap and of glass. Sulphuric acid is moreover largely consumed for making superphosphate of lime, and for the refining of petroleum, two processes having a special interest for the province of Canada, in which the manufacture of sulphuric acid has not yet been attempted.

CHROMIUM.

Chromium in the form of chromic iron ore is another substance which is found in considerable quantities in several parts of the Eastern Townships, and is valuable as the only source of chromate of potash, which has now an extensive use in the arts for the manufacture of several pigments, and in various processes of dyeing and calico-printing.

TITANIUM.

Titanium, which has within a few years attracted the attention of iron manufacturers for its supposed beneficial influence upon iron, and has moreover been proposed for several other uses in the arts, is found in Canada in great and apparently inexhaustible quantities, as ilmenite or titanite iron ore, both in the Laurentian region and in the Eastern Townships.

Among other materials may be mentioned ores of nickel and cobalt, molybdenum, and carbonate of magnesia, all of which find their applications in a country where chemical manufactures are pursued.

OCHRES.

Ochres for paints, of great purity, and of various shades of colour are abundant in several parts of Canada, and are extensively wrought for the New-York market. In like manner sulphate of barytes, which is largely used in the preparation of pigments, is found in considerable quantities in several parts of the province.

QUARTZ.

Quartz of the purity required for glass-making is abundant in the form of white sandstone in several parts of the province, and is employed in a large

glass-factory now in successful operation near Vaudreuil, a few miles west of Montreal.

The various refractory materials required for the construction of furnaces, and for smelting metals are not wanting in Canada. In many parts of the Laurentian region PLUMBAGO or black lead is found of a superior quality for the manufacture of crucibles.

SOAPSTONE.

Soapstone which is used not only as a lining for furnaces, but in the United States for the construction of stoves for domestic purposes, abounds in the Eastern Townships; while sandstone for the hearths of furnaces, fire-clay, and moulding-sand are found in many parts of the province.

MICA.

Mica, which now finds so many applications in the arts, exists in the Laurentian region of Canada in abundance, and of an excellent quality. Thin sheets of the mineral of very large sizes are obtained, and it is already an article of export.

As materials for millstones, varieties of granite, and of hard quartzite rocks are made use of in various parts of the province; and in Grenville on the Ottawa a variety of silex precisely resembling the French buhrstone is found. Grindstones are made in many parts of western Canada from a sandstone well fitted for the purpose, while whetstones and honestones, some of them of superior quality, are found in a great many parts of the country.

Superior stones for the purpose of lithography have been found in several localities in western Canada; but although trials have shown them to be of an excellent quality, they have not yet been brought into use.

Among materials for ornamental purposes may be mentioned agates, jaspers, labrador feldspar, and porphyries. In Grenville and in Chatham are found in great abundance porphyries of fine texture, susceptible of a high polish, and of various colors, rivalling in beauty the porphyries of the old world.

PETROLEUM.

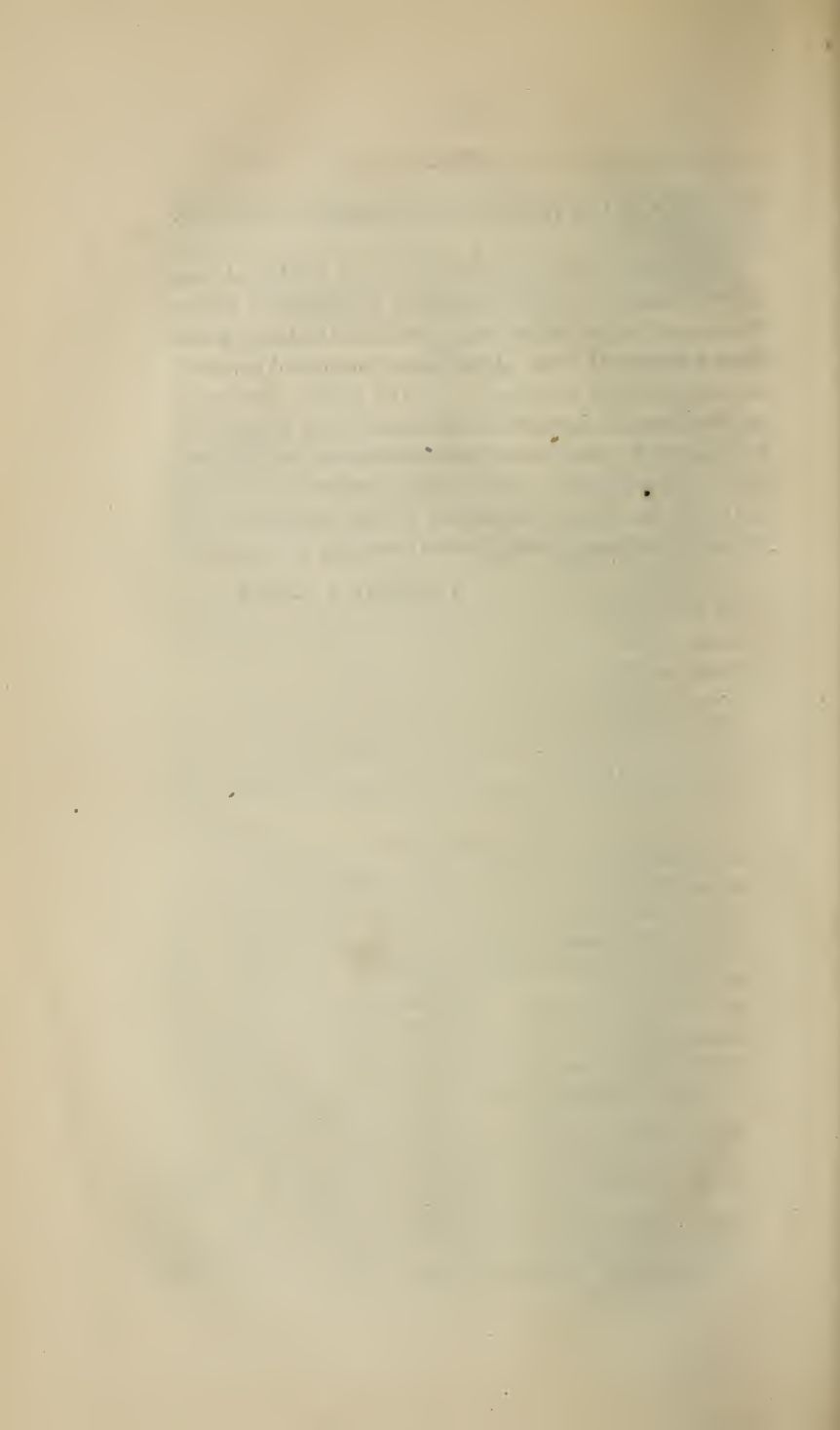
Springs of petroleum or mineral oil occur in several localities in the southwestern part of Canada ; and from numerous wells sunk in Enniskillen, near Lake St. Clair, several millions of gallons were obtained in 1861-2. Since that time however the supply of oil from the wells has greatly diminished. In other localities in this region, as at Bothwell, the existence of natural springs yielding a little petroleum has led to the sinking of wells, which are yielding moderate supplies of oil. The part of the country here underlaid by the oil-bearing rock is very large, and it is not improbable that from some portions of it considerable quantities of petroleum may yet be obtained.

At the other extremity of the province, in Gaspé, natural springs yielding small amounts of petroleum are found over a considerable area, and wells are being sunk in the hopes of obtaining it in available quantities. The oil in this region occurs in Upper Silurian rocks, while in southwestern Canada it belongs to the Lower Devonian limestones. These are supposed to be the source of the wonderfully productive wells of western Pennsylvania and the adjacent regions ; the estimated value of whose produce of petroleum for the current year is stated at not less than \$75,000,000. Although the geological conditions have there been more favorable to the preservation and accumulation of the oil than in Canada, it is probable from the results lately obtained in Bothwell,

that wells in this region may be made to yield satisfactory returns.

The narrow limits assigned to the writer of this essay, which he has prepared at the request of the Minister of Agriculture, have permitted nothing more than a notice of some of the more important mineral resources of the province ; and the reader who may be desirous of farther information upon these subjects, and also of more detailed chemical descriptions and analyses of the soils of the country, is referred to the work already indicated as the source of the information here given, viz the GEOLOGY OF CANADA.

T. STERRY HUNT.



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LETTERS FROM CANADA,

WITH

NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.



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1863.

LETTERS FROM CANADA.

No. I.

TORONTO, C. W., August, 1854.

“MY DEAR WYNDHAM,

“I am very glad to hear that my answers to your various questions for the guidance of the parties about to leave your noble relative's estates have been useful. Be assured that upon their arrival here they shall have the best advice and assistance I can render them, in locating them near those who have preceded them, and almost all of whom, I am happy to say, are progressing favourably, and many of them have had great success, and have already, from small land-renters and cottagers, become land owners to the extent of many thousands of acres—say nothing of having arrived at the dignity of squires, town councillors, reeves, and in more than one case, the privilege of writing J. P. after their names.

“Among the names of those which will be most familiar to you are those of * * * * *

All of them desire to be kindly, and some of them ‘gratefully,’ remembered to you and to him; an expression which nine years ago would not have fallen from their lips. The very step which at that time seemed harsh to those who clung to the ‘auld roof-tree,’ however humble that home may have been, has turned out a blessing, and raised them to a position which in the old country they never could have reached.

“‘The old country,’ and ‘home!’ It is truly cheering to see and hear how fondly and frequently these words are uttered here. It has made my old heart stir within me, to hear them in the Viceroy's speech, the Provincial Parliament, the drawing room of the colonial aristocrat, and

the shanty of the settler, far, far away in the backwoods, where tidings of home seldom come. There are in these words endearing associations, which time and distance cannot diminish or obliterate. Here they have a magic and a force which I cannot describe. It is a word that conjures up memories of the past on which the heart loves to linger—the memory of prayers uttered on bended knees at the feet of departed parents, who blessed our early and guided our advancing years, when the passions of youth were unsubdued, and the principles of manhood unconfirmed. It recalls the abode of distant, most loved and loving friends, and brings back scenes on which the eye has not rested for many a year of anxious struggle and final success. I must tell you a little anecdote on this point which moved me exceedingly. I called one day while in the bush at the house of a venerable old man of eighty—a soldier and gentleman—who had been here forty years, and seldom got any tidings from home. I happened to have in my pocket-book a primrose which dearest ——— sent me in a letter, and I placed it on the old man's knee, and said, 'Did you ever see a flower like that?' The old man took it up, and when he recognized it, he kissed the pale flower over and over again, and, bending his aged head, he wept like a child, so long and so violently that I was alarmed. Who can tell what thoughts this little flower awakened in the old man's mind? The thoughts of some shady lane, perchance, near the unforgotten home of his childhood—

‘The first-love beat of his youthful heart,’

a mother's gentle look—a father's word of approbation or sign of reproof—a sister's gentle love—a brother's fond regard—handsful of flowers plucked in green and quiet meadows—bird's-nests admired, but not touched—the Sabbath call to prayer and praise. It was too sacred a sight for a stranger's eye. I don't think he could have spoken; I am sure I could not. So I wrote in pencil a few words promising to see him again, and, if we should both be spared, that he should next spring have a pale memorial of spring and home from the same green lane as the one which had, much to his honour, elicited ‘a soldier's tear.’ * * *

“All the favourable impressions of Canada which I named to you before have been fully confirmed upon a more accurate inquiry into her wonderful resources and capabilities; if there be any country which deserves to be known at home, that country is Canada. We seem never to have realized what Canada really is, and have always thought of her as a desolate and chilly place, the abode of anthropophagi and mosquitoes, from whence we got ice and pine timber; instead of which it is a country about four times the size of the British possessions in Europe, producing almost every thing which can minister to the comforts and luxuries of life, and where, within the space of less than fifty years, millions of acres of land have been converted from forest and swamps into fruitful and well cultivated farms, supplying not only the wants of its own rapidly increasing population, but enabling us to export produce to the States and England to the value of many millions sterling every year.

"I do not wonder that the despatch from Lord Elgin has been read with surprise and interest, and it must have been a proud day for him when the temporal condition and prospects of the country enabled him to dictate and sign that document. It is well for Canada that she has as a ruler a man of enlightened mind and onward views; and his name will be remembered with gratitude, when passion, and prejudice, and politics enable another generation to estimate his talents more calmly than can be done just now.

"The progress of Upper Canada has been really wonderful, especially when it is borne in mind, that during the brief period of our national history, not yet sixty years, she has had to contend against the disadvantages of a war in 1812 and a rebellion in 1837. At present, the information I convey to you is confined to Upper Canada. I do not know much yet of the Lower Province, but quite enough to make me desirous of knowing more of the country and of the people. They are not one whit behind Upper Canada in loyal devotion to our good Queen; and if within the last sixty years they have not progressed quite as much as the Upper Province, some of this shortcoming must be attributed to a climate less favourable to the production of wheat—our great staple—and also to the operation of the Seigniorial Tenure Bill, which, within five years, I hope to see abolished.

"Canada has a fruitful soil and a fine climate—she has before her a glorious prospect, and her sons and daughters a lofty mission—she is a land of kindling energies, and of untold and undeveloped resources, which will give her soon a place and a name among the nations of the earth—she entertains a warm and affectionate regard for the old 'house at home,' and a deep feeling of loyalty towards her Sovereign, and it would have delighted that distinguished personage could she have seen the way in which her last birthday was celebrated on this side of the Atlantic.

"I speak advisedly when I say that Canada can offer to the capitalists of England as good security for any moneys they may invest here, and for which 8 per cent. is cheerfully given, as can be offered in that great old-world institution—that 'beautiful simplicity'—your 3 per cent. consolidated annuities. The kind of securities I more particularly allude to are the Government, County, Township, and Municipal Bonds, all of which are secured, directly or indirectly, upon the 340,000 square miles of freehold land,* of which

FORTY MILLION OF ACRES

are owned, occupied, and cultivated by 200,000 industrious, contented, and loyal landowners. These lands, which form a very small proportion of those equally capable of successful cultivation, are assessed at a clear annual value of £60,000,000 sterling: while the whole national debt does not amount to the private fortune of many individuals in Great Britain.

*Upper Canada, 140,000 square miles; Lower Canada, 200,000 square miles.

"Bonds of one hundred pounds each and upwards are to be had, the interest on which at six per cent. can be paid in London as regularly as they can get it at home. Six per cent. is the legal rate of interest, but there is no penalty by a recent law for taking more. The banking system here rests upon a most solid foundation. No new bank can be established which has not first deposited with the Government an amount of Provincial Bonds equal to its intended circulation of notes, and those notes must be countersigned by the Inspector-General, or some one appointed by him. The Government permits these bonds to be issued, and guarantees the re-payment of principal and interest at six per cent. to the lender. The whole sum is paid off in the course of twenty-four years, and care is taken that the sum borrowed shall only bear a certain proportion to the assessed value of the county or township. No security can be better than this.

"The Township Bonds are issued for similar purposes, and afford equal security, the only difference being that the county bonds are a mortgage upon the whole county, and the Township Bonds upon the lands of the township only. They, too, are prohibited from raising beyond a certain per centage upon the assessed value.

"The Municipal Bonds are issued by the cities of Canada for the purpose of sewerage, public roads, &c., &c., and secured upon the whole property of the city, and generally repaid in twenty years.

"AS TO ANNUITANTS AT HOME.

A person at home, aged twenty-one, to secure an annuity, under the Legacy Duty Act, of £100 per annum, would have to sink a sum of about £1600; here he could get the same income by investing that sum in Canadian securities, and save his principal.

"Again, a lady of sixty at home with a capital of £5000, could only get an income of £150 per annum from the funds. She could get from hence, for the remainder of her life, when advancing years require increasing comforts, £400 a year half-yearly in London; and thus be enabled to leave her little fortune to her relatives, undiminished by any of those attenuating processes with which your Chancellors of the Exchequer sometimes indulge you.

"To parties willing to lend money upon mortgage, the Legislature affords first-rate security. In regard to the investigation of title, a registry office is established in each county, for the registration of all deeds and wills relating to land there. Registration is so far compulsory, that unregistered deeds are valid only as between the parties, and may be disregarded in looking into a title. Thus, suppose that A sells to B who neglects to register his deed, and C subsequently purchases from A, and registers; the title of B to the land is gone, and he can look only to his remedy against A for fraud. The investigation of title is also much facilitated by the fact, that land generally has not as yet changed hands very often, and that conveyances are very simple, and free from those

questions of trusts and settlements which are often found to complicate and embarrass titles in England. With this safeguard, fraud is almost impossible.

"With respect to the valuation of property offered as security, there can be no difficulty on this point: each farm in the country, and lot in town, is valued for the purpose of taxation by county officers regularly appointed, who are directed by the statute to estimate the property 'as they would appraise the same in payment of a just debt due from a solvent debtor.' The assessors' certificate can be obtained, and their estimate may be relied upon as clearly within the cash value. When the loan is large, and it is desirable to obtain more particular information, an agent is sent to a surveyor living in the county, and employed to report upon the value. When houses form part of the security, the borrower is required to insure to the amount loaned, and assign the policies.

"You must look upon this letter as a kind of text for future ones—a mere outline—which I shall fill in from time to time."

No. II.

"TORONTO, August, 1855.

"MY DEAR WYNDHAM,

"Having told you the many advantages with which Providence has blessed this province, the very name of which you once told me used to make you shiver, I now tell you some of its drawbacks.

"The first of these is a long winter. This, however, is our Maker's will, and it does not become us to repine. It has, moreover, its uses and advantages as I will show elsewhere, and is yearly mitigated by clearing lands, draining swamps, and various other agricultural improvements. We want more places of worship—more pastors—representatives in the Imperial Parliament, or authorized agents at home—trees for shade, shelter and ornament—hedgerows—coal—access to public libraries—male and female domestic servants—more money, or banks with more capital—more good beer and less bad whiskey—in the concoction of which filthy poison it is computed that 6,000,000 bushels of native grown grain are annually consumed! In this latter matter we are without excuse. Barley produces admirable crops in both provinces—say 25 bushels an acre. Hops are indigenous, and grow every where. They are, too, less infested with the blight and louse than at home. I know an instance in the splendid township of Whitby, where a friend of mine, a Yorkshireman of the name of Ritson, sold the produce of three acres of hops for 1000 dollars—£200 of your money, and got a first prize at the Horticultural Show. What Mr. Ritson did can be done by thousands of others, and

the country might become weaned from the consumption of a beverage of a most injurious character, and the fatal effects of which are painfully numerous among us.

"Agriculture is progressing most satisfactorily among us, as you will see by the following products; Upper Canada alone, for one year ending January, 1852:—

Wheat.....	12,600,000	Hops.....	113,000	lbs.
Barley.....	6,000,000	Hay.....	680,000	tons.
Rye.....	479,000	Wool.....	2,700,000	lbs.
Pease.....	2,870,000	Maple Sugar...	3,500,000	"
Oats.....	11,000,000	Butter.....	15,900,000	"
Maize.....	1,600,000	Cheese.....	2,200,000	"
Potatoes.....	5,000,000	Beef.....	111,000	barrels.
Turnips.....	3,000,000	Pork.....	300,000	"
Carrots.....	174,000	Tobacco.....	760,000	lbs.

"The amount of stock returned was as follows:—

Bulls, oxen, &c.....	139,000	Horses.....	200,000
Calves and Heifers.....	254,000	Sheep.....	969,000
Milch Cows.....	296,000	Pigs.....	570,000

"THE PROGRESSIVE VALUE OF STOCK

may be gathered from the following table, and you must bear in mind that when I name the price of any Canadian produce the sum named is in 'currency,' unless I distinctly call it sterling value; the simple way to bring which into sterling money is to deduct one-fifth.

1833.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Horses.....	10	0	0	to	15	0	0
Working Oxen, per pair.....	15	0	0	"	17	10	0
Sheep.....	0	5	0	"	0	7	6
Cows.....	3	15	0	"	4	0	0
Pigs, of 300 lbs. each, per cwt.....	0	12	6	"	0	17	6
Lambs.....	0	3	9	"	0	5	0
Oxen for slaughter, per cwt.....	0	15	0	"	1	0	0

1850.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Horses.....	15	0	0	to	20	0	0
Working Oxen, per pair.....	17	10	0	"	20	0	0
Sheep.....	0	7	6	"	0	12	6
Cows.....	5	0	0	"	6	5	0
Pigs, of 300 lbs. each, per cwt.....	0	15	0	"	1	0	0
Lambs.....	0	5	0	"	0	7	6
Oxen for slaughter, per cwt.....	1	0	0	"	1	5	0

1853.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Horses.....	25	0	0	to	35	0	0
Working Oxen, per pair.....	20	0	0	"	22	10	0

1853. (*Continued.*)

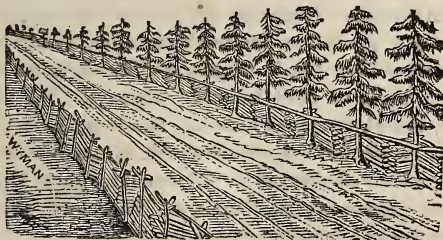
Sheep.....	0	17	6	"	1	10	0*
Cows.....	6	5	0	"	7	10	0
Pigs, of 300 lbs. each, per cwt.....	1	5	0	"	1	10	0
Lambs.....	0	10	0	"	0	12	6
Oxen for slaughter, per cwt.....	1	5	0	"	1	10	0†

"It is impossible to estimate the mischief and injury to themselves and the country arising from the retention of large blocks of land in this most favoured part of the Province, to the extent of many thousands of acres each, by land-jobbers and speculators. Every thing is retarded hereby—settlement, roads, schools, progress of all kinds. The Government, however, is about to meet this case, by surveying and offering for sale, on easy terms of payment and low prices, millions of acres of land in both provinces, quite as capable of successful cultivation as those held by these selfish people, who never again will realize the amounts at which they have refused to sell. They deserve no pity and will get none.

"You cannot conceive the singularly cold and dreary appearance of the whole country from the want of hedgerows, and clumps of trees for shade, shelter, and ornament around the homesteads. You may travel hundreds of miles and nothing meets the eye but the interminable snake-fences.

"With the early settlers every tree was a weed of gigantic growth. 'Down with it' was the universal motto. Many persons have wasted and burnt timber to the value of the fee-simple of their estate.

"I submit the following sketch very respectfully to the path-masters, and fence-viewers of Canada, and I leave them to consider which side of the road looks best.



"The answer I invariably got during my early acquaintance with Upper Canada, 'Oh, sir, the hedges won't grow, our winters are so severe.' But there is also another reason—they are too lazy to try! There are plenty of plants growing at their very doors; the English thorn thrives with moderate care; the beech would form an impervious hedge

*Leicesters.

†The present price of stock, &c., will be found in another portion of the work.—EDITOR.

in three years ; the buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*) grows with great rapidity, and has the advantage of forming a very thick hedge, and one which, from its medicinal properties, the cattle will not nibble at.

“Upper Canadian farmers are constantly abusing the climate of Lower Canada, but in the neighbourhood of Quebec there are luxuriant hedge-rows for miles round and beautiful clumps of trees of every variety.”

No. III.

“LONDON, C. W., Sept. 1856.

“MY DEAR WYNDHAM,

“I have been spending a few weeks in this fine portion of Canada, and am much delighted with all I have seen, and see from day to day. I have not confined myself to the beaten track, but have wandered about beyond the regions of stage-coaches and crowded streets. While I continue to grumble at the absence of all taste for floriculture, at the abundant evidences of the most inconceivably-primitive state of farming, the utter ignorance, practically, of draining, or irrigation, still there is progress !

“You cannot imagine the painful silence which pervades the ‘bush.’ I have walked hundreds of miles at different times alone, and for hours together I never saw a living creature in the shape of an animal, a bird, or a butterfly. Yet there are many, and beautiful, and rare specimens of all to be found in Canada. Once now and then a *Vanessa Antiopa* would cross my path—then, perchance, the scarlet tanager, *Tanagra rubra*, and the beautiful meadow lark, *Alauda magna*, would delight the stranger for a moment with a sight of their beautiful plumage. We have, among other rare birds, the white-winged crossbill, *Loxia leucoptera*.

“I suppose, however, the taste and the search for these beautiful objects will arise among us one of these days. I know throughout Upper Canada only one English gentleman, Mr. Cottle, of Woodstock, who takes any interest in ornithological pursuits and investigations.

* * * * *

“It will be hardly possible for

‘You gentlemen of England
Who live at home at ease,’

to realize what has to be done and is doing here. That nearly **FORTY MILLION ACRES** should have been brought into gradual and productive cultivation—that the immemorial forest should have given place to the waving cornfield, the laden orchard, the pretty village, the thriving town, the stately city—that the placid lake should bear on its broad bosom

splendid steamers, instead of the birch-bark canoe of the poor Indians, and all within sixty years, is matter at once for deep congratulation to the people of Canada, and anxious attention in those who now, or may hereafter, direct her worldly destinies. That much was due, under Providence, to the steady good sense and discretion of Lord Elgin, I am quite convinced, being able to look upon the events of the last five years with no party prejudice. I should really consider it as a serious evil if his lordship should not return to complete those plans of internal improvement, both social and intellectual, which he has indicated, and which the Government is pledged to.

"If the present moment be not wisely improved Canada must retrograde. It is indeed a period of anxious interest, and upon the judgment which those who 'bear rule' display in this crisis of her history much of the future welfare of millions depends. Canadian legislators should bear in mind that they are called upon to make laws for a future

"NATION,

"ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, CANADA !

A nation which I believe to be destined to fill a bright page in the history of the world,—a nation which, remembering her origin and her home, will take an honest pride in endeavoring to imitate, and emulate, and perpetuate the arts and sciences, the literature and the religion, of Great Britain.

"You ask me about the Indians! Poor Indians! They are now a 'feeble folk' and dying out fast. It has been found that the annual gathering of these poor things to receive their 'presents' has led to a good deal of abuse and immorality. The plan suggested of selling the remaining Indian reserves, funding the proceeds, and giving them annuities, may perhaps be more useful to these poor creatures. In any and every case I hope they will be treated with kindness and consideration. England and Canada should never forget the time when the Red-man was their ally, did them good service in their time of need, shed their best blood in the fore-front of many a stricken field, and contributed in no small degree to save Canada to Great Britain.

"I happened to spend a St. George's day in New York, and was gratified at the way in which it was celebrated there. At a dinner I heard the following anecdote about the Indians, which interested me much.

"In replying to a toast, Major Sprague, of the United States army, said:—'Some years ago I was engaged in removing some Indians beyond the Mississippi, and one day when encamped I saw a party approaching me. I took my glass and found they were Indians. I sent out an Indian with the 'Stars and Stripes' on a flag, and the leader of the party immediately displayed the RED CROSS OF ST. GEORGE! I wanted him to exchange flags, but the savage would not, for said he—'I dwell near the Hudson Bay Company, and they gave me this flag, and they told me that it came from my great mother across the great waters, and would protect

me and my wife and children wherever we might go. I have found it as the white man said, and I will never part with it.' 'I could not,' added the gallant officer emphatically, 'but admire the feeling of confidence and the sentiment.'

"Canada deserves to be better known than she is, and I anticipate at no distant day, that Canada will become the fashion for tourists and sportsmen. The country which Lords Derby, Carlisle, Ellesmere, Mr. Godley and Sir Charles Lyell visited with so much pleasure and profit, has attractions for others besides these distinguished gentlemen.

"While I am on this subject I must mention as one of our most pressing wants in Upper Canada—a race of country gentlemen, the sons of our native Canadians.

"Among the scores of young men whom I know, the sons of persons of position and property, there is only one who promises to belong to this class with whom I am acquainted. What on earth these young men do with themselves I can hardly conceive. Instead of bringing into cultivation some of the waste lands which they or their fathers own, their highest ambition seems to be lounging about streets or drawing-rooms, becoming lawyers, clerks, doctors, or 'associate coroners,' of which latter class, Upper Canada can boast more than Great Britain with her thirty millions of inhabitants! The young gentleman to whom I allude is Mr. H. J. Boulton, who lives upon and farms his ample estate, near Toronto, and there, by precept and example, he shows what can be done upon a Canadian farm, and done with profit. He has spent large sums of money in draining and various other improvements, for which he is entitled to the highest praise for the example he thus sets his neighbours, many of whom are becoming gradually convinced of the importance and advantage of the measures recommended by Mr. Boulton. The members of the Legislature, during the last session, paid less attention to this neglect of draining than its vast importance deserves.

"Since the above remarks were printed, I have met with an address delivered by the Honourable Mr. Moore, M. L. C., and President of the Agricultural Society of Mississquoi in the Eastern Townships, which expresses admirably my views upon this subject, and to which I invite the attention of certain young gentlemen leading a life of little utility to themselves or to others.

"When agriculture, as a science (for it is now admitted to rank among the sciences) and as a profession, shall assume that station to which it is entitled, then hundreds, I may say thousands, of young men who are now crowding the different professions, and seeking their way in all the avenues of trade in mercantile pursuits, will find employment in the more useful, and equally honourable occupation of agriculture. The more fully and clearly to illustrate the above sentence, I quote the language of Mr. Hutton, who says, 'that the very nature of the farmer's occupation, which leads him daily and hourly to contemplate the surpassing beauties of the animal and vegetable kingdom, and their striking adaptation to the wants

and requirements of man, lead him more than the townsman, more than the mechanic, more than men of any other occupation, to look through nature up to nature's God: to admire his works and to look with grateful dependence to Him for the continual supply of his bounty.' The beautiful vicissitudes of the ever-going and returning seasons, and the constant variations of climate, remind him, above all others, that though Paul may plant and Apollos water, it is God that giveth the increase. And is not this the great advantage of a farmer's life? Do not our gaols and our law courts attest the fact that above all others the farmer's life is the moral, and therefore the happy life? If he is a benefactor of his country who causes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before, how useful and materially important must be the life of the intelligent farmer! Agriculture, I may say, is of divine origin; in the beginning of the world the first man, Adam, was sent from the garden of Eden to till the ground. And a divine decree was made, that he and his descendants should thenceforth live by tilling the ground."*

No. IV.

TORONTO, C. W., Dec. 19th, 1859.

"MY DEAR WYNDHAM,

"I am not surprised that Mr. Caird's pamphlet should have caused you and your noble neighbours 'much anxiety about the welfare' of your old friends and parishioners, 'consigned' by you and them to me for settlement in Canada, and of whom several reside on the free grants which, without seeing them, Mr. Caird pronounces 'to be too poor, even when cleared, to be profitable.'

"A reference to Mr. Hutton's able and conclusive answer to Mr. Caird's book will show you official details, proving that on the very road named by Caird, 800 acres of land returned to the settlers on them, during their first year, products representing a market value of £5000.

"And the return for 1859 shows that less than 9000 acres, cropped on this Caird-abused locality, produced crops of a market value of more than 140,000 dollars, or nearly £30,000 sterling.

"I answered Mr. Caird's book at the time of its publication, through the *Hamilton Spectator*; he complained that my answer was written in

*Let those who desire to see what can be done by skill and well-directed labour, go to that part of the Province which Upper Canadians look down upon as an inhospitable country and climate, and see what has been done on their respective estates by Major Campbell, C.B., Mr. D. Price, M.P., Mr. Baby, M.P., the Hon. Mr. DeBeaujeau, M.L.C., and Mr. Logan of Montreal.

a tone of 'acerbity.' I entertained no such feeling against Mr. Caird, but I felt that some decisive mode of expression was called for to counteract the possible effects of a work published by a person of his agricultural reputation, and written in a tone of such confidence.

"I might, however, have saved myself the trouble, for when it was known that Mr. Caird was a mere land-agent for the Illinois Central Railroad, and well paid by them to puff the prairies, his influence ceased, and the few who went from England or Canada to see this wretched district—this treeless, waterless, unhealthy place—returned in disgust.

"The publication of Mr. Caird has evoked many statements from anonymous writers, the insertion of which I avoid. Too many of them are written from a selfish, personal, and purely Upper Canadian point of view, and in their zeal to advocate their own interests and puff their own localities, they have overstated the advantages of this country, and also the disadvantages under which even American authorities admit the Illinois Central District to labour.

"I shall also avoid naming any one particular district or province of Canada, in preference to another, as suitable fields for European settlement. Each province has its peculiar advantages and wants, and having visited all parts of it, I come to the conclusion that the choice of a future home must depend upon the requirements, the tastes, the former pursuits, and the stamina, physical and intellectual, of the intending settler.

"If I were called upon to state shortly the difference between the Upper and Lower Provinces, I should say Upper Canada was a wheat-growing, lower Canada a grazing and dairy country. But you must not understand from this that Upper Canadians cannot raise stock and keep dairies, but that they don't.* Neither do I mean to say that Lower Canada cannot produce wheat. For many years that part of the United Provinces was visited with the midge or weevil, and wheat culture almost ceased. Now they are free from this pest, and Lower Canada this year has splendid crops of wheat, and continues to excel in root crops. Mr. Price, the Member for Chicoutimi, 200 miles below Quebec, assures me that he shall have upwards of 30 bushels an acre of fine wheat on his farm there. The accounts from the Eastern Townships are equally encouraging. In Upper Canada all the crops, except hay, exceed by 33½ per cent. the average of either of the two last years, and 20 per cent. above that of the last seven years. Wheat, wheat, wheat, year after year, seems to have been the summum bonum to which Upper Canadians aspired. There is no agricultural production which they are not able to raise quite as well, if not better, than our American friends on the other side of the noble lake, lying in light and beauty at my very feet. Cousin Jonathan must chuckle over the fact that his Upper Canadian near neighbours on the frontier allowed him in 1857, and there is no doubt in the

*Seven first-class prizes for cattle were taken by Upper Canadians at the great United States Fair held last week at Chicago.

same proportion since, to carry off two million pounds in exchange for broom corn, ashes, &c. :—

Butter.....	£10,000	Indian Corn.....	£100,000
Cheese	41,000!!	Wheat.....	600,000
Flax.....	24,000	Hops.....	5,500!!
Green Fruits	39,000!!	Eggs.....	4,600!!
Flour.....	315,000	Wool.....	10,000
Vegetables... ..	16,000	Cattle.....	120,000
Meats of all kinds.....		£200,000!!	

Thus the supineness and the want of enterprise and energy of the present race of Canadian farmers allows the Yankee farmer to beat them in their own markets!

“The agents of the Illinois Central are flooding the Province Show at Kingston with their books and pamphlets. It shall not be my fault if distant and ill-informed persons are not warned in due time to save them from disease, disappointment and ruin. Families are returning by scores from Illinois to settle in Canada, and thus save the wreck of their fortunes. A few weeks since, a farmer and several fine young men, seduced by the glowing picture drawn by Caird of prairie farming went thither, and returned dispirited and disgusted with all they saw and heard. The young men have wisely hired themselves out to learn the ways of this country, the farmer has purchased a farm of 100 acres in the Eastern Townships for five pounds currency per acre, with 60 acres cleared, a good house, and offices, and has gone back to Ireland to bring out his family. Here then is an authentic evidence of the mischief done by this one-sided ‘land agent.’ The Canadian farmer has an undoubted title to his farm from the Crown; the titles to lands in the Illinois Central, I suspect, neither belong to the railway company nor the United States, but to certain bondholders in England.

Among a variety of letters which I have read in American papers, I subjoin two or three which have all the appearance of authenticity :—

Grayville, White County, Illinois, Aug. 31, 1859.

EDITORS *Press and Tribune*,

‘The wheat crop here when brought to the test of the threshing machine, has sadly disappointed the farmers, and cannot be set down at more than half a crop. Oats and grass light. The late rains have revived late potatoes, and promises a fair crop: early ones, owing to the hot dry weather in June and July, are poor. Corn, especially in the Wabash Bottoms, is excellent.

Yours respectfully,

‘SIDNEY SPRING.’

‘Sterling, Whiteside County, Illinois, Sept. 5, 1859.

EDITORS *Press and Tribune*,

‘As no one has reported the condition of the crops from this vicinity, we would call your attention to the fact that the prospect for any thing but hard times is gloomy indeed. *The frost last week has damaged the corn so that not half the average yield will be realized.* Sweet potatoes and sugar cane have “gone by the board.” Farmers in this section did not estimate their wheat and oats as high as many did in other places, and yet, when they came to thresh, they were sadly disappointed at the result; the yield will not bring one half their estimate.

‘Mr. Jacob Powell, near here, farms about four hundred acres, and had one hundred and thirty acres of wheat, and thought it a low estimate at twenty bushels to the acre; but when he came to thresh, *the yield was only eleven bushels to the acre.*

‘It is so all through this section, and the farmers are in very low spirits, and look for another hard year.

‘Yours truly,

‘TERRELL & HARPER.’

“Carlisle, Illinois, Sept. 5, 1859.

‘MY DEAR BROTHER,

‘I have not written to you now for a long time—sorrow and sickness, and misery and disappointment must plead my excuse; and as they must have formed the only subject of my letters, you may the less regret my silence. Indeed, I could not find in my heart to mar, with a detail of my own sufferings, so much comfort and happiness as seem to have fallen to your envied lot; my continued silence should still have saved you from the painful commiseration I know you will feel for me, had not the thought struck me that you might possibly be able to find some one in your neighbourhood who would exchange farms, &c., with me here, if the rage for coming to this *fine* country has reached you, of which I make little doubt, as it seems to have reached every where.

‘If I cannot dispose of my property in some such way, (selling it is out of the question), I am doomed, I was going to say, to live in this country, but rather to die; I have had more than a hint of this during the summer: I have suffered dreadfully—you would hardly know me—I am literally and really an old man; but this is not all, my farm has been totally neglected, as I could do nothing, and hiring being impracticable. ‘C. W.’

“I could multiply these painful records an hundredfold, but I do not desire to do more than to prove my case, which I can easily do from the sources named, and from Caird’s own book.

“The sons of the country gentlemen of England, of their tenant farmers, and the agricultural labourers, should remember this, that Canada, the nearest and most important of British colonies, offers to them all prospects of independence (if not for themselves in all cases, most cer-

tainly for their families), which have been realized by tens of thousands of persons already here, and in store for others, if SOBER, patient, and industrious, without which qualifications they must neither expect, nor do they deserve to succeed.

"YOU GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND

must bear in mind that in Upper Canada alone, we have more than 200,000 landowners; that a tenant-farmer is a very 'rare bird;' that the taxes to which these landowners are liable, rarely exceed five cents (3d.) in the pound upon the assessments made by themselves, and that even this small sum is applied to local purposes and improvements—road repairs, schools, &c., &c. They have no rent, no tithes, poor-rates, church-ates, stamp-du ties; tea and sugar are cheaper than at home; and nothing is dearer except wearing apparel and bedding, and beer and porter.

"The last two years have been to Canadians a period of anxious solicitude. The usual results of a wild spirit of speculation in town and village lots and wild lands pervaded almost every class among us. Two successive crops of our great staple, wheat, deficient in quantity as well as quality, reduced us to a state of depression unknown before in our brief and prosperous national history; and the merchant at his ledger, the farmer in his clearing, and the back-woodsman in the deepest recesses of our forest solitudes, waited and watched for, with trembling anxiety and intense interest, the result of this year's cereal productions. But God, in his goodness, has blessed the work of our hands, and given us more than we could reasonable have asked, and far more than we deserve. In grateful and solemn acknowledgment of which 'blessings of peace and plenty,' His Excellency in Council appointed a day last month as a general holiday and day of thanksgiving, throughout the Province, which day was observed with grateful and commendable solemnity."

No. V.

QUEBEC, March 26, 1860.

"MY DEAR WYNDHAM,

"A Quebec paper, *Le Canadien*, &c., &c., in a sensible and temperate article on the very interesting and important subject of emigration, much approves of the wise and liberal policy of the Commissioner of Crown Lands in giving Free Grants (concessions gratuites) in the neighbourhood of the Colonization Roads now made or to be hereafter made; and further states that the success of this enlightened proposal will mainly depend upon the zeal and honesty with which it is carried into effect by those Agents to whom the duty of directing emigration shall be intrusted. The writer recommends that Government should invite the attention of

Norwegians, Germans, Belgians, Swiss, and even French, to the advantages afforded by Canada, with a view of bringing to this country the thousands of adventurers who now go to California, or encounter the murderous climate of South America.

"Various causes have prevented an extensive emigration to this country for the last four years :—

"1. The gold discoveries in Vancouver's Island ;

"2. The large sums of money voted by the Governments of New Zealand and Australia for free passages, and other inducements, have tempted many persons to go there, and the result has always been severe distress and disappointment, because the parties who availed themselves of these offers were poor and otherwise totally unfitted for agricultural or domestic callings ;

"3. During the greater part of the last three years there have been rumours of war, and actual war, and some of the Continental Powers have discouraged and forbidden emigration ;

"4. Great Britain has enjoyed, especially in the rural districts, an unusual degree of prosperity, which has also tended to limit the number of emigrants to this and other countries ;

"5. Canada, of late years, has gone through the severe ordeals of self-induced difficulty and deficient crops, and the tidings which have reached home have happily postponed the advent of new settlers, whom we dared not invite during a time of depression. Now, the cloud which has long hung over Canada begins to show a silver lining. To God's good Providence we are indebted for one of the best cereal crops with which we have been blessed for twenty years—the finances of the country, embarrassed by over-trading at one time, and its inevitable result of diminished imports since, are rapidly recovering from the pressure of wild speculations and deficient harvests. We have had a stern, but just and salutary lesson, and it will be long before our merchants and farmers will allow themselves to be again seduced from their legitimate duties, by too great haste to get rich by very dangerous and equivocal means.

"The Honourable Mr. Vankoughnet deserves the highest praise for the prudent forethought which has distinguished his administration of the Emigration Department. Three years since he announced that he was not prepared to yield to popular clamour and invite 'a promiscuous rush of immigrants.' He first ascertained, upon authority, what classes of settlers were most needed, and then he gave his sanction to the publication of such works as gave a temperate and truthful view of Canada, as regards her climate and resources. To other parties belongs the discredit of having, by unauthorized and untruthful statements, induced many hundreds, unfitted for any employment in Canada, to come here.

"It may not, perhaps, be known to the Editor of the *Canadien*, that a work on Canada, translated into French, German, and Norwegian, has been circulated on the Continent, and now that the prospects of the country justify the step, additional industry will be used to disseminate

this information. A map has been published, under Mr. Vankoughnet's directions, which shows every county and township of Upper and Lower Canada, and contains, by a novel mode of illustration, a vast variety of information about our minerals, fisheries, &c., &c. I look upon this map, and a pamphlet just now completed, as the very best of agents to be employed in making us known. A glance at this map, and proper attention to the pamphlet, will do more than a hundred lectures :—

‘*Segnius irritant animos demissa per aures,
Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus.*’

“The words of the lecturer are soon forgotten and unheeded; the written advice and the many-coloured chart make a lasting impression, and can be again and again referred to with increased interest and continued instruction. A gentleman is now in Germany to carry out the important object of conveying information. Mr. Hawke (one of the Canadian Government Emigration Agents), whose experience extends over nearly fifty years of colonial life, has opened an office in Liverpool with a similar object, a step which I think will be attended with the happiest results. During the coming summer Canada will be talked of more than ever, and thousands will visit a country which only requires to be seen and known, to have her capabilities duly appreciated. It will be our own fault if we allow the coming opportunity of honestly ‘advertising’ ourselves to be neglected.

“CANADA now seems to be a land of kindling energies. The wonderful success which had attended her up to a certain period, led too many of us to neglect those pursuits, and that steady course of toil and industry our hereditary lot, without which no one can or deserves to prosper—

————— ‘*Deus ipse colendi
Haud facilem esse viam voluit.*’

“The trials of these years have forced upon us attention to enterprises which will eventually emancipate us from European markets, and from which we ought long since to have become free. In manufacturing matters we hear of woollen and cotton factories—in agricultural affairs draining is talked of, and even the word ‘irrigation’ has been whispered into wondering ears—the accumulations of manure which had remained for a generation unheeded, are gradually finding their way into arable lands impoverished by repeated crops of the same grain—there is, moreover, a merry sound of returning prosperity in our crowded cities, on our noble lakes, in the deep solitudes of our forest homes,—*que nous en profitons.*

“Our Revenue returns are most satisfactory, the taxes necessary for the due administration of the public service are raised in such a way that the least possible pressure falls upon the masses, the municipal and local taxes are very small, the necessities of life are cheap, and wages fair—our great staple, wheat, has reached a remunerative price—cleared farms with suitable buildings can be bought, or rented with the option of purchase, on very favourable terms—millions of acres of wild lands, most of

which are covered with valuable timber, can be purchased from the Government in various parts of Upper and Lower Canada, at sums varying from two to four shillings an acre, payable by instalments extending over four years.

"The yeoman of Great Britain gives £3 sterling per acre per annum for land of less value than he can rent here for 15s. currency, including all taxes! It is from this class we should like to see a large immigration, for their sakes and our own. Cleared farms can now be rented, all over both provinces, on the terms I have named. There are hundreds of farms in both provinces, provided with all requisite buildings, well watered and fenced, to be purchased at from £5 to £10 sterling per acre, upon which 30 bushels of wheat per acre, and other produce in proportion (with firewood for the chopping), can be grown. There never was a better time for the British yeoman, with a capital of from £100 to £5000, to cast his lot among us.

"Canada offers to large and small capitalists a great variety of securities in which money may be invested with the utmost confidence, and for which interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in London, can be obtained. These securities consist of mortgages upon cleared farms and other productive property of ample value and undoubted title, our system of registration of deeds and the sworn assessment of value rendering fraud almost impossible. There are, also, municipal debentures, some of which are guaranteed by the Government, which will pay 8 per cent.—shares in some of our banks pay even more. There is a class of persons at home who, with a view of increasing their incomes, purchase annuities. By investing money in Canada, an equal income can be obtained, AND THE PRINCIPAL SAVED!

"Canada possesses unrivalled railway facilities whereby access is obtained to the principal markets of our own country, and also to those of the United States. Our own St. Lawrence promises to be the great highway of travel from east to west—stately steamers and the white-winged messengers of commerce are borne on her broad bosom full-freighted with the necessities and luxuries of life. The recent commercial treaty with France affords a new field for enterprise. With proper management Quebec may recover her lost trade with the West Indies. The Reciprocity Act, between ourselves and our cousins on the other side of the frontier, is attended with beneficial results in a commercial as well as a social point of view.

"We Canadians entertain no feelings but those of amity towards our American brethren. There is no desire on either side for territorial aggrandisement at the expense of the other, or for any closer political connection than that which now exists. Each nation has before it a noble mission over an ample field; and for the due cultivation of this vast space, socially, morally, and religiously, we shall assuredly have to give account. A talent of inestimable value is committed to our joint keeping which we cannot, without guilt, allow to remain unimproved,—a

jewel lent to us which we are bound to keep untarnished, remembering that we all had a common origin, have a common language, and a common faith, and are treading a path which we pray may lead to a common home, and a glorious heritage above."

No. VI.

QUEBEC, June, 1860.

"MY DEAR WYNDHAM,

"In a former letter is recorded the result of the first year's experiment upon the Free Grant Roads, which, under the many disadvantages of a new mode of life, must be considered a great success.

"The result of the second year is still more encouraging. The number of adults on these lines now amounts to nearly 1000 persons of all nations, of whom about one-half are Irish, they are the owners of 100,000 acres of freehold land, every acre of which I verily believe will in a few years be worth twenty dollars an acre. The agents upon this road are highly respectable and trustworthy gentlemen, and they announce to the Minister of Agriculture that the valuation put by them upon the produce of this land is a very low one; that many of the settlers spent too much time in hunting and shooting; the results of which are mentioned in the following table, under the heads of 'Fur,' 'Deer,' &c. Fish, too, are omitted, although the district affords them in such quantities as to form no inconsiderable portion of the maintenance of a family, summer and winter. And yet these lands rendered to their owners produce, the money value of which is not less than \$40, (£10) an acre, upon the 4000 acres under crop last year.

"Now these free grants are situated in the same district where several

"BLOCKS OF LANDS OF 50,000 ACRES

are offered to the country gentlemen and farmers of England, at 2s. an acre cash!

"These Free Grant Roads lead to many of them, and very much enhance their value. I allude now more particularly to those announced for sale, and marked on the new map in the counties of Victoria, Peterborough and Addington.

"You will observe that these returns do not include the many useful things which the forest and lakes produce in abundance—hops, wild fruits, fish, &c.

**"RESULT OF THE FREE GRANT SYSTEM IN UPPER
CANADA.—THE SECOND YEAR.**

OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD.				BOBCAYGEON ROAD.	HASTINGS ROAD.
Wheat....	8,515 bushels at	\$1 00 ..	\$8515	\$1620	\$4350
Oats.....	8420	" 0 50 ..	4210	....	1990
Barley....	395	" 0 60 ..	237	....	167
Corn.....	202	" 1 00 ..	202	500	186
Peas.....	245	" 1 00 ..	245	....	175
Potatoes...	22450	" 0 50 ..	11225	10350	9486
Turnips ...	1580	" 0 15 ..	207	3080	4219
Hay.....	149 tons at	16 00 ..	2384	320	2020
Straw.....	308	" 5 00 ..	1540	....	....
Sugar.....	5650 lbs. at	0 12 ..	678	800	961
Molasses...	325 gallons at	1 00 ..	325	240	....
Pork.....	164 barrels at	16 00 ..	2624	....	....
Potash....	85	" 22 00 ..	1870	150	2949
Soap.....	4660 lbs. at	0 10 ..	466	....	....
Ashes.....	9100 bushels at	0 05 ..	455	....	....
Sawed lumber.....				300	1000
Shingles.....				150	162
Deer.....				700	....
Furs.....				1500	....

ADDINGTON ROAD.

Wheat.. {	472 bus. W'r. Wheat	Molasses.....	748 gals.
	2432 " Spring "	Pork.....	13295 lbs.
Oats....	4455 "	Potash.....	73 bar.
Barley ..	348 "	Sawed Lumber....	164000 feet.
Pease...	333 "	*Shingles.....	291000 M.
Potatoes.	11655 "	Deer.....	103
Turnips..	11075 "	Furs.....	416 dolls.
Hay.....	319 tons.	Vinegar.....	893 galls.
Sugar...	16158 lbs.		

"I will conclude this letter with a warning upon a point, the want of attention to which is rendering many a fine farm almost worthless, viz. the impolicy of repeated wheat-crops without manure, and the experience of a Canadian farmer as to the periods for planting, sowing and reaping.

"The inevitable result of continually planting the same kind of crop upon the same ground for twenty years in succession, with little or no pains to recruit the exhausted soil, has thus been alluded to in the valuable Prize Essay of Professor Hind on the 'Climate of Canada.'

*Exclusive of cooper-work, valued at \$52,000, &c., &c.

"Within five and twenty or thirty miles of Toronto the better class of farmers consider thirty bushels of wheat to the acre an average crop; and this return is obtained in spite of all the imperfections of a comparatively primitive system of husbandry. If half the care were bestowed upon the preparation of land for wheat which is devoted to that operation in Great Britain, fifty, instead of thirty bushels to the acre, would be the average yield on first class farms. It must be borne in mind that subsoil draining is unknown among our farmers; that top-dressing in the fall with long dung is never practised; a proper rotation of crops scarcely ever adopted; frequent repetitions of the same crop general: farm-yard manure applied without any previous preparation; and yet, under all these disadvantages of ART, NATURE, with her fertile soil, and admirable agricultural climate, produces most abundant crops when she is not too grossly abused.'

"And again—

"One fact, however, appear to be certain that in a very few years the farmers in the front townships of Western Canada will be compelled to pay more attention than hitherto to the cultivation of a variety of crops. Independently of that deterioration of the soil, which, as a general rule, must result from a frequent repetition of the same kind of crop, and the absence of cheap special fertilizers, the aspect of coming years induces the belief that the price of Canada's staple agricultural production—wheat—will not maintain even its present diminished range. It is, in fact, at the present time, a matter not only of individual, but also of national importance, that farmers should turn a careful attention to the agricultural productions of other countries, and endeavour to see how far they, by their introduction into this province, may be made to assist and develop its husbandry. It is equally a matter of individual and national importance that every earnest well-wisher of Western Canada should contribute his mite to elevate the industry of the country, and extend the knowledge of her capabilities to the tens of thousands across the seas, who would willingly, and even joyfully, make this fertile British Province their home, had they confidence in its climate and soil.'

"SOWING, PLANTING, AND REAPING SEASONS.

"Generally speaking, the snow is off, and the ground is fit for ploughing between the 25th of April and the 1st of May.

Pease may be sown up to the 20th of May.

Indian Corn	do.	do.	20th	do.
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Spring Wheat	do.	do.	15th	do.
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Swedish Turnips	do.	do.	25th	do.
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Aberdeen	do.	do.	do.	10th of July.
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Oats	do.	do.	do.	1st of June.
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Potatoes	do.	do.	do.	24th	do.
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"Cabbage seed is planted in a box about the 15th of April, and transplanted to the open ground by 1st of June.

Haying (mowing) generally commences about the 12th of July. An acre and a quarter is the average quantity of meadow that a man will cut per diem. The expense of saving the hay is considerably less than in England. It may be judged of by the fact that light meadow has been known to have been cut and put into the barn on the same day. The more usual system, however, is to shake it out soon after being cut, then to rake it into 'wind-rows,' make small stacks of it by the evening, and next evening put it into large stacks or the barn.

"The reaping of the wheat that has been sown in the fall (autumn) begins about 1st of August. If it be not lodged it can be 'cradled,'—which means being cut with an implement called a cradle, resembling a scythe, and by means of which a man will cut at least four times as much as with the reaping-hook.

"Spring Wheat comes in about 10th of August, and may also be 'cradled' if not lodged.

"Oats is usually fit for cutting by the 14th of August, and is most frequently 'cradled.'

"Pease ripen by the 5th August, and are cut with the scythe and reaping-hook.

"Indian Corn is gathered in about the 8th September, and it takes about four men to the acre. Women and children are almost as useful at this work.

"Potatoes ripen according to the time at which they have been planted. They are taken out with the hoe, and at this work, too, the women and children are found useful. The taking out of potatoes costs nearly as much labour as the planting of them.

"By the 10th of October the harvest is generally housed, and then underbrushing—which cannot be done in winter in consequence of the deep snow—is commenced. Potash is now being made, and sleighs, &c., put in order for the winter's work.

"Potash is very remunerative to the farmer, and requires but little skill in the manufacture. The kettle and coolers necessary cost about £14; but they are always supplied on credit by the storekeepers in the neighbourhood, who are paid in potash or other farm produce. The ashes of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of ordinary hard-wood land should be sufficient to make a barrel of potash, say of the second quality, and for this the owner should receive thirty dollars (£7 10s.), after deducting all expenses of carriage, storage, &c."

No. VII.

"DIARY OF FARM OPERATIONS IN CANADA.

TORONTO, May, 1860.

"MY DEAR WYNDHAM,

"I have often been asked for a detailed account of the operations upon a block of wild land, or a partially-cleared farm. I have lately met with a little work, published in 1843, called 'The Emigrant to British North America,' which gives the desired information. Of course much improvement has been made in farming implements and other agricultural improvements since that time, but the same hard work has still to be done by the newly-arrived emigrant, who, however, now-a-days possesses advantages incalculably greater than could have been expected in so short a period as that intervening between 1843 and 1860.

"April 10th.*—Returned, with my hired man Richard, and a load, with a horse and ox-cart, from Montreal, forty miles, two days on the road, which is very bad, the frost not quite out of the ground—my loading all safe, consisting of the following items: a plough 17 dollars, two axes 8s. each—harrow teeth—8s. for a bush harrow, in shape of the letter A—two logging chains 10s. each—two scythes and stones 9s. 8d.—one spade 3s.—one shovel 4s.—one dung-fork 2s. 6d.—two steel pitchforks 3s. 6d. each—three augers, 1, 1½ and 2 inches, 15s.—one barrel of pork 20 dollars—one barrel of N. shore herrings 5 dollars—two barrels of flour 27s. 6d. each—twenty apple-trees, and six plum-trees, at 2s. each—sixteen gooseberry-bushes and grape-vines, at 1s. 3d. each, amounting to £21 2s. 2d.

"Put my apple-trees, &c., into a hole in the garden—got a good cup of tea, saw my horse and oxen well taken care of, and went to bed—thus ended the first day of my new mode of life.

"April 11th.—My man Richard fed and watered the cattle—got breakfast with some difficulty, owing to the want of many things we ought to have got in Montreal; we had no frying-pan, for instance—herrings superb—being Sunday, went to church, morning and afternoon.

"April 12th.—Up at daylight—reprimanded Richard for being out too late the night before, planted my apple, plum trees, &c., in what had been an apology for a garden—mended the fence round it—broke open our pork barrel, found it good—had some for dinner—knocked the spout off the new tea-kettle, of course cracked before—worse off than ever for cooking-utensils—borrowed a frying-pan, and boiled potatoes for dinner in a forty-gallon pot—two cows calved, and a ewe yeanned two lambs.

"April 13th.—Got a supply of cooking-apparatus at a shop in the neighbouring village—commenced ploughing for wheat, making garden,

*The first of this month may be considered generally as the commencement of the agricultural year.

&c. Hired another man for the summer at ten dollars per month, same as I gave Richard—another cow calved. This was considered a very early spring, but I have since sown wheat, on this day, two years consecutively, and might have done so oftener, had it been otherwise convenient.

"April 14th.—Hired a housekeeper at four dollars a month—sowed onions, beets, sallad, &c.,—new man Charles mending fences—drawing rails with the horse and cart—Richard still ploughing with the oxen—myself at the garden—bought four cows at 18 dollars each—two of them calved a month before—made a harrow.

"April 15th.—Sowed wheat after washing it with brine and drying it with lime—Charles harrowed it in with the horse—four bushels (our measure, which is nearly the same as imperial,) upon three and a half acres, according to the custom of the country—planted early peas and sowed garden seeds—Richard still ploughing—two ewes yeaned.

"April 16th.—Charles and myself making fence—one of the new cows calved—ploughing for potatoes and corn, first time.

"April 17th.—Same as yesterday, and same to the end of the month, except that we sowed about four acres of oats and peas mixed.

"May 1st.—All at work on the roads—finished our highway duty.

"May 2nd.—Sunday—All to church.

"May 3rd.—One of the men churned before breakfast, with a swing-churn, lately invented—cut up a little fire-wood—too warm to plough with oxen in the middle of the day—all making fence.

"May 4th and 5th.—Wet days—made four rakes and handled and ground the new axes, one having been partially ground and a temporary handle in it before—cleared out and repaired the barn.

"May 6th.—Fine again—land too wet to plough—making fences—Richard went to the mill with a few bushels of oats to be made into meal—got the horse shod.

"May 7th.—Very warm and sultry—ploughing for Indian corn by daylight, left off at 10, and commenced again at 4 p. m., continued till dark—carting stones off the corn land—finishing my garden—got home the grist sent away yesterday.

"May 8th.—One of the principal farmers of the settlement killed by a tree falling upon him. Work same as yesterday until noon, when we all went to assist in raising a wooden building for a barn 40 feet by 30 for one of our neighbours.

"May 9th.—Sunday.—All went to church—I need not again mention this, as we never allowed any thing to interfere with this duty. A tremendous thunderstorm.

"May 10th and 11th.—Drawing manure for Indian corn, ploughing it in, &c.

"May 12th and 13th.—Same work as two preceding days—and planting Indian corn and pumpkins—attended funeral of the neighbour killed on the 8th.

"May 14th and 15th.—Sowed more oats and finished planting Indian corn—killed a fat calf—sold one quarter for 5s. and the skin for the same.

"May 16th.—Sunday.

"May 17th.—To end of month clearing up an old 'Slash,' which term has previously been defined; drawing the logs together with the oxen; then piling and burning them. One wet day, sheared the sheep, which were got in before the rain came on. Commenced planting corn on the new clearing.

"June 1st and 2nd.—Sowing one and a half acres of oats on the clearing; Richard ploughing the potato land second time; Charles drawing out manure and spreading it before him; myself planting potatoes with a hoe after him: it may be here remarked, that before the stumps are all out, or nearly so, it is not possible to drill up land for this crop.

"June 3rd.—Finished the potatoes and reckoned up my crop—stands as follows: wheat three and half, peas three, oats five, Indian corn six, potatoes five and a half—in all, twenty three acres—meadow twenty, pasture thirteen, partially cleared twenty, added to the twenty-three, make seventy-six acres. It may be remembered here, that I said my farm contained about fifty acres of cleared land, whereas I make out seventy-six acres, but I did not then take into the account neither the twenty acres partially cleared, nor the six or seven I cleared myself.

"June 4th.—A holiday, which I have always kept in commemoration of the birth of good King George III., of blessed memory.

"June 5th.—Went to a training, as it is here called. All the men in the country, with some trifling exceptions, between the ages of sixteen and sixty, capable of bearing arms, are obliged by law to muster once a year; and this constitutes the militia of the province.

"June 6th.—Sunday.—I witnessed on this evening a splendid and gorgeous sunset, far surpassing any thing of the kind I had ever seen at home. Even a sunset in Italy, as a commissariat officer, settled on a farm near me, who had served in that country, declared could not be compared to it.

"June 7th to 15th.—Finished mending and making fences. Made a road through a little swamp near the rear of my farm, where I had commenced a clearing; carting out upon it an accumulated heap of chips from the front of my wood-shed; put up a small building behind my garden, which, though not always to be found on a farm-stead here, is not the less necessary.

"June 16th to end.—Hoeing corn and potatoes; excessively hot, thermometer, one day, 86 in the shade; sowed an acre of turnips on my new clearing.

"July 1st, 2nd, and 3rd.—Finished hoeing Indian corn the second time, and making fences.

"July 5th.—Wet day; ground scythes and hung them.

"July 6th.—Commenced mowing.

"July 15th.—Finished haying without a drop of rain; very hot.

"July 16th.—A fearful thunderstorm; burned a log-barn in the neighbourhood, or, as some suppose, the accident happened from a man going into it with a lighted pipe, to prevent which has been a great source of trouble to me whenever I have employed Canadian labourers; killed another fat calf.

"July 17th.—Finished off my hay-stacks.

"July 18th.—Sunday.—To church; clergyman absent at a distant settlement; prayers, and a sermon read by the school-master; weather quite cool, as is usual after a violent thunderstorm.

"July 19th.—Commenced hoeing corn the third time, or rather cutting up with the hoe whatever weeds had grown since the last hoeing; sold 200 pounds of butter, at 8d. per pound; cut first cucumber.

"July 20th to end of month.—Finishing hoeing corn and potatoes; commenced clearing new land by cutting down the under brush, and piling it in heaps ready for burning, this I did upon thirty acres of woodland during the rest of the summer when I found I could spare a day for that purpose, and in the winter cut down the large trees, and then into lengths for piling in heaps to burn. The summer is the best season for commencing to clear land, because the brush is in full leaf, which, when dry, helps to burn it, all which a person soon learns when he comes to the country, but would doubtless like to know something about it before.

August 2nd.—Attending a meeting of the principal inhabitants about repairing the roof of the church steeple; gave a dollar towards the expense. Bought a pew, £6. The two men underbrushing. First new potatoes. Bought a sickle and a cradle scythe—made the cradle, having had the fingers blocked out before—a very difficult thing to make.

"August 4th to 7th.—Clearing part of the underbrushed land, for winter wheat—same until 10th, when I began reaping and cradling—continued until 21st—finished harvesting except one and a quarter acre of late oats and the Indian corn—cut first melon, but I am very late.

"August 31st.—Resumed clearing land—killed a lamb.

"September 1st to 10th.—Same work, and sowed three acres of winter wheat—commenced making potash from the ashes I have saved when clearing the land.

September 11th to 22nd.—At the under-brushing—continued at the potash till I made two barrels, which I sold for something over £15—my neighbour's cattle broke into my Indian corn, but did little damage.

"September 23rd.—Wet day—threshing and dressing up one and a half bushel of wheat and eight of oats—sent them to mill at night—oats weighed forty-eight pounds.

September 24th.—Got home grist—oats produced 2cwt. 0qr. 14lbs.—Got a certificate from the miller and a farmer of the weight of the oats—forty pounds being the general average weight of good oats. Made a wooden box as a steamer for my boiler—box containing twelve bushels.

"September 25th.—Commenced ploughing—had a cow dried up and bled, and turned into the best feed to make beef.

"An ox, belonging to my neighbour, being one of the cattle which broke into my corn, died of a surfeit, as was supposed, of such rich succulent food as the green corn. This made him mend his portion of the line of fence between my farm and his, which I never could get him to do before.

"September 27th.—Commenced steaming pumpkins for my hogs—shut them up—threshed five bushels of peas and oats, had them ground to mix with the pumpkins—fed the hogs with raw food for some weeks before—made a hog-trough by hollowing out a pine log. Went to a squirrel-hunt, which I must give some account of.

"Some years, when the nuts in the woods are plentiful, the squirrels are so numerous as to do great damage to the Indian corn, when a conspiracy like the following is entered into for the destruction of them, as well as of all enemies that may be met with, whose depredations are chiefly confined to this valuable crop. All the men young and old for miles around form themselves into two bands, each under a captain, and whichever gets the least quantity of game, has to pay for a ball and supper at the village tavern, for the whole. Each kind of animal being reckoned according to its importance, thus, the right paw of a bear counts for 400, of a racoon 100, squirrel 1, right claw of a crow, woodpecker, or blue jay 1, &c. By daylight of the morning of the muster, the woods were all alive with the eager hunters, and in the after part of the day, the fields were swarming with groups of women and children with provisions and amunition for their several partizans, and to disburthen them of their spoils—it was truly a season of merry and joyous holiday, in which all business and work was suspended; many a small party spent sleepless nights watching for bears and racoons, for it is only then they come out; this lasted for three days, when we all met at the tavern to count up our spoils in trembling anxiety for the award of two judges appointed to decide upon the claim for victory. The party I belonged to had 2 bears, counting 800, 4 racoons, 400, 473 squirrels, 27 crows, 105 blue jays and woodpeckers: counting altogether 1,835, and yet we lost, as the other party had nearly the same, besides one bear more.

'The child may rue that was unborn
The hunting of that day.'

"September 29th and 30th.—Richard ploughing. Charles and I gathering Indian corn; at night had a 'bee,' a term used for a mustering together of the neighbours, to assist in any work which would puzzle an individual to do alone, when all the young men and boys in the settlement came to help me to husk it. Got the first premium for it from the Agricultural Society.

"October 1st and 2nd.—Same work—evening to husking bee at a neighbours.

"October 4th to 7th.—Ploughing—finished getting in the Indian corn, cutting the cornstalks, husking ourselves at night what little we had gathered during the day; collected and brought home pumpkins.

"October 8th to 9th.—Binding corn-stalks and stacking them up to dry; collected and brought home pumpkins.

"October 11th.—Got in remainder of pumpkins, and the onions.

"October 12th.—Stacked corn-stalks, and fenced them round, together with the hay-stack.

"October 13th.—Commenced digging potatoes.

"October 14th to 20th.—Finished taking up potatoes, 800 bushels. ploughed over the land to the end of the month—ploughing, clearing, land, &c. Hired Charles for the winter for seven dollars a month.

"October 22nd.—The boundless, measureless forest, the stupendous wilderness of woods which overwhelms the whole face of the country, exhibited in the bright sunshine and the pure atmosphere of this lovely morning, a picture as novel as it was beautiful in the eyes of a stranger; for instead of waving their luxuriant foliage over mountain, hill, and valley, in the same rich though monotonous hue of living green, the trees now had assumed a colouring which, in brilliancy and variety, exceeded all description. The soft maple is the first to commence this gorgeous display by changing to a rich crimson; the sugar maple then follows in similar though more sombre tints, variegated with the yellow of the trembling poplar, the orange and gold of the beech, and the sere brown of the butter-nut, while the sturdy oak maintains his deep green, in defiance of these harbingers of winter.

"November 1st.—Same work, and getting in turnips and cabbages, and all other garden stuffs. Took in the cows at night. 350 bushels of turnips.

"November 2nd.—First hard frost—could not plough till noon—clearing, &c.

"November 3rd to 20th.—Underbrushing cutting firewood. Cattle out all day, and only the cows in at night. Hard frost: no more ploughing, I suppose.

"November 21st.—First snow; took in all the cattle.

"November 22nd.—A thaw and wet day. Threshing more grain for the hogs—sent it to the mill.

November 23rd to 30th.—Ploughing again one day. Clearing. Killed a sheep; hard frost again, but fine weather, called the Indian summer, with a slight smoky haziness in the atmosphere, through which the sun is seen with a deadened lustre, something like a full moon.

"December 1st to 4th.—Indian summer continues. Clearing and chopping.

"December 5th.—Killed my hogs.

"December 6th.—Fall of snow. Threshing. Cutting up and salting pork.

"December 7.—Drawing wood home for fuel in the log, with the horses and oxen, not being snow enough to draw it on the sled.

"December 8th and 9th.—Made an ox-sled. Cutting firewood.

"December 10th and 11th.—Drawing fire-wood as on the 7th.

"December 13th.—Snow-storm. Threshing.

"December 14th.—Drawing in stack of corn-stalks to give to the cattle instead of hay, which I cannot yet get at in my barns, it being covered with grain, and not wishing to cut into my hay-stack till I should have room enough to take it all in at once.

"December 15th.—Commenced cutting down the trees on the land I had underbrushed, and chopping them into lengths for piling. Cutting fire-wood and drawing it. Cutting, splitting, and drawing out rails for fences, and drawing out timber for a new barn. Threshing, and tending the cattle; getting out hemlock logs for the saw-mill, for boards for the new barn, drawing them home and making shingles, occupied our time all winter, with the exception of my journey to Montreal with butter and a few bushels of grain, which I sold, and, with the proceeds, bought some groceries and other necessities, preparatory to my anticipated change of circumstances.

"In the following spring it was the 20th of April before the snow was all off the ground, when vegetation commenced, and progressed with a rapidity unknown to the British Isles; it is indeed a disadvantage for the snow to go away earlier."

NO. VIII.

TORONTO, August 17th, 1860.

"MY DEAR WYNDHAM,

"I know of no reason why the two families you name, with the capital they have, should not come out at once. Let them go to —— or ——, or some one of the small towns on the lake or river between Brockville and Cobourg, near which they have determined to settle, and they will have many opportunities during the winter, the 'horrors' of which are very much exaggerated at home, of finding some suitable farms. They can live cheaper in Canada than in England. Our harvest this year is the most abundant ever known, and is all safely housed. I have completed a conditional arrangement for the rental of the three farms for M——, T——, and L——, at 12s. per acre per annum for the cleared part, with the option of purchase within four years: the local taxes may amount to three more. I send a copy of the agreement, but I do not like the responsibility of concluding the arrangement until they have seen the property. There are good houses and buildings upon all the farms, and before the end of September, there will be on an average thirty acres of fall wheat sown upon each, which they can have at a valuation, as well as any part of the hay straw, and stock they like.

"I shall be truly happy to see these sons of my old school and college

friend, and I hope their example may be followed by hundreds of the sons of country gentlemen and tenant farmers. Canada affords more examples of success in commercial and agricultural pursuits than any other colony in the history of the world; and the longer I live here the more strongly I am persuaded of its value and importance as a field for emigration, and the more I am surprised that a colony presenting so many advantages from its fertility and wealth of various kinds, and unrivalled facilities of rapid communication with the United States and European markets, should not have attracted a larger number of Agriculturists, at all events to occupy and improve the millions of acres of productive soil of which, as yet, 'the mower filleth not his hand, neither he that bindeth up the sheaves his bosom.' His hand who fed the multitude in the wilderness and the prophet in the desert is not shortened, and if duly sought he will be as present a help in the backwoods of Canada as in the thronged mart or the crowded city!

"Hitherto the vast wealth of Canada has scarcely been made known. The establishment of free ports at Gaspé and Sault St. Marie, the former famous for its inexhaustible fisheries, second only to Newfoundland, and the latter for its mineral wealth, the abolition of the tolls on the St. Lawrence, &c., &c., show a degree of bold reliance upon our resources which does honour to the forethought and ability of our 'Chancellor of the Exchequer,' Mr. Galt.

"As to the minerals of Canada, we have one of great value which deserves especial notice. Lower Canada is, as far as is yet known, the only country which possesses a rich titaniferous ore capable of making alloys of great excellence, the influence of which upon iron and steel has lately been mentioned by your eminent metallurgist, Mr. Mushet, in the 'Engineer.' The ore found in New Zealand only possesses 8 per cent. of the oxide of titanium, while that of Canada exceeds 50 per cent., and can be had in any quantity.

"We have, too, another almost unknown and entirely neglected source of wealth in the fish offal on the St. Lawrence, the annual value of which thrown away in the fisheries of the St. Lawrence is enormous. This offal properly prepared would supply the farmers of Great Britain with manure for a hundred years to come, and is within ten days' reach by steamers and three weeks by sailing vessels.

"As to manufactures in Canada I have little to say; we ought to have them; but as long as our leading merchants derive such enormous profits from imports they are not likely to promote the scheme your friends contemplate. There could be no doubt of its entire success. Flax and hemp thrive amazingly here, and the cotton from the Southern States passes our doors to be made up in the States or England and be returned here!

"I know of no place in Canada better suited to the objects sought than Cornwall, where there is an unrivalled water-power: it is very central, and, as you will see from the map and plan I have sent you, it has ready access to all parts of Canada and the States by rail or steamboat, and to

and from England by the St. Lawrence in the summer and Portland in the winter.

"In the township of Delaware, a few miles from London, C. W., there is also a fine site for a manufactory; the owner of which, as well as the one at Cornwall, will contribute largely towards its erection. Our Canadian Thames, which is here pronounced as it is spelt, flows through this property in an ample stream.

"The Prince will be welcomed with great enthusiasm, especially in Lower Canada, where a more conservative tone of feeling exists than here. His visit will do us and you all a great deal of good in many ways, and among other things you will find out where Canada is! When the Prince landed at Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia, the Times and other papers announced 'THE PRINCE IN CANADA!' When he did touch Canadian soil at Gaspé you at home seemed sorely puzzled!

"A lady of position in —shire has commissioned me to buy some property for her younger sons. She first, however, desires to know how far the property is from the Black-foot Indians; and upon my announcing that I could not promise one within 2000 miles, she desired me to complete the arrangement.

SPORTING IN CANADA.

"Let no man come to settle in Canada for the sake of sporting. He who has time for a few weeks' amusement will find a variety of game in certain remote districts, and for certain short periods of the year. In answer to the questions of ——— on this point, I answer that the following are some of the kinds of game we have, (I don't include deer, bears, wolves, foxes, moose, cariboo; all these are to be had, if diligently sought for, but are seldom found in the settled parts,) viz., rabbits, pheasants, grouse, partridges, woodcocks, snipe, heath-hens, ptarmigan, &c., &c.

"Deer are found in almost every part of the province, moose and cariboo generally in the Lower Province and even a few miles from Quebec.

"The rabbit is the *Lepus Americanus*. It does not burrow like our rabbit, but lives under the stumps of trees. It becomes quite white in winter, and hundreds may be had daily in the markets of Quebec. The prairie rabbit, found in the Western States, has very much the look and colour of a leveret three parts grown.

"Our pheasant is the *Tetrao Umbellus*; our partridge is the quail, *Ortyx Virginiensis*; our heath-hen, the *Tetrao Cupido*; our grouse, the *Tetrao Canadensis*; our woodcock, the *Philoheda Minor*, and is not half the size of the English bird. Snipes and ducks are plentiful in certain districts and for short periods.

"Immense quantities of quails are brought to our Canadian cities from the western states in the winter, packed in ice. All the game in Canada, except the wild turkey, is dry and with little flavour. I have seen ptarmigan in Quebec as white as snow, and about the size of a pigeon.

"Sportsmen every where should feel much indebted to the Honourable John Prince, M. L. C., a thorough sportsman and English gentleman, for having introduced and carried through Parliament a bill for the better protection of game in Upper Canada, by which it is enacted that :—

"No deer or fawn, elk, moose, or cariboo, shall be hunted, taken, or killed, between the first day of January and the first day of September in any year.

"No wild turkey, grouse, partridge, or pheasant, shall be hunted, taken or killed, between the first day of February and the first day of September in any year.

"No quail shall be taken or killed between the first day of February and the first day of October in any year.

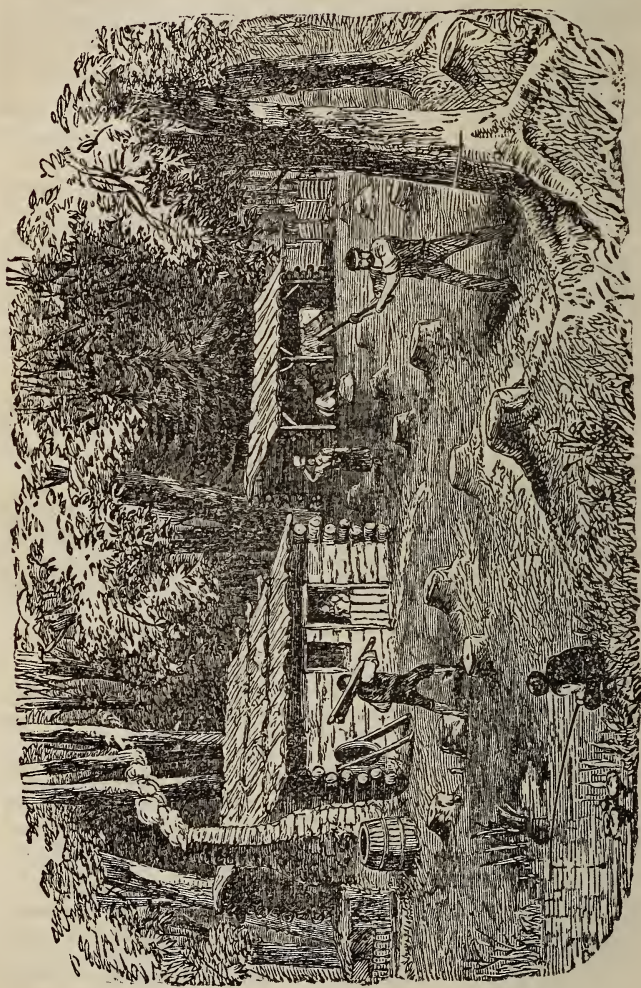
"No woodcock shall be taken or killed between the first day of March and the fifteenth day of July in any year.

"No wild swan, goose, duck, widgeon, or teal, shall be hunted, taken or killed, between the first day of April and the first day of August in any year.

"No deer, wild turkey, grouse, partridge or pheasant, quail or woodcock, shall be trapped or taken by means of traps, nets, snares, springs, or other means of taking such birds, other than by shooting, at any time whatever.

Fish abound in almost every part of both provinces. There is scarcely a township which has not in it lakes abounding with various kinds of fish, of large size and delicious flavour. The brooks in Upper Canada are said to have abounded with 'speckled trout,' but I never heard of any one using any steps to stock these streams with more.*

*Here again, as a sportsman, I must mention with pleasure and gratitude the efforts made by Mr. Nettle, of Quebec, the Superintendent of Fisheries, for the artificial propagation of salmon wherewith to stock the rivers near Quebec. Too much praise, too, cannot be given to Mr. Whitcher, of the Fisheries Department of the Crown Land Office, for his exertions, which have resulted in stringent regulations for the protection of the valuable fisheries of the Saguenay. Perhaps there is no place in the world where more abundant sport can be had than in the district of the lower Saguenay and its tributary streams, and which is within about seven days steam of Great Britain. The Rev. Dr. Adamson, I am told, caught here, this summer, (1860,) in five days, 47 salmon, varying in size from 8 to 18 lbs. each. Salmon-trout are also wonderfully plenty and afford capital fly-fishing. I heard of a party consisting of Lord Kean, Dr. Adamson, Mr. Holyoake, and two other gentlemen who killed one morning 240 brace of fine salmon-trout a year or two ago in the same neighborhood.



THE EMIGRANT'S FIRST HOME IN THE BACKWOODS OF CANADA.

No. IX.

TORONTO, February, 1862.

"MY DEAR WYNDHAM,

"I am glad you have asked me for some information about the mode and cost of building the settler's first home in the bush, and I gladly avail myself of some extracts on the subject from Mr. Strickland's book, called 'Twenty-seven Years in Canada West.'

"On the 16th of May, 1826, I moved up with all my goods and chattels, which were then easily packed into a single horse waggon, and consisted of a plough iron, six pails, a sugar kettle, two iron pots, a frying-pan with a long handle, a tea-kettle, a few cups and saucers,* a chest of carpenter's tools, a Canadian axe, and a cross-cut saw.

"My stock of provisions comprised a parcel of groceries, half a barrel of pork, and a barrel of flour.

"The roads were so bad (in those days when there were no roads) that it took me three days to perform a journey of little more than fifty miles. [This was twenty eight-years ago, let it be remembered, when travelling was a matter of great difficulty.] We, that is, my two labourers and myself, had numerous upsets, but reached at last the promised land.

"My friends in Douro turned out the next day and assisted me to put up the walls of my shanty and roof it with basswood troughs, and it was completed before dark. [This shanty was for a temporary shelter only, while working at the chopping, and preparing for the building of a good log-house.]

"I was kept busy for more than a week chinking between the logs, and plastering up all the crevices, cutting out the doorway and place for the window-casing, then making a door and hanging it on wooden hinges. I also made a rough table and some stools, which answered better than they looked.

"Four thick slabs of limestone placed upright in one corner of the shanty, with clay packed between them to keep the fire off the logs, answered very well for a chimney, with a hole cut through the roof above to vent the smoke.

"I made a tolerable bedstead out of some ironwood poles, by stretching strips of elmwood bark across, which I plaited strongly together to support my bed, which was a good one, and the only article of luxury in my possession.

"I had foolishly hired two Irish emigrants, who had not been in Canada longer than myself, and of course knew nothing of either chopping,

*Instead of crockery, the old bush-settlers' plates and dishes, cups, &c., were of tin, which stood the rough travel of the forest roads better than the more brittle ware.

logging, or fencing, or indeed of any work belonging to the country. The consequence of this imprudence was that the first ten acres I cleared cost me nearly £5 an acre—at least £2 more than it should have done.*

"I found chopping in the summer months very laborious. I should have underbrushed my fallow in the fall before the leaves fell, and chopped the large timber during the winter months, when I should have had the warm weather for logging and burning, which should be completed by the 1st day of September. For want of experience it was all up-hill work with me.

* * * * *

"A person who understands chopping can save himself a good deal of trouble and hard word by making what is called a 'plan-heap.' Three or four of these may be made on an acre but not more. The largest and most difficult trees are felled, the limbs only being cut off and piled. Then all the trees that will fall in the same direction should be thrown along on the top of the others, the more the better chance of burning well.

"If you succeed in getting a good fallow, the chances are if your plan-heaps are well made, that the timber will be for the most part consumed, which will save a great many blows with the axe, and some heavy logging.†

"As soon as the ground was cool enough after the burn was over, I made a logging bee, at which I had five yoke of oxen and twenty men. The teamster selects a large log to commence a heap, one which is too ponderous for the cattle to draw: against this the other logs are drawn and piled: the men with handspikes roll them up one above the other until the heap is seven or eight feet high and ten or twelve broad. All the chips, sticks, roots, and other rubbish are thrown up on the top of the heap. A team and four men can pick and log an acre a day if the burn has been good.

"My hive worked well, for we had five acres logged and fired that night. On a dark night a hundred or two of such heaps all on fire at once have a very fine effect, and shed a broad glare of light over the country for a considerable distance.

* * * * *

"My next step towards my house-building was to build a lime-heap for the plastering of my walls and building my chimneys. We set to work and built an immense log-heap: we made a frame of logs on the top of

*The usual price for chopping, logging, and fencing an acre of hard-wood land is from \$11 to \$12 dollars; but if the pine, hemlock, and spruce predominate, fourteen dollars are given.

†I have been told that in the western townships, where the land is very heavily timbered, the usual plan now adopted by the settlers is to chop one year, and let the timber lie till the following year, when it is fired. The fire burns all up, so that a few charred logs and brands which are easily logged up is all that remains. This lightens the labour, I am told, very much: it is practised in the "Queen's Bush."

the heap to keep the stones from falling over the side. We drew twenty cart-loads of limestone broken up small with a sledge hammer, which was piled into the frame, and fire applied below. This is the easiest way in the bush of getting a supply of this useful material.

"I built my house of elm logs, thirty-six feet long by twenty four feet wide, which I divided into three rooms on the ground floor, besides an entrance hall and staircase, and three bed-rooms above. I was busy till October making shingles, roofing, cutting out the door and windows, and hewing the logs smooth inside with a broad axe.

"The best time in the year to commence operations is early in April or September. The weather is then moderately warm and pleasant, and there are no flies in the bush to annoy you.

"A log shanty, twenty four feet long by sixteen feet wide, is large enough to begin with, and should be roofed with shingles or troughs.* A cellar should be dug near the fire-place commodious enough to contain twenty or thirty bushels of potatoes, a barrel or two of pork or other matters.

"As soon as your shanty is completed, measure off as many acres as you intend to chop during the winter, and mark the boundaries by a blazed-line [notched trees] on each side. The next operation is to cut down all the small trees and brush: this is called under-brushing. The rule is to cut down every thing close to the ground from the diameter of six inches and under.

"There are two modes of piling, either in heaps or windrows. If your fallow be full of pine, hemlock, balsam, cedar and the like, then I should advise windrows.

"And when hard wood predominates heaps are better. The brush should be carefully piled and laid all one way, by which means it packs and burns better.

"The chopping now begins, and may be followed without interruption until the season for sugar making commences. The heads of the trees should be thrown on the heaps or windrows; this a skilful chopper will seldom fail to do.

"The trunks of the trees must be cut into lengths from fourteen to sixteen feet, according to the size of the timber.

* * * * *

"The emigrant should endeavour to get as much chopping done the first three years as possible, as, after that time, he will have many other things to attend to. [It is a mistake to clear more wild land than a man and his family can work, as it is apt to get overrun with a second growth of brush, and give a great deal of trouble, besides making a dirty-looking, slovenly farm.]

*This is a chopper's shanty: a good shelter for those who are clearing in the bush, or lumbering. It should be chinked, and made wind and water tight.

"In the month of May the settlers should log up three or four acres for spring crops, such as potatoes, (which are always a great crop in the new soil,) Indian corn and turnips, which last require to be pitted or stored from the effects of the severe winter frost.

"The remainder of the fallow should be burnt off and logged up in July: the rail-cuts split into quarters and drawn aside ready for splitting up into rails. After the log-heaps are burned out, rake the ashes while hot into heaps, if you intend to make potash.

"As soon as the settler is ready to build, let him, if he can command the means, put up a good frame, rough-cast, or a good stone house. With the addition of £150 in cash, and the raw material, a substantial family house can be built which will last a vast number of years."

No. X.

TORONTO, C. W., November 1st, 1862.

MY DEAR WYNDHAM,

In obedience to your wishes I add another letter to those which you tell me have been found useful to your uncle's tenantry already successfully settled here, and sought after by those who contemplate making Canada their home—a wise decision, in my opinion, confirmed by many years' residence, much close attention to the history of the past, much observation as to the present, and much confidence as to the future of Canada.

Certain theorists, at home, utterly ignorant of our social, fiscal, and political condition, have recently written about Canada, and created a certain amount of distrust which is being gradually dissipated by a few home truths from the lips and pens of well informed and responsible parties. For myself, if I did not like Canada as a home, I should leave it. There is nothing which compels me to fix my residence any where but where my inclination leads me, or the prospects of final success for my family in the professions they have selected demand at my hands. I have, it is true, met with many cases of want of success, but in almost every case the fault has not been the institutions, or the climate, or resources of Canada, but the unfitness of the parties complaining, from the want of those qualifications as regards physical or intellectual attainments, that want of enterprise, or that indulgence in intemperate habits, (a fruitful source of failure here,) which would hinder their success any where. It is unfair to endeavour to shift their own defects upon the country they have selected as their home. There is no publication sanctioned by the government of Canada which has *invited* emigration to Canada without a warning as to those classes for whom the Province just now offers no chance of success. In spite of those continuous warnings of the Govern-

ment, there are railway companies, steamboat companies, out-fitters, and *hoc genus omne*, who have done infinite injury to individuals as well as to the Province by their untruthful and inflated accounts. I need hardly remind you of the recent fraud committed by the British Columbia Transit Company. The Canadians who have gone to British Columbia are returning day by day disheartened and ruined. Thousands are coming here from the States who are likely to make Canada their final home, as they now find it, as it were, a "city of refuge" from present suffering and prospective ruin and anarchy.

You have asked me to reprint my table of wages. I do it somewhat reluctantly, because so much depends upon what can be purchased for a fair day's wages where prices vary so much according to seasons and localities. I have thought it most prudent to adopt the scale sanctioned by our able chief agent of emigration at Quebec, Mr. A. C. Buchanan, and adopted by the Government in their last pamphlet. You also ask about what kind of employment is to be had during our long winters. We have, as yet unhappily, no manufactories, where thousands of females of all ages ought to find continuous employment, and the only answer I can give on this point is confined to agricultural matters, and is supplied by a kind friend of mine who deserves and has had abundant success in Canada. He has permitted me to make his letter public, and I therefore subjoin it. He has, I think, dealt rather leniently with the class of persons who make the winter a season of "social enjoyment;" but in a country where a gallon of whisky is to be had for a smaller sum than a pint of honest English ale or porter, it is little wonder that many are led into temptation. It is calculated that 10,000,000 bushels of grain are converted into alcoholic beverages in Canada, besides the enormous amount imported and smuggled. I now give you Mr. Phin's letter:

"REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,

"In reply to your's requesting me to state what might and ought to be done upon a farm in Canada in winter, supposing it to be cleared and occupied by a practical and well-conditioned farmer, I will take the liberty of making the following statement:

"Having commenced *to make* a farm in the midst of the forest nearly thirty years ago, and being "Monarch of all I surveyed," (for I bought and paid for some 450 acres of wild land,) I trust a long experience will enable me to give you some information on this subject. During the first years of settlement I found the winters to be *too short*, the time being fully occupied in cutting down timber, (chopping,) piling the 'brush,' (tops of trees,) and in getting cedar out of the swamps to make rails for fencing. In fact, the spring sometimes came upon me before I had finished the work which had been laid out to be done in winter. Chopping is a cleanly and healthy job; even yet I could shoulder my axe, not crutch, 'and show how fields are won.' When I had finished clearing land I found I had rather more leisure in winter, though I agree

with Dr. Franklin when he says: 'Leisure is just the time to do anything that is useful.' He might have added, and ornamental. The principal occupation of a Canadian farmer in winter after he has his farm cleared, and his buildings put up, fences in good order, &c., is taking care of his stock, threshing and marketing grain, cutting and hauling home fire-wood. It is also sometimes necessary to split and haul a thousand or two of rails to mend fences. Should he contemplate adding to his farm-buildings, winter is also the best time to haul lumber from the saw mill; should he be so fortunate as to have any timber on his farm fit for the saw mill, winter is by far the best time to haul the logs.

"I have confined my remarks to the male part of the farmer's household; I need not say how much that is useful and profitable can be done, in doors and out of doors, by the farmer's wife and daughters in respect to the care of poultry, &c., &c., an item of no inconsiderable amount. Every Canadian farmer should be possessed of a few carpenter's tools, but I would not advise emigrants to bring any from the 'old country.' Implements should be put in repair; if there is a sugar bush on the farm spiles should be made, wood cut to boil the sap, and every thing got ready to commence making sugar when the season arrives for active operation. Every farmer should plant a few old country willows near "the creek," to make baskets; any Canadian willows which I have seen are brittle, and unfit for the purpose. A prudent farmer will take care to have a good grist home from the mill just before the roads break up in spring; you may think this too small a matter to mention, but I have seen it of great importance. A managing farmer can generally find enough to do: winter is the only time of the year when Canadian farmers can enjoy a little social intercourse.

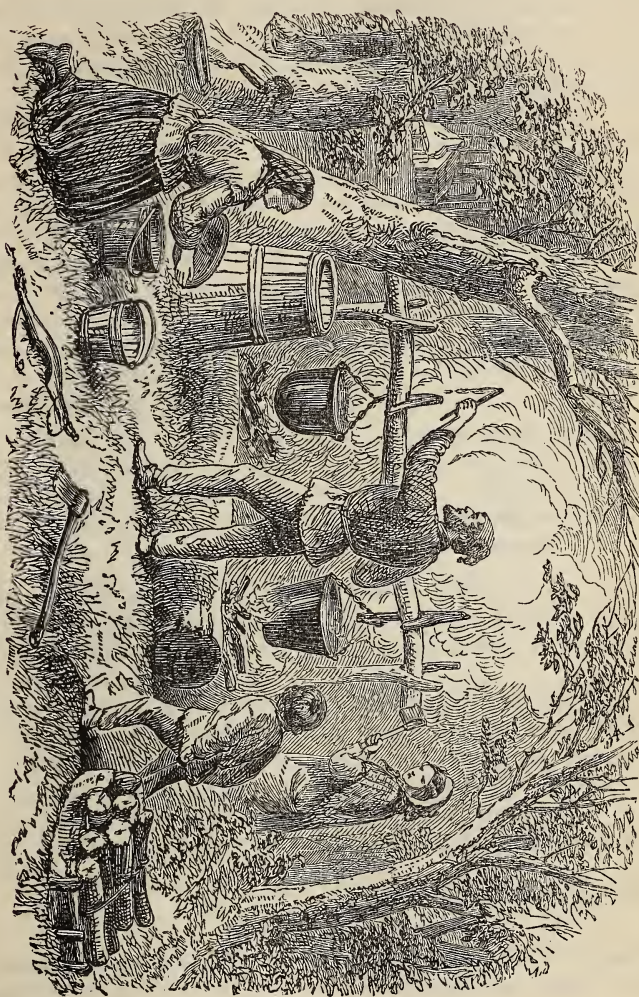
"Before I conclude permit me to make a few observations on culture of another kind. Each one of us is possessed of an important estate, the proper cultivation of which should engage all his energies—of unbounded extent, not confined by "concessions" and "side lines," and which would yield a rich return, I mean the cultivation of his own mind, as well as those of his family, and thanks to the establishment of school libraries and mechanics' institutes in Western Canada, he has ample opportunities of doing so. It is not necessary to success that his 'talk' should be exclusively 'of the breed of bullocks.' If it be true that 'a little learning is a dangerous thing,' all that farmers have to do is to *make it greater*. The nature of their occupation generally leaves the mind free to 'look through nature up to nature's God,' and it is only those who have a cultivated understanding that can find 'sermons in stones, tongues in running brooks, and good in every thing.'

"I remain, Reverend and Dear Sir,

"Ever yours, &c.

"KENNAQUHAIR, HESPELER,
C. W., November, 1st, 1862.

"JAMES PHIN."



SUGAR-MAKING IN THE BACKWOODS OF CANADA.

Upper Canada gives few indications of much progress in manufactures. It is essentially an agricultural country, and possesses far fewer water privileges than are found further east, beginning at Cornwall, and extending into a part of Canada too little known, called the "Eastern Townships," the mineral wealth of which in copper, titanium, and lead [at Gaspé] is enormous, and has lately been brought into notice by the discovery of an immense mass of rich ore at Acton. The eastern townships, though geographically situated in the Lower Province, are on the south side of the St. Lawrence, and inhabited chiefly by an English-speaking population.

In a former letter [page 8] you will see some returns which you can compare with those which follow, and which prove the immense increase in cereals during the last decade. The wheat crop in 1851 in Upper Canada was 12,000,000 bushel; in 1861, it was 24,000,000 bushels. Other cereals in Upper and Lower Canada in 1861, were respectively 36,000,000 and 25,000,000 bushels, and consisted of Indian corn, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat and peas. The proportion of wheat in Upper Canada was 43 bushels to each inhabitant, and in Lower Canada 23 bushels. With respect to the growth of wheat in Upper Canada we find the following encouraging statistics :

Year.	Bus. of wheat produced.
1842.....	3,221,991
1848.....	7,558,773
1851.....	12,674,503
1860.....	24,620,425

The Canadian Government have for sale in both Provinces nearly 200,000,000 acres of wild land, of which two-thirds is capable of successful cultivation, and the price of which on an average is not above half a crown an acre.

The taxes on cultivated lands in several districts do not amount to three pence in the £. It takes only \$1.32 per head to pay the interest on our whole debt. In the States, before the recent outlay upon the disgraceful war now raging there, the interest on the debt was \$2.40. The present war has already cost four hundred millions of pounds sterling.

The comparative outlay for import duties in British North America is as follows :

	Canada.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Newfoundland.
1860.	\$1 89	\$2 02	\$2 60	\$3 80

So that Canada pays less than any other colony except Prince Edward's Island, the population of which is only 80,000, and the import duties \$1 13.

It is not true that we levy a duty of 25 or even 20 per cent. upon English manufactures. Settler's goods are free of duty; and the amount of free goods is 41.75 per cent. of our whole imports.

The severity of our climate is much overstated. You know my age. I

have been here nearly ten years, and I dress precisely as I did at home, except that during the winter I wear under clothing of a rather warmer description than I used to. I have spent two winters in Quebec, and dressed there just as I do here.

We have in both Provinces colleges where degrees in Divinity are granted, universities where degrees in medicine, law, and music are conferred; hundreds of grammar schools, most of them conducted by members of British Universities, and thousands of common schools, all the masters of which have to pass rather a stiff examination. We have 3000 miles of telegraph wires, 2000 miles of railroad, 2000 post offices, and a soil of wonderful fertility.

The highest positions in the various professions are open to all. All our Bishops are old countrymen by birth, many of the Judges, and most of the members of the two Houses of Parliament are also of British birth.

With a full sense of the responsibility I have incurred of recommending Canada to the classes named in various parts of this book, I hold firmly to my former opinion on this point. There is no colony which affords so many instances of success. In nine cases out of ten, failure is the fault of the settler himself.

I again recommend with increasing earnestness the utmost vigilance as to the investment of money. With prudence the very safest investments are to be found paying 8 per cent. interest, but I strongly recommend lenders to take security for the punctual payment of interest, as well as the closest investigation into title and value. No security in the world can be safer than our government debentures obtainable at London, and which now pay $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. half yearly, payable in England. Canada has hitherto always kept faith with the national creditor, and our whole debt secured by our enormous territory only amounts to a seventieth part of yours. A contribution of five pounds a head would clear off our whole debt, while you would have to pay nearly thirty!

No idle men are wanted. They are a nuisance and a curse everywhere, and especially in a new community. Take out garden seeds, bulbs, suckers of filberts, nuts, &c. The eggs of choice poultry, if safely packed in a strong hamper, each egg to be far divided from the other by a mass of some yielding substance, may be taken. I think goats would answer well, and our common tame rabbits, not those lop-eared enormities, would soon be acclimatized. No ponderous implements should be taken. Guns and fishing rods may. Persons who have setters, spaniels, and terriers, would do well to take them. There are lots of vermin whose skins are valuable. Some, I hope, will take out ferrets, and many of our old country song-birds to recall the memories of home. I cannot tell you how deeply I was moved by, and how long I listened to the incessant song of English skylarks hung out in a sunny spot, weeks before ice and snow had disappeared, in front of the house of Mr. Knight the "Stultz" of Quebec, (who comes from our own beautiful county,) opposite to Russell's admirably managed Hotel, where, old friend of mine, I hope we

shall meet on May-day, until which "merry month" I bid you heartily farewell.

P.S.—You will find elsewhere in the letters several useful tables of various kinds, a map of Upper Canada sufficient for all practical purposes of reference, to be followed by one on the same principle for Lower Canada. We are now enjoying that singular season so graphically described by dear, good Mrs. Traill, who has done more for Canada by her writings than any other person on earth, and has had no national recognition of her services. Her Majesty, however, has recently been graciously pleased to give some practical proof of her appreciation of Mrs. Traill's worth and services.

INDIAN SUMMER.

This mysterious second summer comes for a brief season to quicken the vegetation of the new sown grain, and to perfect the buds that contain the embryo leaves and blossoms of the future year, before the frost of winter shall have bound up the earth with its fetters of ice.

The misty warmth of the Indian Summer steals drowsily upon our senses. We linger lovingly over each soft day that comes to us, folded in a hazy veil, and fear each one will be the last. They seem to us

"Like joys that linger as they fall,
Whose last are dearest."

We watch with anxious eye the sun go down in the smoky horizon, and wonder if we shall see another Indian Summer day arise on the morrow.

The earth is rendering up her increase on nature's great altar, giving back to us some of the teeming warmth that she had collected during the long hot days of July, August, and September.

It is natural to suppose that the mist that softens the atmosphere at this peculiar season arises from vegetable decomposition.

Or may be it has its origin in a remoter cause: the commencement of the polar winter. This subject has puzzled wiser heads than mine; therefore I will dismiss that part of my subject to the natural philosophers of this enlightened, reasoning age.

Among the peculiarities of this season may be noticed, frosty nights, followed by warm soft days; sometimes a hot stirring breeze comes on about noon, at other times a stillness almost sultry continues through the day. From notes made in my journal during a succession of years, I have remarked that the Indian Summer comes on directly after the rains which prevail during the equinox and the first two weeks in October; from the 10th or 15th of October, to the first week in November, I should fix as the usual period of Indian Summer. Old settlers say that

it comes earlier now than in former years. The date used to be as late as the 20th of November, but it is rarely so late now, whatever be the cause.

The northern lights are frequently seen about the commencement of the Indian Summer, often being visible for many successive nights. The termination of this lovely serene season is very generally accompanied with a tempest, a hurricane, a violent rain, ending in snow and sharp frost.

Though so lovely to the senses it is not always a season of health: autumnal fevers and agues, with affections of the chest, are common. Nevertheless, this Indian Summer is hailed by the Indian people with joy. It is, emphatically speaking, indeed the Indian's Summer—his own peculiar season—his harvest in which he gathers in the winter stores.

At this time the men forsake the villages and summer-lodges, and go off to their far-off hunting-grounds, for venison and furs. Now is their fishing season; and it is in the month of October that the lakes swarm with myriads of wild-fowl.

The term *Indian Summer*, always sounds to me so expressive of the wants, habits, and circumstances of the race. Their summer is not our summer. Like the people it is peculiar to this continent *They* reap while *we* sow. While *they* collect *we* scatter abroad the seed for the future harvest.

It is by minute observation upon the objects with which he is most familiar, that the Indian obtains his knowledge: a knowledge which has hitherto been sufficient for the supply of his very limited wants. He knows by the thickness of the down on the breast of the wild fowl, and the fur of his peltries, whether the coming winter will be a severe one or otherwise. By the number of small animals that congregate in their several haunts, and the stores which they lay up, whether the season will be of longer or shorter duration. By the beavers repairing their dams; and the musk-rats building their houses earlier than usual, that the cold will also set in early.

In all these things the Indian trusts to the instinct of the lower animals, which is a knowledge given from God above—a great gift to help the weakest of his creatures.*

The unlettered Indian, in the simple faith of his heart, believes that the Almighty Creator—whom he adores as the Good Spirit, speaks to his creatures, tells them of his will, and guides them how to act, and provide for the winter's cold, be it little or be it much.

A great deal of the fruitfulness of the next year's harvest may depend upon the length or shortness of the Indian Summer.

It is during this season that the farmer stores his root crops and prepares his fallow lands. If, as it sometimes happens, the Indian Summer

*“God's gift to the weak,” as says Mrs. Southey.

is short, and early frost stops ploughing operations, the spring crops must suffer.

Therefore the thoughtful settler naturally regards the length of the Indian Summer as a great blessing.

Nature has now exhausted her rich store of buds and blossoms. The rains and winds of October have scattered the last bright leaves upon the earth. The scarlet maple, the crimson oak and cherry, the dark purple of the black ash, the lighter yellow of the birch and beech, lie withering at our feet—"the fading glories of the dying year."

Is there nothing but sadness and decay in those fallen leaves? In those grey, leafless branches, through which the wind is sighing a requiem over the faded flowers and foliage? In yon grey elder, those round knobs contain the embryo blossoms, closely packed like green seeds; yet each tiny flower cup is as perfect as it will be in the month of May: it is only abiding its time. Yes, truly, there is much of hope and promise revealed to us at this season. There is a savour of death; but it is death unto life!

Look on those broad fields of emerald verdure, brightening into spring-like beauty with the rays of the noon-day sun. Do they not speak to us of the future harvest—of the fruits of the coming year, which the harvest-man is to reap.

He, too, must bide the time: first the blade, then the ear, then the ripened grain; then again the seed cast upon the earth—the renewal of his toil and his trust. Thus, then, we perceive that the fall of the year is the renewal of hope. In its darkest gloom there is ever a gleam of sunlight, pointing onward to future joys.—"*Backwoods of Canada*," by Mrs. C. P. Traill.

THE CLIMATE OF CANADA.

There are many persons at home who apprehend that the climate of Canada is too rigorous for the production of such cereals and fruits as are grown in European latitudes. The following extracts from a Toronto newspaper of 1862, in reference to the Agricultural Exhibition, will afford some answer to these fears, and confirm the statements made elsewhere in this book as to vine, flax, and tobacco culture, and dairy products, in Canada.

"The display of fruit, in quantity and quality, surpassed what has been shown at any previous Exhibition. The results in this department were very satisfactory, proving that the climate of Canada admirably adapts it for the raising of many of the most valuable kinds of fruit. One of the principal exhibitors was Mr. Beadle of St. Catharines nurseries. On one side of the central stand in the Crystal Palace, he had 115 plates of ap-

ples, pears, peaches, &c., and 30 jars of cherries, currants, raspberries, blackberries, &c. Mr. Beadle exhibited ten varieties of peaches grown in the open air. Several of these varieties were of very large dimensions, and were much admired for the delicate richness of their tints. He exhibited also numerous varieties of apples; 41 in one collection of three of each sort, and 20 in another collection of six of each sort. He had also a large show of pears, comprising a large number of varieties. Among the varieties of open-air grapes shown by Mr. Beadle, were the Blood-blacks, the Delaware, the Diana, the Northern Muscadine, the Perkins, Sage's Mammoth, and the Wild Fox Grape, a product of the Canadian woods, which has been domesticated, and is marked by a strong musky flavour. Several of these varieties, Mr. Beadle states, are found to be well adapted to our northern climate. Mr. Beadle also exhibited a number of young fruit trees from nurseries, comprising the apple, pear, plum, cherry, &c.

"Mr. Arnold, of Paris, exhibited a fine collection of fruit, tastefully arranged on a frame, bearing on a scroll the inscription: 'The fruit of the land.' This collection comprised apples, peaches, pears, clusters of grapes, &c.

"Mr. Benedict, of Clifton, showed some magnificent peaches, 20 varieties of pears, and specimens of a very large crab-apple which he calls the 'Transcendant.'

"Mr. Reid, of Port Dalhousie, showed some results of experiments he has been making in improving the vine, and introducing new varieties suitable for Canada. By raising plants from the seed, instead of from shoots, he has obtained a number of new open-air varieties. Specimens of the fruit of these, very large, were exhibited. Mr. Reid also had on exhibition two bottles of wine made from grapes of a native stock, brought into the garden out of the woods.

"Mr. Binkley, of Ancaster, had along with his fruit some bottles of grape-wine and home-made sherry, the latter manufactured from currants.

"Besides the fruits already named, there was a large show of melons. We observed, also, nectarines, apricots, crab-apples, cranberries, &c. The display of plums was very good, comprising many varieties of large and small size.

"Some one, whose name we did not learn, exhibited a collection of cigars made from tobacco grown in the province. They looked as well as ordinary Principes and Havannas; their flavour was a matter to be determined by the judges.

"Another exhibitor, whose name we did not ascertain, sent a collection, comprising some thirty bottles of pickles, home-made wines, apple brandy, and maple molasses.

"For the Canada Company's prize of \$24 for the best 112 lbs. of flax, there were 5 entries.

"Best bushel of hemp seed, 6 entries. Best bushels of flax seed, 31 entries.

“Messrs. Alexander & Co. exhibited some specimens of scutched flax, which excited marked attention: they looked almost as if they had been dressed.

“DAIRY PRODUCTS, &C.

“These were in the northern part of the building. There was a good show of butter, and a number of splendid cheeses. Mr. Rannie, of Dereham, showed 200 or 300 lbs. of cheese, including some pine-apple cheese, a species of Stilton. Mr. Rannie carries on dairy operations on an extensive scale, keeping as many as one hundred cows. The honey exhibited, both in the jar and clear, looked exceedingly well.”

POPULATION.

From abstracts of the Census of 1861 the following leading facts are compiled:—

Native population of Canada. 1,917,777 | Immigrants. 588,978

The population is thus analysed as far as the larger divisions are concerned.

Natives of British origin.	1,027,170	B. N. A. Provinces.	10,745
“ French “	880,607	French.	3,061
English.	127,429	United States.	64,399
Scotch.	111,952	Swiss.	689
Germans, Prussians, and		Channel Islands.	1,258
Dutch.	23,855	Indians.	6,717
Irish.	241,423		

The various leading denominations are represented as follows:—

	Upper C.	Lower C.	Total.
Anglicans.	311565	63322	374887
Catholics.	258141	942774	1200915
Kirk of Scotland.	108963	23668	132631
Free Kirk.	143043	14770	157813
United Presbyterian.	51378	5149	55527
Wesleyan Methodists.	218427	25879	244306
Episcopal “	71615	2537	74152
New Connection.	28200	1292	29492
Other Methodists.	23330	874	24204
Baptists.	61559	7751	69310
Lutherans.	24299	857	33166
Congregationalists.	9357	4927	14284
Quakers.	7383	121	7404

The chief constituents of the population in the two parts of the province, are :—

	L. C.	U. C.
Natives of England.....	13138	114290
“ Scotland.....	13160	98792
“ Ireland.....	50192	191231
French Canadians.....	847320	33287
British Canadians.....	167578	869592
Natives of the United States.....	13641	50758
“ B. N. A. Colonies.....	2061	10745
“ Prussia, Germany and Holland ...	949	22906
“ France.....	672	2309
“ Channel Isles.....	628	529

The population of the principal cities is as follows :—

U. C.	L. C.
Toronto..... 44821	Montreal..... 90323
Hamilton..... 19096	Quebec..... 51109
Kingston..... 13743	Three Rivers..... 6058
Ottawa..... 14696	Sherbrooke..... 5899
London..... 11555	

Total Population of Canada, 2,506,755.

Canada East..... 1,110,664 | Canada West..... 1,376,991



CHRISTMAS DAY IN THE BACKWOODS OF CANADA.

CANADIAN RAILWAY SYSTEM.

ROUTES, DISTANCES, AND RATES OF PASSAGE BY RAILWAY AND STEAMER,
FROM QUEBEC TO THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN CANADA.

PLACES IN CANADA.	Miles from Quebec.	FARE BY GRAND TRUNK R. R. or STEAMER.		ROUTE.
		1st. Class.	Emigr't. Class.	
		\$ c.	\$ c.	
Acton, West.....	536	14 25	5 50	By Grand Trunk Railway.
Almonte.....	385	9 00	4 00	From Brockville by B. & O. R.
Arnprior.....	402	10 00	5 00	By stage from Almonte.
Barrie.....	565	13 00	6 50	By N. R. from Toronto.
Belleville.....	388	10 35	3 50	By Grand Trunk Railway.
Berlin	562	15 00	6 25	do do do
Bradford.....	544	12 25	6 00	By N. R. from Toronto.
Brantford	628	13 75	6 50	By B. & L. H. R. fr. Stratford.
Brampton.....	522	13 75	5 50	By Grand Trunk Railway.
Brighton.....	410	11 05	4 00	do do do
BROCKVILLE....	293	7 00	3 00	do do or steamer.
Bowmanville.....	457	12 65	4 50	By Grand Trunk Railway.
Bruce Mines.....	881	21 00	8 00	By Steamer from Collingwood.
Carleton Place....	349	8 75	3 75	From Brockville by B. & O. R.
Chatham	679	15 25	7 00	By G. W. R. from Hamilton.
COBOURG	431	11 75	4 50	By G. T. R. or steamer.
COLLINGWOOD ..	593	14 00	7 00	By N. R. from Toronto.
Cornwall.....	236	5 25	2 50	By G. T. R. or steamer.
Colborne.....	417	11 30	4 25	By do
Compton, E. T.....	134	4 50	2 25	By do via Richmond, E.T.
Dickenson's Land- ing.....	245	5 55	2 74	By G. T. R. or steamer.
Dundas	545	11 12	5 12	By Great Western Railway.
Galt	570	11 88	5 75	By do from Hamilton.
Gananoque	323	8 15	3 50	By G. T. R. or steamer.
Georgetown	530	14 00	5 75	By do
Goderich	637	15 00	7 75	By B. & L. H. R. fr. Stratford.
GUELPH	550	14 50	6 00	By Grand Trunk Railway.
Hamburg	576	15 00	6 50	do do do
HAMILTON	539	11 00	5 00	do do or steamer.
Ingersoll.....	592	12 75	6 37	By G. W. R. from Hamilton.
Keene.....	452	12 75	5 50	By C. & P. R. from Cobourg.
Kemptville	304	7 00	3 25	By P. & O. R. from Prescott.
KINGSTON	340	7 75	3 75	By G. T. R. or steamer.
Komaka.....	625	13 63	7 00	By G. W. R. from Hamilton.
Lancaster	222	4 80	2 00	By G. T. R. or steamer.
Lefroy.....	508	11 25	5 50	By Northern R. from Toronto.
Lennoxville, E. T.	123	4 55	2 75	By G. T. R. via Richmond, E.T.
LONDON	615	16 35	6 75	By Grand Trunk Railway.
Matilda	267	6 25	3 00	do do or steamer.
MONTREAL	168	3 00	1 00	do do do
Mount Brydges....	630	13 75	7 00	By Great Western Railway.

CANADIAN RAILWAY SYSTEM.—(Continued.)

PLACES IN CANADA.	Miles from Quebec.	FARE BY GRAND TRUNK R. R. OR STEAMER.		ROUTE.
		1st Class.	Emigr't. Class.	
		\$ c.	\$ c.	
Napanee	367	9 60	4 00	By Grand Trunk Railway.
Newmarket	542	12 00	6 00	By N. R. from Toronto.
Niagara	537	12 00	5 50	By G. W. R. or st'r via Toronto
Oakville	518	11 50	5 00	do do do
Osgoode	312	7 25	3 50	By P. & O. R. from Prescott.
Oshawa	467	12 75	4 50	By G. T. R. or steamer.
OTTAWA	335	7 00	3 50	By P. & O. R. from Prescott.
Paris	565	11 88	5 75	By G. W. R. from Guelph.
Perth, (Bathurst District)	333	8 50	4 00	By B. & O. R. fr. Brockville.
Peterborough	459	10 75	5 50	By C. & P. R. fr. Cobourg.
PORT HOPE	437	12 00	4 50	By G. T. R. or steamer.
PRESCOTT	281	6 50	3 00	do do do
Preston	573	12 13	5 88	By G. W. R. from Hamilton.
Princeton	572	12 25	6 13	do do do
Richmond Hill	517	11 50	5 50	By N. R. from Toronto.
Richmond, E. T. ...	96	3 20	1 00	By Grand Trunk Railroad.
Sarnia	671	18 00	8 00	do do do
Sault Ste Marie ...	900	21 00	8 00	By steamer from Collingwood.
Shannonville	383	10 10	3 75	By Grand Trunk Railway.
Sherbrooke, E. T. ...	120	4 25	2 00	do via Richmond, E.T.
Smith's Falls	319	8 25	4 00	By B. & O. R. fr Brockville.
St. Catharines	560	12 00	5 50	By G. W. R. from Hamilton.
STRATFORD	589	15 60	6 56	By Grand Trunk Railway.
Suspension Bridge	582	12 00	5 00	By G. W. R. from Hamilton.
Thamesville	664	15 00	7 00	do do do
Thornhill	512	11 50	5 25	By N. R. from Toronto.
TORONTO	500	11 00	5 00	By G. T. R. or steamer.
Trenton	400	10 75	3 75	do do do
Wardsville	651	15 00	7 50	By G. W. R. from Hamilton.
Wellington Mines.	880	21 00	8 00	By steamer from Collingwood.
Whitby	471	12 75	4 75	By G. T. R.
Williamsburg	266	6 00	2 75	By G. T. R. or steamer.
Windsor	731	20 00	7 12	do from Hamilton.
Woodstock	587	12 50	6 38	do do do

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS IN THE TARIFF.

G. T. R.—Grand Trunk Ra'y; Quebec.	B. & O. R.—Brockville and Ottawa
N. R.—Northern Railway; Toronto.	Railway; Brockville.
G. W. R.—Great Western R'y; do	B. & L. H. R.—Buffalo and Lake
C. & P. R.—Cobourg & Peterborough	Huron Railway; Canadian route
Railway; Port Hope.	connections, Paris and Stratford.
P. & O. R.—Prescott & Ottawa Ra'y;	E. T.—Eastern Townships; Lower
Prescott.	Canada.

Throughout these passages children under 12 years of age charged half price, and those under 3 years are free.

 The Chief Emigrant Agent cautions parties against the Through Ticket System, except in cases where their destination is fixed. 

AVERAGE WAGES IN CANADA, IN STERLING, PREPARED TO 1ST JANUARY, 1863.

CALLING.	EASTERN LOWER CANADA.		WESTERN UPPER CANADA.		REMARKS.
	Per Day. Without Board.	Per Month With Board.	Per Day. Without Board.	Per Month With Board.	
Bookbinders and Printers.....	4s.	.....	4s. 6d.	.....	Compositors most commonly engaged by piece-work.
Blacksmiths... ..	4s.	.....	5s. to 5s. 6d.	.....	
Bread and Biscuit Makers.....	4s.	40s. to 60s.	4s. to 6s. 3d.	40s. to 60s.	Generally engaged by the year, at the rate per month.
Butchers.....	4s.	40s. to 60s.	4s. to 4s. 6d.	40s. to 60s.	Generally by contract per 1000.
Brickmakers.....	3s.	.....	3s. 6d. to 5s.	.....	
Bricklayers and Masons.....	4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	.....	6s.	.....	
Carpenters and Joiners.....	4s. to 4s. 6d.	.....	6s.	.....	
Cabinetmakers.....	4s. to 4s. 6d.	.....	6s.	.....	
Coopers.....	3s.	.....	5s.	.....	Cabinetmakers, though requiring more skill than carpenters, are not generally paid higher wages, because of the lesser demand for them.
Carters, with horse and cart.....	7s. 6d. to 8s.	.....	10s.	.....	
Coachmen and Grooms.....	.....	30s. to 45s.	.....	50s. to 60s.	
Cooks (women).....	.....	15s. to 20s.	.....	20s. to 25s.	
Dairy Women.....	.....	12s. to 15s.	.....	15s. to 17s. 6d.	
Dressmakers and Milliners.....	1s. 6d. with board.	16s. to 17s. 6d.	2s. 6d. to 3s.	.....	Only employed by the day on pressing occasions, when high wages prevail.
Farm Labourers.....	.....	40s. to 60s.	.....	32s. to 60s.	
Common ditto.....	2s. to 4s.	.....	2s. 6d. to 4s.	.....	

AVERAGE WAGES IN CANADA—Continued.

CALLING.	EASTERN LOWER CANADA.		WESTERN UPPER CANADA.		REMARKS.
	Per Day. Without Board.	Per Month. With Board.	Per Day. Without Board.	Per Month. With Board.	
Gardeners.....		40s. to 50s.	4s. to 5s.		Commonly remunerated with share of profits.
Millwrights and Machinists	6s.	.....	5s. to 6s. 3d.	.....	
Millers.....	.....	60s. to 80s.	5s.	.....	
Painters and Glaziers... ..	4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	.....	5s. to 6s.	60s. to 90s.	
Plasterers.....	4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	.....	5s. to 6s. 6d.	.....	
Plumbers.....	5s. to 6s.		5s. to 6s.		Commonly employed on piece-work. Very little employment.
Quarrymen.....	3s. to 4s.	.....	5s. to 6s.	.....	
Ropemakers.....	3s. 9d. to 4s. 6d.	.....	2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	.....	
Shoemakers.....	3s. 9d. to 4s. 6d.	.....	4s.	.....	
Sawyers.....	4s.	.....	4s. to 5s.	.....	
Shipwrights and Boatbuilders...	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.		4s. to 5s.		Very little employment.
Stone Cutters.....	5s. 6d.	.....	5s. to 6s.	.....	
Saddlers and Harnessmakers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sailmakers.....	4s.	.....	4s. to 5s.	.....	
Servants, Male.....	.....	35s. to 45s.	.....	35s. to 45s.	
“ Female.....		12s. 6d. to 16s.		12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.	Very few employed.
Slaters and Shinglers.....	4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	.....	4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	.....	
Tanners and Curriers.....	3s. 6d. to 5s.	.....	3s. 6d. to 5s.	.....	
Tailors.....	3s. 6d. to 4s.	.....	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.	.....	
Tinsmiths, Braziers, &c.....	5s. 6d.	.....	4s. to 5s.	.....	
Wheelwrights.....	3s. 6d. to 4s.		4s. to 5s.		Very few employed.
Whitesmiths	5s. to 5s. 6d.	.....	5s. to 5s. 6d.	.....	

REQUIRED OUTFIT.

The following is a careful estimate of the quantity and cost of provisions required for 12 months, for a man and his wife, and three young children—and also a list of articles required by settlers going into the bush. The prices are attached at which they can be purchased at the villages near the settlements. The total capital required is about £51 currency or £42 sterling, although very many have succeeded, and are now independent, who had not £10 in the world upon their first settlement.

PROVISIONS NECESSARY FOR A FAMILY OF FIVE, SAY FOR ONE YEAR.

8 barrels of flour, at £1 5s. per barrel.....	£10	0	0
2 " pork, at £1 10s. per 196 lbs.....	3	0	0
80 bushels of potatoes, at 2s. 6d. per bushel	10	0	0
30 lbs. of tea, at 2s. 6d. per lb.....	3	15	0
1 barrel of herrings.....	2	0	0
$\frac{1}{2}$ " salt.....	0	7	6

SEED.

20 bushels of potatoes at 2s. per bushel	2	0	0
3 " wheat, at 7s. 6d " 	1	2	6
10 " oats, at 2s. " 	1	0	0

£32 17 6

OTHER NECESSARIES.

1 axe	£0	8	9	2 pots, at 5s. each.....	0	10	0
1 grindstone	0	7	6	1 kettle.....	0	5	0
1 shovel	0	1	10	1 fryingpan	0	3	0
2 hoes, at 3s. 6d each..	0	7	0	1 teapot.....	0	2	6
3 reaping hooks	0	4	6	6 small tin vessels.....	0	2	0
1 scythe.....	0	5	0	3 large tin dishes.....	0	7	6
1 inch auger.....	0	5	0	6 spoons, at 2d each...	0	1	0
1 inch and a half auger.	0	7	6	6 knives and forks.....	0	5	0
1 hand saw	0	7	6	3 pairs of blankets	3	15	0
2 water pails	0	3	0	2 rugs for quilts.....	0	5	0
1 window sash, and glaz-				2 pairs of sheets	0	6	0
ing	0	5	0	1 smoothing iron.....	0	2	6
1 bake-oven	0	5	0	1 pig.....	0	15	0

£10 7 1

Total.....	£43	4	7
Add, one cow.....	5	0	0
Hay for do., first year	3	0	0

Currency, £51 4 7
or Sterling, 42 0 0

STANDARD WEIGHT OF GRAIN, SEEDS, &C.

The following standard weight of grain, seeds, &c., has been sanctioned by the Provincial Parliament, and shall in all cases be held to be equal to the Winchester bushel of all grain, pulse, or seeds, opposite to which they are set:

No. of lbs. to the bushel.	No. of lbs. to the bushel.
Wheat.....60	Malt.....36
Indian corn.....56	Carrots.....60
Rye.....56	Parsnips.....60
Peas.....60	Beet.....60
Barley.....48	Onions.....60
Oats.....34	Flax seed.....50
Beans.....60	Hemp seed.....44
Clover seed.....60	Blue grass seed.....14
Timothy seed.....48	Castor beans.....40
Buckwheat.....48	Salt.....56
Dried apples.....22	Potatoes.....60
Dried peaches.....33	Turnips.....60

COST OF NECESSARIES OF LIFE, STOCK, &C.

The subjoined list of prices is reckoned in dollars and cents, the mode in which all accounts are now kept in Canada. (See tables at pp. 131, 213):

Flour, 196 lbs.....\$5 00	Wool per lb.....\$ 0 27
Wheat, per bushel.....1 00	Hay, per ton.....15 00
Spring wheat “.....1 10	Straw, “.....6 00
Pease “.....0 57½	
Oats “.....0 30	Cart horses.....\$60 to \$120
Barley “.....0 67	Riding “.....80 “ 160
Potatoes “.....0 25	Yoke of oxen.....60 “ 100
Apples “.....0 50	Milch cows.....20 “ 30
Butter, fresh, per lb.....0 17½	Pigs.....3 “ 10
“ tub “.....0 12½	Sheep.....3 “ 5
Bacon “.....0 15	
Chickens, per pair.....0 30	Sugar, per lb....5cts. to 10cts.
Ducks “.....0 37½	White, “....10 “ 15
Turkeys, each.....0 75	Soap, “....5 “ 6
Beef, per 100 lbs.....6 00	Candles, “....15 “ 25
	Tea, “....40 “ 50
Other meats, per lb.....{ 0 06	
	to
	{ 0 12½

CANADA & ILLINOIS COMPARED,

BEING AN ANSWER TO

CAIRD'S SLANDERS ON CANADA.

To the Editor of the "Old Countryman,"

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,—

Goëthe has said, "It is not by attacks on the false, but by the calm exposition of the true, that good is to be done." Taking the above as an excellent rule of action, I have given Mr. Caird's pamphlet, entitled, "Prairie Farming in America," a very attentive perusal; and I think Mr. Caird deserves much credit for the candid way in which he has treated the subject of the British settlers' prospects in Illinois, in very many points of vital importance. The inferences, however, which may be fairly drawn from the facts and figures he has given us, are in many instances calculated to produce widely different results from those which he appears to have anticipated, and no doubt expects his reader to arrive at. Without dwelling upon the report that Mr. Caird is personally and largely interested in the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and their lands, I proceed to examine the merits of his pamphlet.*

The prevalence of ague, to which Mr. Caird has alluded in pages 11, 12, 28, 29, 40, 59, 64, 75, 95 and 96, New York edition, especially in pages 95 and 96, where he gives the experience of a leading physician of twenty years' practice, cannot fail to be very appalling to intending emigrants who carefully peruse his work, especially as this physician plainly states that in his opinion "old people ought not to come (to Illinois) at all, as the ague is very fatal to them;" and adds by way of solace, that "Chicago (being an older settlement) was now almost free from ague, that typhus had taken its place in a greatly modified extent, and that pneumonia and rheumatism were the only other diseases that were severe." Candid and explicit as these warnings are, it may be fairly added, that the very great prevalence of ague, and the total prostration with which it is accompanied, often extending even to weeks and months together on these prairie lands, is not sufficiently portrayed. It not

*This valuable pamphlet has been very ably translated into French by the Quebec *Canadien*, and ought to be widely circulated among the thousands of French Canadians almost starving in Illinois and many other parts of the States, and elsewhere.

unfrequently happens that whole families are so prostrated, that it is with difficulty any one member of it can be found able to alleviate the sufferings of the rest; and in remote situations it is often extremely difficult to procure aid from other families. The effects of this prostration are often very seriously felt in the delay and even non-performance of the necessary farm-work, the neglect of cattle, and often the partial loss of a season's crops. For this reason, if farmers are determined to settle on prairie land, they should make arrangement for three or four or more families to settle together, and, in charity, Mr. Caird should have suggested this; but it is my purpose to shew that settlers in the bush of Canada have much better prospects in every way than in the prairies of Illinois, not only as regards the comparative freedom from ague, but for acquiring actual prosperity and speedy independence. In endeavouring to show this I will take Mr. Caird's own representations as the basis; although very great errors have crept into his work, seriously affecting the general character of Canadian soils and Canadian farming. The quotation of a few passages will serve to show how hurried must have been his ride through the country, how very erroneous the ideas which he formed. At page 20 he says: "From Prescott to Kingston, and thence to Cobourg, the country is but partially cleared; very often the train shoots for many miles together through the primeval forest, a path having been cut in the woods for the railway track, and the felled trees and branches still lying where thrown on both sides of the line." This latter assertion may be literally true, but Mr. Caird himself, as well as his readers, will be surprised to learn, that at least seven-eighths of this very route is through a remarkably fine agricultural country; through lands held by the very best and most successful farmers, having very large clearances, comfortable dwellings, and out-houses, and good orchards. The counties from Prescott to Cobourg, through which Mr. Caird's route lay, contain 240,000 inhabitants. For twenty years there have been fine herds of Ayrshire and Durham cattle little inferior to the best cattle in England, and even 40 miles back of the frontier may be seen farms of from 200 to 400 acres, well cultivated, heavy crops, excellent horses, cattle and sheep. The railway track passes through the rear part of their farms, purposely reserved "a primeval forest," for firewood; three-fourths, more probably, of their large farms being under cultivation. The railway company purchased the land *in rear* because the farmers did not wish their farms to be intersected by railroads, and they sold the land in the rear cheaper than they would have sold any other part of their farms. The quotation above given, shows the great danger of judging a country merely by a railroad ride; and the danger of *publishing* the impressions thus erroneously acquired, especially by so well known a man as Mr. Caird, is greater still.

This may be further illustrated by extracts from pages 26, 27, 28, and 29; and it is certainly much to be regretted that Mr. Caird remained so short a time in Canada, and took such a very cursory glance of the col-

ony. Many of his remarks are truthful and valuable, but no individual, travelling as Mr. Caird did, *could* form a correct opinion of the agricultural status and prospects of Canada. At page 26, &c., he says, "the country from Hamilton to Paris is undulating, and seems an easier and more fertile soil; very little of it is wholly cleared; certainly more than half is still an unbroken forest, but the trees are immensely tall, and show the rapid growth which only a fertile soil could produce. Though this district is quite within the limit profitable of the culture of Indian Corn, a small proportion only of the land seems to be occupied by that crop. Its great value is every where admitted, but on this description of soil its cultivation demands too much labour. The last grain crop can hardly have been great, for in very few instances indeed are ricks to be seen outside the barns, and they are not capacious enough to contain large crops," &c.

Had Mr. Caird journeyed through this country in any other way than by railway, he would have formed a much more correct opinion of the extent under cultivation: this he has very much underrated. Fully three-fourths of this whole district of country is cleared and enclosed, and a large portion of it highly cultivated. If there was little Indian Corn in 1858, it was because other crops promised to pay better, and the spring of 1858 was peculiarly wet and cold; but there is a very large extent of it this year, and although a little late it will prove an abundant crop. The absence of ricks outside the barn, as alluded to by Mr. Caird, is owing to the great abundance of timber, and the great facility with which Canadians construct large barns, quite sufficient to hold even very luxuriant crops. Every good Canadian farmer provides substantial covering for his whole crops, instead of having recourse to ricks with their temporary covering of straw. The material, except nails, they have within themselves, and most of them can help to build them. The work of building a barn 60 feet by 30, and 18 feet post, can be done for £40 sterling; and most farmers have two if not three of these large barns, besides long sheds in which to store hay, &c.; so that the absence of ricks is no criterion of deficiency; but, on the contrary, their presence is rather a sign that the farmer is a new settler, and as yet unable to put up the permanent covering for his produce, which old and successful farmers universally provide. As to Mr. Caird's assertion that on this "easier and more fertile soil" the cultivation of Indian corn demands too much labour, it may be safely urged that labour is cheaper in Canada than in Illinois, and that the corn crop is nearly as productive in the district he alludes to as it is in Illinois, and being of a much superior quality sells at a much higher price. The fact is, that wheat in this district has been hitherto so fine, and selling at such high prices, that the growth of Indian corn has been neglected too much for the welfare of the farmer. This very part of Canada which Mr. Caird describes in the above quotation is noted for producing the very finest samples of wheat, weighing 62 lbs., and even 63 lbs., to the Winchester bushel, and has for years carried off

the Canada Company's prize of 100 dollars; and it was in this district that the prize wheat exhibited at the Crystal Palace in England was grown. There are often from 50 to 150 acres of wheat on one farm in this section. The great inducement to sow wheat has hitherto caused many farmers to trespass too much, perhaps, upon the properties of the soil required for this crop; but if Mr. Caird were this year to visit this part of the country, and view it (not from a railway car window) he would find more extensive fields of his favourite crop, and likely to pay a higher *acreable* profit than the Illinois prairie land, because the prices in Canada are almost double those of Central Illinois, where the corn is of a coarser description. This perseverance in the growth of wheat is an evil that time will remedy; especially as the growth of other grain, and also sheep and dairy farming, are more certainly remunerating. Another extract from page 28 gives a remarkable instance of misguided judgment and grievous misrepresentation, the first clause, however, of the extract being perfectly true.

Mr. Caird says, "a light sandy loam of good quality, only half cleared, is still valued at from £7 to £8 an acre, (sterling no doubt, as all his pounds are sterling throughout the pamphlet.) It is this comparatively high price of land in addition to the cost of clearing off the timber, that forces the emigrant westwards to a country where better soil with equal facilities of transport, can be bought for less than the mere cost of clearing this of its timber."

Taking the word "westwards" to mean Central Illinois, which seems to be the summit of Mr. Caird's American predilections, it may be most safely asserted that the soil there is *not better*, that the facilities of transport are *not equal*, and that even supposing land in Illinois could be bought for less than the mere cost of clearing in Canada, (say £3 10s. sterling per acre,) Mr. Caird has omitted to state the value of the timber cleared off. He will be surprised to be told that many pine trees on these very farms are and were worth from 6s. to 15s. each. It is not unusual for one tree to produce five saw-logs of twelve feet long each, worth 4s. to 5s. sterling, each log. The timber alone, of well-grown cedar swamps in all the settled districts of Canada West, is worth £4 to £5 per acre, on the spot; and even if the hard wood is all burnt to ashes, the ashes of three acres will, with very little outlay of capital or labour, produce a barrel of potash worth £6 sterling. The value of the timber on our wild lands in good situations, where saw-mills, or rivers to float saw-logs, are accessible, is very considerable. Our forests, instead of being a bugbear to the intelligent emigrant, are a very great source of wealth, and enable him to pay for his land, and erect the required buildings, and supply fence rails, and fuel, sugar, &c., which the settler on the prairie has to purchase, and sometimes at very high rates. That the soil is not better in Illinois than in Canada West can be easily proved. Which gives the largest crops of wheat per acre of the best quality? Decidedly Canada West. The probable average of Illinois is stated by Mr. Caird, at pages

55 and 89, as twenty bushels per acre, but at page 54 he gives the *probable* yield at eighteen to twenty, and the real yield "nothing but shrivelled husk;" and again at page 52, as nearly a total failure, and six hundred acres killed by frost, and at pages 75 and 76, he gives the yield of 1857 as little more than six bushels per acre; and according to the United States Census of 1850-1, Illinois did not yield ten bushels per acre, whereas the average of all Canada West that year was 16, 14-60; and of the counties to which Mr. Caird alludes to in the above extract, the average was twenty-one bushels. Then as to *quality of wheat*, that of Central Illinois is notoriously inferior. Merchants in Toronto import large quantities of it at about half the price of Canada wheat for distillery purposes, not being fit for making flour, except what is denominated by the Americans "stump-tailed flour," being of a third or fourth rate quality, and this is the general character of the prairie wheat in Central Illinois. Then as to price, Mr. Caird quotes it in several places at 3s. sterling, (75 cents.) At the very time Mr. Caird quotes this as being the price in the Illinois markets, Canada wheat was selling in Toronto and Hamilton and all our frontier markets, at exactly double that amount, 6s. sterling, (1½ dollar;) and at this date Upper Canada wheat is selling in our markets at double the price of Illinois wheat in Illinois markets.

Let old country farmers remember this, that even supposing the yield of bushels per acre to be the same, the price in Canada is double, and of course the value per acre double, and giving Mr. Caird's own averages, 20 bushels per acre, and his own prices, 3s. sterling per bushel, the Canadian farmer would pocket £3 sterling per acre more than the prairie farmer in Illinois; and this £3, be it remembered, is good interest for £50 on every acre of land sown in wheat, say one-sixth of the whole arable land, or £8 6s. 8d. per acre on all the wheat-producing land on the farm.

As far, therefore, as the culture of *wheat* is concerned, the settler in Canada West has a vast advantage over the settler in the Illinois prairie, the yield, the quality, and the price, being all superior in Canada West. The peninsula of Upper Canada consists of soils similar to those of the Genesee valley, in the state of New York, distinguished for the finest quality of wheat, which the American miller eagerly buys to mix with the coarser wheats of the western states. Canadian wheat makes the very finest flour, whilst western wheat makes only second and third rate qualities. The area of the fine wheat-growing lands on this continent is very limited, and Upper Canada occupies a large portion of it.

But, says Mr. Caird, "Indian corn is a great staple in Illinois." Let us take him at his own showing, and let us see the result. The average produce he gives in two places is 50 bushels per acre, and at another 40. The price at page 61 is 8d. per bushel; at page 74, 10d.; and at another place, page 51, one farthing per pound, or 1s. 3d. per bushel; at page 87 and 89, is 1s. 8d. per bushel. Taking the price at 1s. 3d. sterling on the spot, and the produce per acre at 50 bushels, (which is far too high an average, 40 being much more like the truth,)

we have £3 2s. 6d per acre the produce of a good average corn crop in Illinois. The cost of twice ploughing, planting, horse-hoeing, &c., is at least £2 2s. 6d. per acre, and the prairie farmer has £1 per acre at this showing for himself for interest on his purchase money, fencing, buildings, &c. Mr. Caird has truly and admirably said (page 54):—"If a man buys 600 acres and has not the means of cultivating more than 60, the 540 acres are a dead loss to him. He has to pay either the price or the interest of the price of this large, unproductive extent of land. The produce of the sixty acres is called upon to bear not only its own burden, but that of the nine-tenths which are idle. The lean kine thus eat up the one fat one." Probably four-fifths of the settlers buy what is called one quarter section, (being 160 acres,) and are not able for two or three years to cultivate more than the fourth of it; thus, the forty or eighty acres under cultivation, or whatever it may be, have to pay the whole interest on the purchase money of the 160 acres, and buildings erected. The rent or interest of course will vary, but taking the price at £3 sterling, and the fencing at 16s. per acre, and the buildings, &c., at £100, the rent of forty acres cropped, with house built, would be about £42 10s.,—thus:

First cost of land, at £3 per acre.....	£480	0	0
Cost of fencing 160 acres, at 16s. per acre, being 640 rods, at			
4s. sterling.....	128	0	0
Buildings, Well, &c., &c.....	100	0	0
	£708	0	0

This £708 at six per cent. would be about £42 10s., or 21s. 3d. sterling per acre, leaving the farmer minus 1s. 3d. sterling per acre, on the actual cost, giving him barely labourer's wages, and no interest for his working-cattle, implements, &c., &c. The fencing of 160 acres requires 640 rods of fence, which at a very low calculation, is worth \$1 per rod, or 4s. sterling. Mr. Caird makes the expense of fencing £60 per mile (see page 55;) but considering that price too high, I have taken £40 per mile. If a whole section is purchased (a mile square,) the outside fence on all sides would be four miles, and the acreable cost of enclosing would be much less than where only a quarter section is purchased; but every prairie farmer as well as every other farmer requires subdivisions of his farm, and 16s. sterling per acre is a very low estimate of the cost of fencing on any farm. So that Mr. Caird's representation at pages 89 and 90, where he says, "The third year begins by the prairie farmer finding himself the unencumbered owner of his land, all fenced and improved, with a stock of horses and implements, and the whole of his original capital in his pocket," is a monstrous delusion, calculated to do immense injury to his readers, who may be thereby tempted to settle on the aguish, treeless, shelterless, and arid prairies of Illinois. The idea, too, expressed at page 90, that "he may continue to crop his farm with Indian corn, from which he will reap very large returns on his capital," is, to say the

least of it, a much too glowing and sanguine view of the prairie farmer's prospects. At page 60 he gives the opinion of a Mr. Brown, an old farmer in the country, "that more money has been made, and may be made in this state by stock farming than by corn-growing;" and adds, (page 61,) "but he has not found short-horned stock so successful on the natural prairie grass, of which, on his own lands, he has no longer any."

To give us an idea of stock farming, Mr. Caird tells us (page 71) that "oxen of three years old, large and in what we should reckon fair condition for stall feeding, are valued here, *i. e.*, Central Illinois, at not more than £4!" And again at page 69, he quotes the price of beef at 2d. per lb.; and at page 72, a Kentucky farmer admits that two acres of his best blue grass land in Illinois were needed to fatten a three-year old short horned ox. At these prices stock farming cannot be profitable at all, and if *better* than corn-growing, what inference may we draw? The story of the ox and two hogs eating a hundred bushels of Indian corn (page 74,) and then being sold at 2d. per lb., is not calculated to give very favourable views of prairie farming. It is well Mr. Caird has so frankly represented these facts to enable British farmers to judge for themselves. It may be well to state here that cattle, sheep, beef, mutton, pork, and grain of all kinds in Canada, are fully double the prices quoted by Mr. Caird as being the prices in Central Illinois; and intelligent British farmers will no doubt govern themselves accordingly, especially as all other crops, except Indian corn, are more productive in Canada West, and labour quite as cheap. These high prices may be supposed to militate against mechanics and manufacturers, but where agricultural products are high, mechanics find more employment and better wages than when they are low. The farmers being more prosperous, are better able to carry on improvements of all kinds. Mr. Caird, at page 50, quotes the wages of a journeyman carpenter at 4s. per day, with his board; these wages are rather lower than in Canada, but the colony has suffered so severely by the late exceptional reverses, that there is little employment for tradesmen at present at high wages. If we have a good harvest and an average crop, times will improve rapidly; but it may be safely stated that it is not probable that either Illinois or Canada will ever again reach that state of inflated prosperity, caused by the late expenditure of millions of dollars in the purchase and formation of railway routes. The benefit of the colony will be permanent and substantial, but the first pioneers of the benefit will probably be severe sufferers. Mr. Caird has well said, and it appears true with regard to Canada also, that, "the development of railway accommodation has been too rapid, and has for the present outrun the immediate requirements of Illinois."

I have alluded to the fact that wheat and all other grain, except Indian corn, are more productive in Canada West than in Central Illinois. The circumstances of climate are, perhaps, the chief cause of the superiority of Canada West. The great wheat-producing countries of Europe lie between the 50th and 59th degrees of north latitude, where the summer

temperature is from 55° to 65°; but in Central Illinois, where the latitude is about 38°, the summer heat is 78°, and often as high in the shade as from 90 to 100° in June, July, and August. This climate is too hot for the profitable culture of European grains or grasses; they grow there, it is true, but are generally of a very inferior description. The wheat this year (1859) is fortunately a very tolerable sample, and the yield a fair average; much of it was harvested the first week of July: one very large field, I was told by a farming friend who witnessed the operation, was cut with a "heading machine," *i. e.*, the heads of the wheat were cut off immediately below the ear, and dropped into a box which was emptied into waggons accompanying the machine. The straw being of little value was left standing.

As far as regards the wheat crop, this year is an improvement upon several of the past years; but as to other crops, barley, oats, rye, and peas, there does not appear to be much change for the better. With the exception of Indian corn, they are not by any means extensively or successfully cultivated.

By the last census of Canada, taken in 1851-52, her population was about 1-13 of that of the Union, her occupied acres about 1-17th; yet her growth of wheat was very nearly one-sixth of that of the whole Union, of barley it was more than one-fourth, and of oats one-seventh. Of all grain, exclusive of Indian corn, Canada produced *one-sixth of that of the whole Union, territories included.*

These are important facts for the consideration of British emigrants, who, instead of settling on the bleak prairies of the United States, may wish to enjoy a climate not very different from their own, and decidedly healthful; and who may wish to cultivate the same species and description of grain that they have been used to, or to continue their dairies, or to indulge in their beef and mutton producing tendencies, with a fair hope of remuneration.

The prospect of having but little fruit in Central Illinois, is another very important consideration. The land where trees do not naturally grow, can scarcely be expected to be very congenial to fruit trees. It is only too true that in many parts of Illinois fruit trees will not thrive.

Another extract from Mr. Caird (page 29) is worthy of comment, as it portrays a great want of knowledge of facts with regard to the relative increase of population in Canada and Illinois, and is calculated to mislead his readers. Mr. C. says, "Canada West is richer than Canada East, and is more populous; but there is a richer territory still farther west, where labour is yet more productive, and, though in the present state of the country the risk of health is greater, it is ten times more populous, for men push on to the land in which they can most quickly and easily earn an independence."

What will Mr. Caird himself say, when he is told that Canada West has increased in population in a much greater ratio than his favourite state of Illinois!

By the United States Census of 1850, it appears that the three states of Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois, contained in 1830, 1,126,851, and in 1850, 3,505,000; a little over 320 per cent. in twenty years. Canada West contained in 1830, 210,437; in 1850, 791,000, which is over 375 per cent. for the same period of twenty years; so that the increase in these choice states was fifty-five per cent. less than that of Canada West during the same time. Some of our counties in Canada West, viz., Huron, Perth, and Bruce, have increased 571 per cent. in ten years.

Comparing the last decade of Canada West with that of the United States, we find that the increase during the ten years from 1840 to 1850, was 35·27 per cent., whilst that of Upper Canada was 104·58 per cent.

We have had no census in Canada since 1851-52; but there is every reason to believe that the ratio of increase, not including immigration, has continued very much the same, and there is a *certainly* that Mr. Caird's representation as to comparative increase of population in Illinois is entirely *erroneous*. Immigration to the United States has fallen off quite as much in proportion as that into Canada. The statement that an independence can be more quickly and easily earned in Illinois than in Canada West, is simply a delusion, and has been frequently proved by the return of settlers, who, like Mr. Caird, were attracted by the more inviting appearance of prairies to old-country eyes. But as Mr. Caird has given a Dr. and Cr. for Illinois, at page 89, I will give a similar one for Canada. Let old-country capitalists who can command the required sum (say £750 sterling) diligently compare the two, and keep in mind the permanent difference in the quality and prices of produce, and the healthfulness of Canada, and the choice between the two will be no difficult matter to decide, even in the matter of dollars and cents, without alluding to our British Constitution, our British feeling, British tone of morality, our British social atmosphere, &c., which Britons always appreciate more highly after a short residence in the United States.

Mr. Caird thus gives the probable Dr. and Cr. of 100 acres of land for two years in Central Illinois.

Dr.

Cash price of 100 acres, sterling	£200	0	0
Contract price of fencing, breaking, sowing with wheat, reaping and threshing, and building a labourer's cottage, and stable and shed	250	0	0
Capital invested in the purchase of four horses, implements and harness	110	0	0
	£560	0	0
2nd year, wages of 2 men, horse-keep, taxes and accounts.....	200	0	0
	£760	0	0

Cr.

1st crop wheat, 2000 bushels at 3s. 6d., £350 ; 2nd crop Indian corn, 5000 bushels, at 1s. 8d., £416.....	766	0	0
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Surplus after second crop, besides the value of land and stock..	£6	0	0
--	----	---	---

In Canada West the Dr. and Cr. are on the same basis. Taking 100 acres brought into cultivation, they would stand thus: Capitalists can bring 100 acres into cultivation in Canada, as well as in the United States, although such is seldom or never done that I am aware of.

Dr.

Cash price of 100 acres of land, at 3s. 3d.....	£16	5	0
Contract price for clearing, fencing, and seeding, at £3 10s. per acre.....	350	0	0
Contract price for building a small house or shed.....	50	0	0
Capital invested in oxen, (two yoke) chains, &c.....	34	0	0
Capital invested in potash kettle.....	10	0	0
Capital invested in labour making potash and barrels	40	0	0
Second year, board and wages of 3 men and 5 in harvest, ox keep, &c.....	180	0	0
	£680	5	0

Cr.

Potash, 20 barrels, at £6.....	£120	0	0
Pine timber, say 100 trees, at 6s	30	0	0
(Where the timber is good for making potash there is not much pine, for this reason I have set down a small sum.)			
First crop of wheat, 2000 bushels, at 5s.....	500	0	0
Second crop, barley, rye, oats, peas, and potatoes, at £3 per acre, average.....	300	0	0
	950	0	0

Surplus after the second crop, besides land, &c.....	£269	15	0
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This comparison, which is justly and fairly given, shews that the Canadian capitalist has the advantage over the prairie capitalist of £269 15s. sterling in two years; and to shew that these representations are by no means overdrawn, I give below the *official* published returns by our Government agent, on the Ottawa, of the total produce of 800 acres of newly cleared land, for the year 1858, with the prices which he has attached, and which are not, as may be deemed, exceptional.

Mr. French says:—"Upon these 800 acres there were raised:

5726 bushels of wheat, at \$1 per bushel	\$5726	00
2916 " oats, at 40 cents per bushel.....	1166	40

Carried forward.....	\$6892	40
----------------------	--------	----

Brought forward.....	\$6892 40
149 bushels of barley, at 50 cents per bushel.....	74 50
168 " Indian corn, at \$1 per bushel.....	168 00
16799 " potatoes at 10 cents per bushel.....	6718 30
6350 " turnips at 10 cents per bushel.....	635 00
87 tons of hay, at 5 dollars per ton.....	435 00
260 tons of straw, at 4 dollars per ton.....	1040 00
4012 lbs. of sugar, at 10 cents per lb... ..	401 20
108 barrels of potash, at 24 dollars per barrel.....	2522 00
9159 bushel of ashes, at 8 cents per bushel.....	739 92

Making a total of\$19626 32

And showing the average value of each acre to be something over twenty-four dollars sixty cents, or £5 sterling for one year," an amount far above Mr. Caird's representation of the Illinois prairies. For three of the above articles, viz., potatoes, hay, and straw, a market could not be found on a prairie farm; and three other articles, potash, ashes, and sugar, could not be produced. Mr. French has omitted to give credit for the timber used in their houses and sheds, or sold to timber merchants.

Let old-country farmers carefully compare these two statements, and remember also that they are likely to have good health in Canada, good water, and plenty of it, and no necessity of Artesian wells 127 feet deep; good apples and pears and small fruit, and vegetables of every kind in abundance, good markets for every thing they grow, good timber for their houses and fences and fires, and a good Government that provides handsomely for the education of their families—even much better than in the United States; and if they will be guided by the honest opinion of a man of twenty-five years' experience in Canada as an agriculturist, they will pause before they prefer the prairies of Central Illinois to the woods of Canada. The woods modify the heat of summer and cold of winter, whilst the prairies of Illinois are subject to terrific winds and storms and snow in winter, and often most dreadful and devastating fires—and the ever-falling leaves of our woods are ever depositing a rich compost, far superior to that of the long thin prairie grass. There is still another very important consideration regarding these level prairie lands, that is, that many of them cannot be settled on till drained of the sour and unwholesome surface water; and, from the nature of the country, draining is a very expensive operation, and not unfrequently entirely impracticable. Deep permanent springs are often very difficult to find, and there is much suffering both by man and beast for want of really good pure water.

To corroborate what I have said, with regard to the deficiency of the yield of wheat, and other crops in the United States, I give below a quotation from a very late and very clever publication by John Jay, being "A Statistical View of American Agriculture, its Home Resources and

Foreign Markets, &c., in an address delivered at New York before the American Geographical and Statistical Society, on the Organization of the Agricultural Section," New York, 1859. "The average number of bushels of wheat to the acre in Alabama and Georgia is five; in North Carolina, Virginia, and Tennessee, seven; ranging upwards in the other States until it reaches twelve in New York, Ohio, and Indiana; thirteen in Maryland and Vermont; fourteen in Iowa and Wisconsin; fifteen in Florida, Pennsylvania, and Texas; and sixteen (the highest average) in Massachusetts. Oats range from ten bushels to the acre through various intermediate gradations, to thirty-five and thirty-six bushels, which is the highest." The Journal of the Highland Society of Scotland thus observes: "If the above statement, as given by Mr. Jay, be correct, the state of farming in many parts of America must be indeed in a wretched condition—the American maximum corresponds to our minimum;" adding, however, the following, which appears to be only too true with regard to late years, but reports of this year's crop indicate that the evil is not progressing. "We believe," says the Journal, "that the wheat crop has recently suffered much from the increased ravages of insects, and from various diseases to which it seems to be becoming more and more subject."

Since the above was written, the prospects of the wheat crop in the United States this year appear to be more promising than usual, and in Canada there is every prospect of a very handsome return. From all quarters of Canada West, reports have been sent to this office of expected large crops of wheat, say from thirty to forty bushels per acre; and of spring grain most abundant supplies, including that of Indian corn: and corroborative of what I have stated, with regard to the yield of this grain in Illinois not exceeding forty bushels per acre, I again quote Mr. Jay's statements, as given by the same journal: "Commencing," he says, "at eleven bushels per acre, the returns of produce of Indian corn range through various gradations in the different States, up to thirty-two in Vermont and Iowa; thirty-three in Missouri; thirty-six in Ohio, and forty in Connecticut." This last is the highest return given.

I am, dear Sir, yours, with respect,

WILLIAM HUTTON,

Secretary to Bureau of Agriculture.

Toronto, July 22, 1859.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS.

THE CLASS WHO SHOULD EMIGRATE.—Practical farmers, agricultural labourers, male, and female servants, boys and girls over 15 years of age. Those possessing small capitals may rent or purchase farms with some little improvements on reasonable terms. *Literary persons and governesses without capital, clerks, shopmen*, or persons having no particular trade or calling and unaccustomed to manual labour should on no account be persuaded to emigrate, for to this class the country offers no encouragement at present.

TIME TO EMIGRATE.—It is of the greatest importance to the emigrant that he should arrive in the country at as early a period of the year as possible. Those who sail in the months of April and May, may expect to arrive in time for the spring and summer work, and to obtain the higher rate of wages, which are usually given by the farmers during harvest time.

BEST MODE OF REACHING CANADA.—First class steamers leave Liverpool, Londonderry, and Glasgow weekly, from April to November, direct for Quebec, and for Montreal, *via* Portland, from November to April. Taking into consideration the time occupied by sailing vessels, and the increased risk of life and sickness *steamers* should always be preferred.

LUGGAGE.—Should be in compact handy packages, distinctly marked with the owner's name and destination.

TOOLS.—Agricultural labourers need not bring out implements of husbandry, as these can be easily procured in the country. Artizans are recommended to take only such tools as they may possess. But both classes must bear in mind that there is no difficulty in procuring any ordinary tools in the principal towns on advantageous terms, and that it is more desirable to have the means of purchasing what they want after reaching their destination, than to be encumbered with a large quantity of luggage during the journey into the interior.

CLOTHING.—Woollen clothing and all descriptions of bedding, wearing apparel, flannels, blankets, &c., are much cheaper in England than in Canada, and wherever it is practicable the emigrant should lay in a good stock of clothing before leaving home.

MONEY.—The best mode of taking money is in sovereigns, or by a letter of credit on some established bank. Emigrants possessing capital, say from £200 to £500, are advised to buy or rent a farm (with the option of purchase if possible,) with some little improvement upon it instead of going into the bush at once, or if inclined they might work for wages the first year, by which means they will become acquainted with the country and have time to look about them before making their final choice.

ON ARRIVING IN CANADA the emigrant should at once apply to the Government Emigration Officers, whose duty it is to afford him every information and advice; and he should avoid listening to the opinions of interested and designing characters, who thrust their advice upon him unsolicited.

Emigrants who have settled destinations should remain about the city as short a time as possible after arrival. Farm labourers should proceed *at once* into the agricultural districts, where they will be certain of meeting with employment suitable to their habits. The Chief Agent will consider such persons as may loiter about the ports of landing to have no further claims on the protection of Her Majesty's Agents, unless they have been detained by sickness or some other sufficient cause.

Those desirous of obtaining employment will find it to their advantage to accept the first offer, even if the wages should be less than they had been led to expect, as until they become acquainted with the country their services are of comparatively small value to their employers. Persons seeking situations as clerks, shopmen, &c., (for whom there exists little or no demand,) and mechanics who experience difficulty in obtaining employment in their respective trades, should accept the first offer that presents itself sooner than remain idle.

CAUTION:—*Emigrants having no fixed destination should not take passage beyond Quebec.*

A. C. BUCHANAN,

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE,
Quebec, February, 1862.

AGENT.

TABLE of Mean Monthly and Annual Temperature at Toronto, Canada West, from 1840 to 1859, taken from the Records of the Provincial Magnetic Observatory, by Professor Kingston.

M O N T H S.													Mean
													Annual.
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.	
1840 }	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
1859 }	23.72	22.83	30.07	41.00	51.38	61.27	67.06	66.12	57.98	45.27	36.65	25.97	44.11

Mean Monthly and Annual Fall of Rain at Toronto, from 1840 to 1859.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean Annual.
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
1840 }	1.480	1.043	1.553	2.492	3.305	3.198	3.490	2.927	4.099	2.257	3.109	1.606	30.859
1859 }													

Dr. Lillie, in his "Essay on Canada," remarks that "Professor Hind holds the climate of Canada West to be superior to those portions of the United States lying north of the 41st parallel of latitude, in mildness—in adaptation to the growth of cereals—in the uniformity of the distribution of rain over the agricultural months—in the humidity of the atmosphere—in comparative indemnity from spring frosts and summer droughts—in a very favourable distribution of clear and cloudy days for the purpose of agriculture—and in the distribution of rain over many days—as, also, in its salubrity. In the following points he regards it as differing favourably from that of Great Britain and Ireland, viz.—in high summer means of temperature—in its comparative dryness—and in the serenity of the sky." Pulmonary complaints are of very rare occurrence in Canada. Deaths, caused by excessive indulgence in ardent spirits, are lamentably frequent.

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The undersigned in conformity with the 6th section of 22 Vic., cap. 32 has the honour to submit his annual Report, for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

The encouragement of Immigration forms a most important branch of the duties of the Minister and is one to which the especial and most earnest efforts of the Department have been directed.

Frequent representations have been made of the great difficulties in procuring accurate information and statistics relating to Canada, experienced by intending emigrants, many many of whom would probably make Canada their home, were her vast resources and the advantages and inducements which she holds out, more widely advertised and proclaimed.

With the view of testing this question, and of enabling Canada to compete more favorably with other British Colonies and the United States, for the advantages attendant upon the settlement of certain classes of emigrants among us, additional agents have been temporarily appointed to represent the emigration branch of this Department in the north and south of Ireland and western Europe, respectively.

Great care has been taken to impress upon the emigrant agents abroad, the importance of their mission, and the fact, that certain classes only of emigrants are sought for, or desired by the Province. The following extract from the "Letter of Instructions," issued to them by the Minister of Agriculture, relates to this subject :

"In conveying information respecting this country, you will of course readily understand the necessity of great caution and entire truthfulness in any statement you make, in order that the Government may not be involved by representations in any respect fallacious, nor the emigrant, or public abroad be in any way misled. In addition to the authorized documents which you take with you, you will be supplied from this Department with such information bearing on the subject of your mission as you may, from time to time, apply for, or as it may be considered desirable to send you. These communications and your experience and long acquaintance with this country will enable you, at all times, to give such information as shall be really accurate, respecting our mines, forests, fisheries, agriculture, and the Colony generally.

"You will constantly bear in mind that a promiscuous immigration is neither desirable nor sought for: Canada, at present, does not, and for the coming year most probably, will not offer any large field for unskilled labor, since there are no large public works, nor railway extensions in progress. At the same time skilled agricultural labourers can always find ready employ-

ment, and female domestic servants are always sure of good wages and certain employment.

"The class of people to whom, especially, Canada offers a desirable home, comprises those who on their arrival here are prepared to enter on the Public Lands as settlers.

"The Provincial Government, as you are aware, has recently opened new roads in Upper Canada and in Lower Canada, and has laid out for settlement and authorised free grants (not exceeding 100 acres in each case) of the lands through which these roads pass. These free grants are, however, more advantageous to those acquainted with the climate and country than to the poorest class of emigrants, and those just arrived in the country.

"You will ascertain at the Crown Lands Office the exact position of those free grants now available, and explain fully to persons seeking information the advantages and disadvantages attendant upon their settlement."

The exertions of Emigration Agents must not, however, be confined to the vast fields of Europe, but it is advisable that they should also be directed to different localities in the United States, where former inhabitants of Canada may be found in small communities. Preliminary action has already been taken in this matter, by circulating amongst them, in their own language, accurate information as to the advantages which Canada offers to the industry, labour, and perseverance of the Colonists.

The task of collecting and disseminating information likely to be of use to intending emigrants, has been vigorously pursued by the Department. The circular to the Reeves of the townships of Upper Canada and to the Municipal authorities in the Lower Province, making enquiries relative to the number and classes of emigrants sought for in each different locality, and seeking information as to the prices at which "cleared" farms can be purchased or rented, &c., has been re-issued, and the result compiled and published in a tabular form, circulated largely for the information of emigrants.

In addition to the above, another circular, enclosing a series of questions relative to the quantity and quality of land for sale, statistics and prospects of the settlers, how many are immigrants, &c., nationality, whether any improved farms are for sale or to be let, demand for labour, and general suggestions, has been issued by this Department to the various Crown Land Agents throughout the Province. The information contained in the answer received to these questions has been condensed and embodied in a pamphlet issued from the Emigration Office by Mr. Buchanan, and extensively circulated, in the English, French, and German languages.

In conclusion the undersigned alludes with the deepest regret to the loss which this department has sustained in the decease, during the past year, of Mr. W. Hutton, for many years the active Secretary of the Bureau.

The whole humbly submitted.

N. F. BELLEAU,
Minister of Agriculture.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE, EMIGRATION AND STATISTICS }
Quebec, April, 1862. }

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE

TO WHOM WAS REFERRED

The Annual Report of the Chief Emigrant Agent, Quebec.

This Report contains a vast amount of useful information and many valuable suggestions. Some of these, however, had been anticipated by the

Minister of Agriculture and the Crown Land Commissioner—such as the publication of the new Government Map, showing the free grants, and the exact position of the lands offered on sale en bloc; the appointment of Emigration Agents at Liverpool, in Germany and Norway; the new system of field notes (a specimen of which will be found in this work); the intention of the Crown Land Commissioner to establish a lithographic establishment in connection with his office; the translation of the new Government pamphlet on Emigration into German and Norwegian, for distribution in those countries.

The following table (page 198) shows in a tabular form the statistics of population, and area in square miles, of countries to which European emigration is chiefly directed.

“The natural attractions or laws under which such a distribution has been steadily going forward of late years, may be classed under these eight heads, viz: of a kindred race; of gold; of cheap or free land; of higher wages; of climate; of cheap and convenient access; of a familiar language and free institutions.”

COUNTRY.	Date of Statistics.	Population.	Square M.	Average Population to Sq. Mile.
Canada West.....	Estimate, 1860	1,409,428	147,832	9½
Canada East	“	1,130,781	201,980	5½ ² / ₁₀
New Brunswick	“	200,000	27,700	7¼
Nova Scotia	“	300,000	18,746	16
Prince Edward.....	“	62,348	2,134	29
Newfoundland	“	120,000	77,000	2½ ¹ / ₁₀
North-West	“	..	180,000	..
Vancouver's Island.....	“	11,463	16,000	⅔
British Columbia	“	..	213,500	..
Cape Colony.....	“	285,279	118,256	2½
Australia :—				
N. S. Wales.....	“	310,000	536,000	⅔
S. Australia	“	110,000	520,000	⅓
W. Australia.....	“	15,000	1,040,000	⅓ ¹ / ₁
Victoria.....	“	500,000	162,000	3
Tasmania.....	“	84,000	28,600	3
New Zealand.....	“	50,000	97,000	2
South American States, } including Brazil	1860	19,846,000	5,863,000	3½
United States.....	“	23,191,876	3,306,834*	7⅔

* This is a prodigious territory, but the British possessions in North America far exceed this.

The exact amount, according to Alison, is 4,109,630 square geographical miles, and the water in British America is 340,000 square miles—the whole terrestrial globe embrace about 37,000,000 square miles, so that British America contains nearly a ninth part of the whole terrestrial surface of the globe—the number of acres is 2,630,163,200. Alison remarks that a very large portion is perhaps doomed to everlasting sterility, owing to the severity of the climate, such is no doubt the case; but it should be recollected that as the country becomes cleared up the climate improves, and there are at present twenty or thirty millions of acres, to the successful cultivation of which the climate presents no insuperable barrier.

In 1851, England had 332, Wales 136, Scotland 93, the Islands 363, to a square mile.

The Committee cannot omit to mention the neglect of steerage accommodation and prices on board ocean steamers.

"The Canadian Line," the Report proceeds to say, "secured as it now is for a term of years of a large annual subsidy from the Provincial chest, could not in any way better prove itself worthy of that subsidy, than by putting down its steerage rates to the same figure with the New York lines. It is in evidence that the Inman line and the Galway line charge but five guineas for a steerage passage, while our line charges seven guineas. This difference of ten dollars and a half per head, to a man of family with small means, must operate injuriously against our route.

"It ought also to be made by this Government, in the opinion of your Committee, an additional ground of objection, to the unfair competition imposed on our line by the imperial subsidy to the Cunard and Galway lines running to New-York, that these subsidies enable them to diminish their rates of steerage passage, thus enhancing the cost, and diminishing the number of British emigrants into these British provinces.

"The Committee report their decided opinion that 'German and Norwegian settlements should be encouraged and multiplied from Gaspé, to Lake Huron, as nuclei of future strength.'

"The Committee bear cheerful testimony to the conspicuous ability of Mr. Buchanan, the chief emigration agent for Canada. They consider FREE OR CHEAP CULTIVABLE LAND as the greatest attraction to the settler, and upon this ground they recommend more intimate relations between the Emigration and Crown Land Departments.

"The Committee remark strongly upon the subject of absentees' lands, of which there are in Upper Canada alone 3,431,800 acres!!

"The retention, in a worse than mortmain clutch, of such an immense quantity of the productive soil of Upper Canada—exclusive of the Canada Company's Territory—must exercise a highly unfavourable influence on emigrant settlement. These blocks of unused, unsold, untenanted waste, act as barriers against all improvement, hinder the making of roads, diminish the number of schools, and devolve the burden of taxation unfairly on the actual settler. The high prices at which they are held drive many thousands of men into the United States, while, when they are sold, the unfortunate stranger is frequently unaware that he is buying two, three, or four years' taxes, in addition to the land. Some alteration of the assessment law, enabling the municipalities to enforce the payment of taxes on such lands annually or biennially, and such other remedial legislation as the House might in its wisdom devise, ought to be applied to this enormous evil."

"The Committee among their formal recommendations concur, on the advice of Messrs. Buchanan and Hutton, in opinion "that an untransferable land scrip, 'good for fifty acres of public land in any part of the province of Canada,' should be issued through these provincial agents abroad, to intending actual settlers, on certain conditions to be fulfilled within a specified time, and that similar precautions to those taken by saving banks, be taken by the agents to protect the province and the individual from imposition and loss. The adjoining fifty acres to those which the scrip would cover, to be also reserved for a limited time, that the settler may have a fair opportunity of acquiring it by purchase."

HASTINGS ROAD.

HASTINGS ROAD AGENCY, }
Madoc, 2nd January, 1862. }

SIR,—Herewith I beg to send my Annual Report, showing the position of lots on the Road under my charge at the close of the year 1861.

The number of new settlers located during 1861, is 88, of whom 12 were natives of England, 34 of Ireland, 3 of Scotland, 30 of Canada, 5 of Germany, and 4 of the United States.

The locations of 1861 exceed those of 1860 by 32.

The total number of settlers in possession of lots is 377, and their national origin is as follows:—

England	54	Nova Scotia.....	1
Ireland	167	New Brunswick.....	1
Scotland	41	Orkney	3
Canada	74	United States.....	9
Germany.....	25		
France	2		877

The number of acres cleared, and in process of clearing at the close of 1861, was 3641, showing an increase of 960 acres during the year. The number of acres under crop and pasture in 1861 was 2,681.

The following table shows the crops and other industrial products of the free grant settlers during 1861:—

			RATE.	VALUE.
Spring Wheat.....	10,200	Bushels.	\$0 80	\$8,160 00
Fall Wheat	228	"	1 00	228 00
Oats	10,345	"	0 25	2,586 25
Peas	1,388	"	0 40	555 20
Barley.....	200	"	0 60	120 08
Rye.....	203	"	0 50	101 50
Potatoes	29,250	"	0 25	7,312 50
Hay, (Timothy)	459	Tons.	10 00	4,590 00
Hay, (Marsh).....	88	"	6 00	528 00
Turnips	29,120	Bushels.	0 20	5,824 00
Maple Sugar	1,427	Pounds.	0 10	142 70
Maple Molasses.....	400	Gallons.	0 75	300 00
Potash	119	Barrels.	30 00	3,570 00
Shingles.....	320	M.	1 00	320 00
Sawn Lumber.....	300	M. feet	8 00	2,400 00
Potash Barrels.....	200		1 00	200 00
Straw	1,000	Tons.	4 00	4,000 00
Deer killed, say.....	220		4 00	880 00
Furs, estimated at.....				1,500 00
Fish, taken in Lakes and Rivers. say				400 00
Garden Produce, say.....				500 00

Total value of year's products \$44,218 15

Cattle owned by Free Grant Settlers.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	Increase in two years.
Horned Cattle.....	226	338	575	349
Hogs.....	120	194	448	328
Sheep	6	35	36	30
Horses	34	49	53	19
Total.....	886	616	1112	726

These tables exhibit a steady and continuous increase in the acquisition of property by the settlers, and afford the best possible evidence of prosperity. The buildings, on the road, include 1 Flour Mill, 3 Saw Mills, 4 Stores, 5 Taverns, 1 School House. Those erected in 1861 are chiefly large substantial barns, and dwellings of a good class.

WHEAT was generally thick on the ground; a good plump grain, and entirely free from fly.

OATS gave a large yield, and were generally heavier and better than those grown on the front Townships

TURNIPS were very extensively cultivated, and gave large yields. They are becoming a very important article of produce for winter fodder.

It is now nearly six years since the Hastings Road was first opened for settlement. The soil and climate have therefore been fully and fairly tested. The main outline of facts may be thus briefly stated. Some three hundred poor men with seldom any means beyond their ability to labour have settled upon these lands, previously a wilderness, and in five years have accumulated round them the real wealth and property represented in the above tables, besides supporting themselves and their families during that period.

A very low estimate of the value of permanent improvements, and farm implements owned on the road, gives \$406 as the average value of each settler's property. This result must be considered highly satisfactory, when it is borne in mind that many of the most successful settlers entered upon their lands only so few years ago with little or no capital.

Fanning mills and threshing machines have been introduced very generally, and most of the older settlers have a good supply of farming tools and implements.

We are indebted to the Post Office Department for a very liberal extension of postal accommodation, there being now four offices along the road: one at Mill Bridge, 17 miles; one at Glanville, 24 miles; one at York River, 48 miles; and one at the intersection of the Branch Roads Tara, 72 miles from Madoc.

The same freedom from disease and crime, which marked the earlier years of the settlement, has, I am happy to say, continued during 1861.

(Signed)

M. P. HAYES,

Agent, Hastings Road.

Honorable P. M. Vankoughnet,
Commissioner of Crown Lands. }

FREE GRANTS!

The Provincial Government have recently opened Seven Great Lines of Road in Upper Canada, and Five in Lower Canada, and laid out for settlement the lands through which these roads pass.

The roads in Upper Canada are styled:—

1st. THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD.—This road runs East and West, and will eventually be 171 miles in length, and connect the Ottawa River with Lake Huron; about 62 miles are now finished, and 235 settlers already located thereon. Resident Agent, T. P. FRENCH, Clontarf, Township of Sebastopol.

2nd. ADDINGTON ROAD, running North and South, 61 miles long, and starting from the settlements in the County of Addington, until it intersects the Opeongo Road; the number of settlers on this road is 178. Resident Agent, E. PERRY, Tamworth.

3rd. THE HASTINGS ROAD, running nearly parallel to the Adington Road, 68 miles long, and connecting the County of Hastings with the Ottawa and Opeongo Road; there are 306 settlers on this road. Resident Agent, M. P. HAYES, Village of Madoc.

4th. THE BOBCAYGEON ROAD, running from Bobcaygeon, between the counties Peterborough and Victoria, north, and intended to be continued to Lake Nipissing; 36 miles are already completed, and there are 168 settlers on the line; the number of the family of each settler on the above roads averages about four. Resident Agent, R. HUGHES, Bobcaygeon.

5th. THE FRONTENAC AND MADAWASKA ROAD, of which 33 miles are completed. Resident Agent, J. SPIKE, Harrowsmith.

6th. THE MUSKOKA ROAD, of which 21 miles are completed; this road runs from the head of the navigation of Lake Couchiching to the Grand Falls of Muskoka, where it will intersect the road called Peterson's Line, which will

eventually meet the Ottawa and Opeongo Road now gradually opening westwardly, and by it the intending settler, arriving at Toronto, can, in one day's journey from that city, reach the very centre of the country. Resident Agent, R. J. OLIVER, Orillia.

7th. THE SAULT STE. MARIE ROAD, intended to run from Sault Ste. Marie to Goulais Bay, and of which four miles are already completed.

The Five Roads in Lower Canada are :—

THE ELGIN ROAD in the county of L'Islet, about 35 miles long, from St. Jean, Port Joly, to the Provincial line. Resident Agent, S. DRAPEAU, St. Jean, Port Joly.

THE MATANE AND CAP CHAT.

THE TACHE ROAD, from Buckland, in the County of Bellechasse, to the Kempt Road, in Rimouski—about 200 miles.

THE TEMISCOUATA ROAD, from River du Loup to Lake Temiscouata; and THE KEMPT ROAD, from Metis to Restigouche.

In order to facilitate the settlement of these parts of Canada the Government has authorised FREE GRANTS of Land along these roads, not exceeding, in each case, 100 acres, and obtainable upon the following conditions :—

1st. That the Settler be Eighteen years of age; 2nd. That he take possession of the land allotted to him within one month; 3rd. That he put into a state of cultivation 12 acres of land in the course of four years; 4th. That he build a log-house, 20 by 16 feet, and reside on the lot until the foregoing conditions are fulfilled.

Families may reside on a single lot, and the several members having land allotted to them will be exempt from building and residence upon each individual lot. The non-fulfilment of these conditions will cause the immediate loss of the land, which will be sold or given to another. The lands thus opened up, and gratuitously offered by the Government for settlement, are chiefly of excellent quality, and well adapted, in respect of soil and climate, to all the purposes of husbandry.

All Emigrants requiring information as to the best routes and cheapest rates of conveyance, to any of the above Districts, should apply to the undermentioned agents, who will also direct those in want of employment to places where they will be most likely to obtain it.

QUEBEC.....A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent.

MONTREAL.....J. H. DALEY.

OTTAWA.....W. J. WILLS.

TORONTO....A. B. HAWKE, Chief Agent for C. W.

HAMILTON.....WILLIAM GILLESPIE.

KINGSTON.....JAMES McPHERSON.

NOTICE.—Emigrants arriving at Quebec, holding Through tickets for their inland transport, and desiring to obtain information, may delay their journey for that purpose, as the Railway or Steamboat Company to whom they are addressed will take charge of their luggage until they are ready to proceed.

A. C. BUCHANAN,

Chief Agent.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE, }
Quebec, August, 1861. }



NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS!

EMIGRANTS desirous of purchasing any of the Crown Lands in Upper or Lower Canada, may obtain the fullest information as to the Price and Quality of the Lands for sale in their respective Counties by applying to the undermentioned Agents.

Prices of Lands range from Twenty Cents to
One Dollar Per Acre,

SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING REGULATIONS :

One-fifth of the Purchase Money to be paid down, and the remainder in four annual equal instalments, with interest ; no Patent, in any case, (even though the Land be paid for in full at the time of purchase), shall issue for any such land to any person who shall not by himself, or the person or persons under whom he claims, have taken possession of such land within six months from the time of the sale, and shall from that time continuously have been a *bona-fide* occupant of, and resident on, the land for at least two years, and have cleared and rendered fit for cultivation and had under crop, within four years at farthest from the time of the sale of the land, a quantity thereof, in the proportion of at least ten acres to every one hundred acres ; and have erected thereon a house, habitable, and of the dimensions at least of sixteen by twenty feet. The purchaser may cut and sell from his lot whatever timber he thinks proper, and apply the value of it in payment of the purchase money due by him.

CROWN LAND AGENTS IN UPPER (WESTERN) CANADA.

AGENTS.	RESIDENCES.	COUNTIES.	TOWNSHIPS.	ACRES AT DISPOSAL.	PRICE PER
					ACRE, Except spe- cially valued
William Harris	Admaston, near Renfrew	Part of Renfrew	Admaston, Bagot, Blithfield, Bromley, Brougham, Canonto, Griffith, Stafford, Wilberforce	250000	
James P. Moffat	Pembroke	Parts of Renfrew and District of Nipissing	Alice, Buchanan, Fraser, Head, Maria, McKay, Petevawa, Rolph	214000	
Thomas P. French	Clontarf	Parts of Renfrew and District of Nipissing	Algona, Brudenel, Grattan, Sebastopol, Radcliffe	150000	
James Macpherson	Kingston	Lennox, and parts of Frontenac and Admington	Kennebec, Olden, Oso, Palmerston, Bedford, Hinchinbrooke	190000	
Ebenezer Perry	Tamworth	Parts of Frontenac, Admington, and District of Nipissing	Abinger, Anglesea, Barrie, Denbigh, Kaladar, Sheffield	220000	
Martin P. Hayes	Madoc	North part of Hastings	Bangor, Cashel, Dungannon, Faraday, Lake Herschel, Monteagle, Limerick, McClure, Tudor, Wicklow, Wollaston	250000	
Richard Hughes	Bobcaygeon	Parts of Peterborough and Victoria	Anson, Galway, Snowdon, Lutterworth, Minden, Somerville, Stanhope	200000	
G. M. Roche	Lindsay	Part of Victoria	Carden, Laxton	25000	
Richard J. Oliver	Orillia	Parts of Simcoe and Victoria	Morrison, Muskoka, Draper, Macaulay	100000	
Joseph Wilson	Sault St. Marie	District of Algoma	Awenge, Awéres, Korah, Macdonald, St. Mary, Tarentorus, Lefroy, Patton, Thompson, Esten, Spragge, Salter	200000	
Robert McVicar	Fort William, Lake Superior . . . . .	.....	Neebing and Paipouge	64000	

Seventy Cents Cash—or, One Dollar if paid by instalments as above.

CROWN LAND AGENTS IN LOWER (EASTERN) CANADA. NORTH OF THE RIVER OTTAWA.

AGENTS.	RESIDENCES.	COUNTIES.	TOWNSHIPS.	ACRES AT DISPOSAL.	PRICE PER ACRE, <i>Except specially valued</i>
Wm. Thompson	Fitzalen, Arundel	Part of Argenteuil	Montcalm, Arundel, DeSalaberry	70000	30 cents.
G. W. Cameron	Thurso	Part of Ottawa	Hartwell, Ripon, Ponsenby, Suffolk	75000	60 cents.
E. W. Murray	Buckingham	Do.	Portland, Derry, Villeneuve, Bowman, Templeton, Buckingham	160000	do.
Robert Farley	Chelsea	Do.	Wakefield, Low, Masham, Hineks, Aylwin, Denholm	204000	do.
Michael McBean	Northfield	Do.	Cameron, Bouchette, Northfield, Kensington, Aumond, Wright, Egan, Sicotte, Boskatonge	257000	do.
G. M. Judgson	Clarendon	Part of Pontiac	Aldfield, Thorne, Cawood, Leslie, Onslow	180000	do.
Thomas Barron	Lachute	Part of Argenteuil	Wentworth, Howard	41000	30 cents.
Terence Smith	Allumette	Part of Pontiac	Allumette, Waltham, Sheen, Chichester, Aberdeen, Aberford	135000	do.
F. X. Bastien	Calumette	Do.	Calumette	10000	do.
Duncan McMillan	Grenville	Part of Argenteuil	Harrington	31000	do.

NORTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

A. B. Lavallée	St. Adèle d'Abercrombie	Terrebonne	Abercromby, Morin, Beresford, Wexford	35000	do.
Alexander Daly	Rawdon	Montcalm	Chilton, Chertsey, Kilkenny, Rawdon	121000	do.
Jules Bourgeois	Kildare	Joliette and Berthier	Cathcart, Kildare, Joliette, Brandon	49000	do.
A. Dubord	Three Rivers	St. Maurice and Maskinongé	Peterborough, Caxton, Shawanegan	40000	do.

CROWN LAND AGENTS IN LOWER (EASTERN) CANADA.—Continued.

NORTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

AGENTS.	RESIDENCES.	COUNTIES.	TOWNSHIPS.	ACRES AT DISPOSAL.	PRICE PER ACRE, Except specially valued
A. Bochet	St. Anne de la Perade	Champlain	Radnor, Alton, Montauban	25000	30 cents.
J. P. Déry	St. Raymond	Portneuf	Gosford, Colbert, Roquemont	28000	do.
Vincent Martin	Chicoutimi	Chicoutimi	Bagot, Chicoutimi, Laterrière, Jonquière, Mesy, Tremblay, Charlevoix, Métabetchouan, Kénogami, Labarre, Caron, Signay, Simard, Harvey, St. Johns	132000	20 cents.

SOUTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

J. T. Lebel	Wotton	Parts of Wolfe and Compton	Wotton, Ham and augmentation, Wolfstown, Garthby, Stratford, Whitton, Winslow ..	118000	do.
John Hume	Leeds	Megantic	Halifax, Inverness, Ireland, Leeds, Nelson, Somerset, and augmentation	290000	60 cents.
J. O. C. Arcand	St. Joseph, Beauce	Part of Megantic	Broughton, Thetford	15000	do.
E. M. McKenzie	Lambton	Beauce	Price, Adstock, Tring, Lambton, Forsyth, Aylmer, Gayhurst	44000	40 cents.
Andrew Ross	Frampton	Dorchester and part of Beauce	Shenley, Jersey, Marlow, Rixborough, Ditchfield, Linière, Watford, Cranbourne, Frampton, Buckland, Standon, Ware	130000	do.
John Felton	Sherbrooke	Stanstead, Sherbrooke, Richmond, and parts of Wolfe & Compton	Marston, Auckland, Hereford, Weedon, Hampden	200000	30 cents.
S. V. Larue	St. Charles, River Boyer	Bellechasse	Mailoux	160000	60 cents.

CROWN LAND AGENTS IN LOWER (EASTERN) CANADA.
SOUTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

AGENTS.	RESIDENCES.	COUNTIES.	TOWNSHIPS.	ACRES AT DISPOSAL.	PRICE PER ACRE, Except specially valued
Joseph Tétu	St. Thomas	Montmagny, and part of { L'Islet	Montmagny, Ashburton, Bourdages, Patton, Argo	20000	do.
Frs. Jolivet	St. Gervais	Bellechasse	Roux, Bellechasse, part of Buckland, Daaguam, Armagh	120000	do.
Stanislas Drapeau ..	St. Jean, Port Joly ..	L'Islet and Elgin Road ..	Fournier, Ashford, Garneau, Casgrain, Lafontaine, Dionne	92000	do.
F. X. Pratie	Stanford	Part of Arthabaska	Maddington, Blandford, Stanfold, Bulstrode	93000	do.
F. DeGuise	St. Anne La Poca- tière	Kamouraska	Ixworth, Chapais, Woodbridge, Pinchaud, Parke, Bungay, Chabot, Pohenegamook ..	100000 285000	do. do.
Antoine Gagnon ..	St. Christophe de Arthabaska	Arthabaska	Chester, Holton, Tingwick, Warwick	40000	do.
L. N. Gauvreau	Isle Verte	Temiscouata	Whitworth, Viger, Demers, Denonville, Begon, Rodot		
J. Bte. Lepage	Rimonski	Rimonski	Duquesne, Macpès, Neigette, Cabot, Fleuri- an, Macnider, Matane and augmenta- tion, St. Denis, Cap Chat, Romieu, D'Ala- bert, Cherbourg	135000	do.
J. A. Lebel	New Carlisle	Bonaventure	New Richmond, Hamilton, Cox, Hope, Port Daniel	300000	do.
J. N. Verge	Carleton	Do.	Metepediac, Restigouche, Mann, Nouvelle, Carleton, Maria	180000	20 cents.
John Eden	Gaspé Basin	Gaspé	Newport, Percé, Malbaie, Douglas, York, South Gaspé Bay, North Gaspé Bay, Fox, Sydenham	120000	do.



DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

FISHERIES BRANCH.

QUEBEC, 22nd May, 1861.

THE following Regulation, in amendment to the existing Fishery Regulation for Lower Canada, has been adopted by the Governor General in Council, pursuant to certain provisions of the Statute 22nd Vic. Cap. 62.

"The receipt, gift, purchase, sale, or possession of any fish had in contravention of these Regulations, shall be punishable according to Law; that all fish taken in contravention of the said Act and of these or any other Regulations made or to be made thereunder; and all nets, materials and other apparatus in whose possession the said fish, nets, materials and other apparatus may be found, shall be forfeited to her Majesty; and the fishing or taking of fish in contravention of this Act or of the Regulations aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken as a separate and distinct offence on each and every day on which the same shall take place."

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lands in the Townships of Rose and Lefroy, Patton, Thompson, Esten, Spragge, and Salter, situated on the North Shore of Lake Huron (east of the Bruce Mine,s) will be open for sale, upon the usual condition of actual settlement thereon, on and after the FIFTEENTH day of MAY next, upon application to JOSEPH WILSON, Esq., Crown Land Agent, at Sault Ste. Marie.

Price, Twenty Cents an acre—one-fifth to be paid down, and the remainder in four equal annual instalments, with interest.

Quebec, 15th March, 1861.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

GENERAL NOTICE.

SALMON FISHERIES OF LOWER CANADA.

The following are the names of Rivers still open to proposals for leasing:—The Rivers Esquimaux, Ste. Augustine, Little Mecatiuna, Etamanm, Oloman-oshsieboo, Washeecootai, Musquam, Kegashka, Natashgulan, Little Wathsheeshoo, Great Wathsheesboo, Romaine, Mingan, Maniton, St. Johns, Magpie, Jupitagan, Ste. Marguerite, Calumet, Trinity, Beescie, Mistassinni, Bersimis, Nipimswecawnan, Pontneuf, Escoumain, Murray, Du Gouffre, Ste. Ann, Trois Saumon, Ouelle, Métis, Matanne, Ste. Anne, Mont Louis, Magdelaine, Bonaventure, Little Cascapedia, Grand Cascapedia, and Matapedia.

Applications should be addressed to the Fisheries Branch of the Department Crown Lands, Quebec.

THE TIMBER RESOURCES OF CANADA.

The principal descriptions of Timber found in the forests of Canada are:—White, Yellow, and Red Pine; White and Black Spruce; Tamarac; White, Rim, and Black Ash; Grey, Red, Soft and Rock Elm; Bird's Eye, White, and Red Oak; Bird's Eye, Curly, and Soft Maple; Black and Grey Walnut; Smooth and Rough Bark Hickory; Ironwood; Red Wild Cherry; Basswood; Beech; Red and White Cedar; Hemlock, Fir, Poplar, Chesnut, Buttonwood, and Whitewood.

For furniture and ornamental purposes the luxuriant beauties of our Crotched, Wavy, and Mottled Black Walnut are well known, both here and in Europe; also the beauties of our Bird's Eye and Curly Maples, as well as of our Curly Birch, Crotched White Oak, and Red Wild Cherry. The superior qualities of our White, Red, and Yellow Pine are fully acknowledged in the markets of Europe. Our Oaks, Elms, and Tamarac rank high for ship building and general purposes; in fact, all our woods are susceptible of being utilized in the arts and manufactures.

Canada exports annually about 30,000,000 cubic feet of Timber in a rough state, and about 400,000,000 feet, broad measure, of sawed Lumber. The revenue derived by the Province during the year 1860 for Timber cut in the public Forests, amounted to about 500,000 dollars, or £125,000 currency.

ADVANTAGES OF THE TIMBER RESOURCES OF CANADA TO EMIGRANTS AND SETTLERS.

The emigrant will have on his own lot an unlimited supply of the best fuel; the timber necessary for his house, out-buildings, and all kinds of farming implements and household articles, usually made of wood; moreover, he obtains this supply in the process of clearing his lot. The Government conditions of sale allow him to cut and sell from his lot whatever timber he thinks proper, and apply the value of it in payment of the purchase money due by him. Thus the settler can pay for his lot with the crop planted by nature on it. As mentioned elsewhere, even in burning the timber which he does not sell, the ashes can be converted into Potash, which will meet a ready sale at from £7 to £9 currency per barrel.

TIMBER LICENSES.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

Notice is hereby given that purchasers of public lands (not under license) being actual settlers, with certain improvements, can obtain license from the respective Crown land, or Crown timber agents, to cut and dispose of the timber growing on the lots purchased by them (provided the value of the timber cut and so disposed of is applied in payment of the purchase money due the Crown,) on their complying with the conditions mentioned below.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.

A dwelling house of not less than sixteen by twenty feet. At least five acres of every hundred acres, cleared and put under crop, or made ready for putting under crop.

CONDITIONS OF OCCUPATION, &c.

Actual residence on the lot *at least six months*, immediately previous to the date of application for license, and continuing to reside on the lot, and to clear and put under crop annually the number of acres specified in the conditions of purchase from the Crown, (if those conditions have not been already fulfilled) or in any case the lot was sold not subject to settlement duties, continuing to clear and put under crop annually at least two acres for every hundred acres.

MODE OF OBTAINING LICENSE, &c.

Sending to, or fying with, the Crown Timber Agent, when application is made to that Officer, the certificate of purchase of the lot from the Crown Land Agent, or exhibiting to the Agent the original receipt given on the sale of the lot.

Making application for license under the hand of the purchaser, or of his recognized assignee, in the printed form, No. 15 B, accompanied by an affidavit of the truth of the facts stated in said application; or by the certificate of the actual settlers residing in the locality, or by the certificate of a clergyman, or of the township assessor, (or valuator,) or of the township clerk, (or secretary-treasurer,) or of an authorised forest ranger, or of a Provincial Land Surveyor, confirming the truth of the facts.

Transmitting with the application the sum of four dollars for the license.

RETURN OF TIMBER CUT, &c.

Every licentiate must furnish to the local Crown Timber Agent, on or before the 31st day of May, in each year, a sworn statement in the printed form, No. 18, E of the quantity, description and value of the timber cut, together with the other information required by the said form, and pay or cause to be paid to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or to his authorized agent the value of said timber. In case the value is not paid, or that the other conditions required are not complied with, the timber cut will be seized as if cut in trespass.

To facilitate the carrying out of the present regulation, printed forms will be furnished forthwith to the Crown land agents, Crown timber agents, postmasters, and custom officers, throughout the Provinces, also to all township assessors, (or valutors) and township clerks, or (secretary treasurers.)

All timber cut without the authority of license on lots sold, will be subject to seizure and confiscation,

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.



MINING LOCATIONS—PUBLIC NOTICE.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,

Quebec 15th March, 1861.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, by Order in Council, has been pleased to direct:—

1st—That for mining purposes, tracts comprising not more than four hundred acres each, be granted to parties applying for the same, at the rate of one dollar per acre, to be paid in full on the sale, the applicant furnishing a plan and description of the locality to this Department, and on condition that such Mineral location be worked within one year from the date of said grant;

2nd—That no Patent therefor issue until two years from the date of the purchase, and then only upon proof that the purchaser, or his assignee, has continued to work said location *bona fide* for at least one year previously;

3rd—That the fee of one hundred dollars for permission to explore now charged, be abolished;

4th—That locations be sold to the first applicant agreeing to the terms specified above;

That these Regulations shall not apply to Mines of Gold and Silver.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET, *Commissioner.*

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Letters posted in Canada, addressed to any place within the Province, pass, if pre-paid, for 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz; but if posted unpaid, such letters are charged 7 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

On letters to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, the rate is 5 cents the $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.—pre-payment optional. On letters to the United

States, the rate is 10 cents the $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., except California and Oregon, to which the rate is 15 cents the $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

The rate on letters to the United Kingdom is, by Canadian Packet :

Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and not exceeding 1 oz. 25 "

And so on, increasing *two* rates for every additional ounce ; and by British (Cunard) Packet, 17 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., &c. &c. &c.

Letters for the United Kingdom must be pre-paid, or they will be charged a fine of 6d. sterling on delivery.

REGISTRATION CHARGES.

For the registration of a letter addressed to any place in British

North America, the charge is 2 cents.

For the Registration of a letter to United Kingdom 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

" " " United States 5 "

The charge on Books and other printed matter, by Book Post to England, is 7 cents on packets not exceeding 4 ounces in weight ; 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents exceeding 4 ounces, and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each additional $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. These charges must be pre-paid.

Newspapers published in Canada may be sent by post from the office of publication addressed to any place in Canada, at the following rates, *if paid quarterly in advance*, by either the publisher at the post office where the papers are posted, or by the subscriber at the delivering post office:—

For a paper published 6 times a week, 40 cents per quarter.

"	"	3	"	20	"	"
"	"	2	"	13	"	"
"	"	1	"	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"

When the above rates are not paid in advance by either publisher or subscriber, such papers are charged one cent each on delivery.

TRANSIENT NEWSPAPERS.

Transient newspapers—that is to say, Canadian newspapers posted otherwise than from the office of publication, and American or British papers posted or re-posted in Canada, must be pre-paid 1 cent each, by postage stamp, or they cannot be forwarded—except only *British newspapers* distributed to regular subscribers by Canadian booksellers or news agents—such papers pass free as they would do if received in the Canadian Packet Mails.

NEWSPAPERS BY MAIL FROM ENGLAND OR UNITED STATES.

Newspapers received from England by the Canadian Packet Mails are delivered free.

Newspapers from England by the Cunard Packet Mails are charged 2 cents each on delivery. (This is the American transit charge.)

United States newspapers, brought by mail into Canada, are charged 1 cent each on delivery.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The rate on Periodical Publications is, if not exceeding 3 ounces in weight, 1 cent ; over 3 ounces, 4 cents.

If pre-paid by postage stamps from the office of publication, periodicals published in Canada, weighing over 3 ounces, may pass for 2 cents each.

CANADIAN BOOK POST.

One cent per ounce, pre-paid by stamp. To any part of the United States, one cent per ounce, pre-paid, and another cent on delivery at its destination.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders, payable in the Province may be obtained at any office in the annexed list, at the following rates :—

Commission chargeable on Money Orders.

Under and up to \$10.	5 cts.	Over \$10 and not exceeding \$60	45 cts.
Over \$10 and not exceeding \$20	10 "	" 60 "	80 60 "
" 20 "	30 15 "	" 80 "	100 75 "
" 30 "	40 30 "		

N.B.—No half cents to be introduced in the Orders.

No single Order can be issued for more than \$100.

Money Orders payable at any Money Order Office in Great Britain and Ireland can be obtained at any Canadian Money Order office. These orders are drawn in sterling, the commission chargeable thereon being:—

Not exceeding £1.....	\$0.25	Exceeding £5 & not exceeding £7	\$0.75
Exceeding £2 & not exceeding £5	0.50	“ 7 “ “	£10 1.00

No single Order can be drawn for more than £10; but any number of Orders of £10 each may be obtained.

BRITISH POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS,

As far as they apply to Canada.

BOOK POST TO CANADA.

	s.	d.
For a packet weighing not more than 4 ounces	3	
“ “ 4 oz. but not exceeding 8 oz.	6	
“ “ 8 oz. “ “ 1 lb.	1	0
“ “ 1 lb. “ “ 1½ lbs.	1	6
“ “ 1½ lbs. “ “ 2 lbs.	2	0

And so on; 6d. being charged for every additional half pound or fraction of a half pound.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

Printed proceedings of the Imperial Parliament sent without covers, or in covers open at the ends, may be sent in the Book Post privilege to all the Colonies, and to those foreign States between which there is a Book Post.

LETTERS.

NEWSPAPERS.

	Not exceeding ¼ oz.	Above ¼ and not ½.	Above ½ and not ¾.	Above ¾ and not 1 oz.	Above 1 oz. and not 1¼	Above 1¼ and not 1½.	Above 1½ and not 2 oz.	Every oz. af- ter first.	Registration fee.	
Viâ United States by British Pack't. Viâ Cork.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
“ Galway.	v 0 8	0 8	1 4	1 4	2 8	2 8	2 8	1 4	0 6	a. 1d. each.
By Canadian Packet.	v 0 6	0 6	1 0	1 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	1 0	0 6	1d. each.
By United States Packet.	v 1 2	1 2	2 4	2 4	4 8	4 8	4 8	2 4	0 6	a. 1d. each.

NOTE.—If letters for Canada be unpaid wholly or in part, they are on delivery charged with SIXPENCE each in addition to the postage.

v. denotes that pre-payment is voluntary; a. means that letters, newspapers, &c., are liable to an additional charge on delivery of One Penny.

* Newspapers and books must be pre-paid.

POSTAGE TO BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CUBA.

Postmasters are hereby notified that for the future the

Postage on Letters to British Celumbia will be..... 25 cts per ½ oz.

Do do Cuba do 20 do do.

The above rates must be *prepaid*. All letters for the countries named, posted *unpaid*, are to be sent specially to the Postmaster General, for return to the writers.

VALUE OF ENGLISH COIN THROUGHOUT CANADA.

		Currency.			Dollars.
		£	s.	d.	\$ cts.
One Sovereign.....	equal to	1	4	4	4 85
One Crown	"	0	6	1	1 20
One Half-Crown.....	"	0	3	0	0 60
One Shilling	"	0	1	3	0 24
One Sixpence	"	0	0	7½	0 12½

EQUIVALENT VALUE OF CURRENCY AND CENTS, FROM ONE CENT TO ONE DOLLAR.

Currency.	Cents.	Currency.	Cents.	Currency.	Cents.
<i>d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	
½ equal to	5-6	8 equal to	13½	1 5 equal to	28½
¾ " 1		8 2-5 " 14		1 5 2-5 " 29	
1 " 12½		8½ " 14 1-6		1 6 " 30	
1 1-5 " 2		9 " 15		1 6 3-5 " 31	
1½ " 2½		9½ " 15 5-6		1 7 " 31½	
1 4-5 " 3		9 3-5 " 16		1 7 1-5 " 32	
2 " 3½		10 " 16½		1 7½ " 32½	
2 2-5 " 4		10 1-5 " 17		1 7 4-5 " 33	
2½ " 4 1-6		10½ " 17½		1 8 " 33½	
3 " 5		10 4-5 " 18		1 8 2-5 " 34	
3½ " 5 5-6		11 " 18½		1 9 " 35	
3 3-5 " 6		11 2-5 " 19		1 9 3-5 " 36	
4 " 6½		11½ " 19½		1 10 " 36½	
4 1-5 " 7		1 0 " 20		1 10 1-5 " 37	
4½ " 7½		1 0 3-5 " 21		1 10½ " 37½	
4 4-5 " 8		1 1 " 21½		1 10 4-5 " 38	
5 " 8½		1 1 1-5 " 22		1 11 " 38½	
5 2-5 " 9		1 1 4-5 " 23		1 11 2-5 " 39	
5½ " 9½		1 2 " 23½		2 0 " 40	
6 " 10		1 2 2-5 " 24		2 3 " 45	
6½ " 10 5-6		1 3 " 25		2 6 " 50	
6 3-5 " 11		1 3 3-5 " 26		3 0 " 60	
7 " 11½		1 4 " 26½		3 6 " 70	
7 1-5 " 12		1 4 1-5 " 27		4 0 " 80	
7½ " 12½		1 4½ " 27½		4 6 " 90	
7 4-5 " 13		1 4 4-5 " 28		5 0 " \$1	

TABLE FOR CALCULATING THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN
STERLING MONEY AND CURRENCY.

*One Pound Sterling equal to One Pound Four Shillings and Fourpence
Currency.*

PENCE.				POUNDS.				POUNDS.				POUNDS.					
Stg.	Currency.			Stg.	Currency.			Stg.	Currency.			Stg.	Currency.				
d.	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.		
1	...	0	0	1	1	4	4	38	...	46	4	8	75	91	5	0	
2	...	0	0	2	2	8	8	39	...	47	9	0	76	92	9	4	
3	...	0	0	3	3	13	0	40	...	48	13	4	77	93	13	8	
4	...	0	0	4	4	17	4	41	...	49	17	8	78	94	18	0	
5	...	0	0	5	5	6	1	8	42	...	51	2	0	79	96	2	4
6	...	0	0	6	6	7	6	0	43	...	52	6	4	80	97	6	8
7	...	0	0	7	7	8	10	4	44	...	53	10	8	81	98	11	0
8	...	0	0	8	8	9	14	8	45	...	54	15	0	82	99	15	4
9	...	0	0	9	9	10	19	0	46	...	55	19	4	83	100	19	8
10	...	0	1	0	10	12	3	4	47	...	57	3	8	84	102	4	0
11	...	0	1	1	11	13	8	8	48	...	58	8	3	85	103	8	4
12	...	0	1	2	12	14	12	0	49	...	59	12	4	86	104	12	8
					13	15	16	4	50	...	60	16	8	87	105	17	0
					14	17	0	8	51	...	62	1	0	88	107	1	4
					15	18	5	0	52	...	63	5	4	89	108	5	8
					16	19	9	4	53	...	64	9	8	90	109	10	0
					17	20	13	8	54	...	65	14	0	91	110	14	4
					18	21	18	0	55	...	66	18	4	92	111	18	8
					19	23	2	4	56	...	68	2	8	93	112	3	0
					20	24	6	8	57	...	69	7	0	94	114	7	4
					21	25	11	0	58	...	70	11	4	95	115	11	8
					22	26	15	4	59	...	71	15	8	96	116	16	0
					23	27	19	8	60	...	73	0	0	97	118	0	4
					24	29	4	0	61	...	74	4	4	98	119	4	8
					25	30	8	4	62	...	75	8	8	99	120	9	0
					26	31	12	8	63	...	76	13	0	100	121	13	4
					27	32	17	0	64	...	77	17	4	200	243	6	8
					28	34	1	4	65	...	79	1	8	300	365	0	0
					29	35	5	8	66	...	80	60	0	400	486	13	4
					30	36	10	0	67	...	81	10	4	500	608	6	8
					31	37	14	4	68	...	82	14	8	600	730	0	0
					32	38	18	8	69	...	83	19	0	700	851	13	4
					33	40	3	0	70	...	85	3	4	800	973	6	8
					34	41	7	4	71	...	86	7	8	900	1095	0	0
					35	42	11	8	72	...	87	12	0	1000	1216	13	4
					36	43	16	0	73	...	88	16	4				
					37	45	0	4	74	...	99	0	8				
SHILLINGS.																	
s.	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.		
1	...	0	1	2	1	4	4	38	...	46	4	8	75	91	5	0	
2	...	0	2	5	2	8	8	39	...	47	9	0	76	92	9	4	
3	...	0	3	8	3	13	0	40	...	48	13	4	77	93	13	8	
4	...	0	4	10	4	17	4	41	...	49	17	8	78	94	18	0	
5	...	0	6	1	5	6	1	8	42	...	51	2	0	79	96	2	4
6	...	0	7	3	6	7	6	0	43	...	52	6	4	80	97	6	8
7	...	0	8	6	7	8	10	4	44	...	53	10	8	81	98	11	0
8	...	0	9	9	8	9	14	8	45	...	54	15	0	82	99	15	4
9	...	0	10	11	9	10	19	0	46	...	55	19	4	83	100	19	8
10	...	0	12	2	10	12	3	4	47	...	57	3	8	84	102	4	0
11	...	0	13	4	11	13	8	8	48	...	58	8	3	85	103	8	4
12	...	0	14	7	12	14	12	0	49	...	59	12	4	86	104	12	8
13	...	0	15	10	13	15	16	4	50	...	60	16	8	87	105	17	0
14	...	0	17	1	14	17	0	8	51	...	62	1	0	88	107	1	4
15	...	0	18	3	15	18	5	0	52	...	63	5	4	89	108	5	8
16	...	0	19	5	16	19	9	4	53	...	64	9	8	90	109	10	0
17	...	1	0	8	17	20	13	8	54	...	65	14	0	91	110	14	4
18	...	1	1	11	18	21	18	0	55	...	66	18	4	92	111	18	8
19	...	1	3	13	19	23	2	4	56	...	68	2	8	93	112	3	0
20	...	1	4	4	20	24	6	8	57	...	69	7	0	94	114	7	4

EMIGRATION.

Letters on Canada.

BY

A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN,

Lately returned from that Country.

BELFAST:

1874.

LETTERS ON CANADA.

To the Editor of the Northern Whig.

SIR,—Although the columns of the Belfast Press have lately been well supplied with letters on emigration to the British Provinces in North America, perhaps you will kindly grant me space for a few words bearing upon the issues raised by the correspondents. Nothing short of a sense of duty could induce me to write a single line in the public prints on any conceivable subject; and, therefore, in the present case I would not dream of obtruding myself upon the notice of your readers did I not feel morally bound to publish what I know, in justice to Canada and its enterprising Government and people, to thousands of ill-paid, ill-fed, and ill-clad Irishmen at home; and also to Mr. Charles Foy, our energetic emigration agent in Belfast. Permit me to make two or three prefatory statements, in order to show my authority for attempting to write upon a subject regarding which great diversity of opinion prevails. I have just returned from a thirteen months' tour through Canada and the United States. Nearly one-half of that period I spent in the former country, not in one continuous visit, but in two separate visits embracing all the seasons of the year; indeed, it is barely six weeks since I left the city of Toronto. During the six months spent in Canada my travels by rail, boat, waggon, and sleigh, North, South, East, and West, extended over a distance of 1,500 miles. I never remained for a longer period than three weeks in any city, town, or district, and consequently was afforded abundant opportunity of becoming acquainted with the condition of the country. Moreover, instead of being confined to the isolation of hotel life, I generally lived with the people—professional gentlemen, merchants, farmers, labourers, and mechanics—ate at their tables, mingled in their gatherings, and slept in their houses. For a very considerable portion of the time I was buried in the heart of rural scenes—rusticating with the hospitable farmers, accompanying them to the markets and agricultural fairs (same as our “shows”), walking with them over their spacious fields; watching the reapers, the ploughmen, the wood-choppers, &c.; closely questioning every man whom I met

about his advantages and disadvantages, comforts, and hardships, and always concluding my interviews with Irish settlers by putting the question, "Would you like to settle down in Ireland for the remainder of your life?" And, Mr. Editor, I am not giving an exaggerated estimate when I assert that fully 99 per cent. of the answers returned to that question by farmers and labourers were expressed by an ironical laugh, a vigorous shake of the head, and the following words, "No, Sir; I couldn't live in that country now, and I advise you on leaving Canada to purchase a return ticket." Before concluding this correspondence I hope to be able to show more than one satisfactory reason for the answer. Again, I shall only state facts that came under my own personal observation, and offer opinions which, to my mind, spring spontaneously and irresistibly from those facts. And, whilst doing so, I have no desire to become involved in a controversy with any of your correspondents; I shall simply tell "a plain, unvarnished tale," stating what I saw with my own eyes and heard with my own ears, and drawing legitimate conclusions therefrom. And I hope that no person will charge me with egotism when I respectfully submit that, under all these circumstances, any testimony which I can furnish (always assuming that my veracity is not impugned) should have more weight with the public than second-hand evidence adduced in support of some pet theory in political economy, or statements published by correspondents who have not visited Canada for a considerable term of years. To reason about the present condition of a new and rapidly developing country from the facts known regarding it fifteen or twenty years ago is as illogical and fallacious as to discuss the present condition of medical theory and practice in the light of the limited scientific facts and discoveries known to our grandfathers. Finally, I have no personal interest to serve in this matter. I have not even the pleasure of being acquainted with Mr. Foy, and therefore do not come forward for the purpose of doing a service to a friend. Believing, Mr. Editor, that this letter has already grown too large for an introduction, and thanking you for inserting it, I shall feel obliged to you for admitting two or three others from me on the following subjects, which have been touched in the recent correspondence:—"Farmers and Labourers," "Climate," "Society," "Politics," "Religion and Morals."

Yours, &c.,

JOHN R. MCLEERY,

Presbyterian Minister.

Cootehill, June 26, 1874.

To the Editor of the Northern Whig.

SIR,—Finding that you have inserted my introductory letter on Canada, I now proceed in continuation of the subject.

The condition of farmers and labourers :—Inasmuch as this question is one of great public interest at the present time, not only in Ireland, but also in the sister island, I shall devote a whole letter to the consideration of it. The condition of the Canadian farmers and agricultural labourers is widely different from that of the corresponding classes in Ireland, the difference being decidedly to the advantage of the former. In these days of Land Acts and Tenant-right Associations I need scarcely remind your readers that the Irish farmers do not own the land upon which they and their children toil and sweat, and expend the energies of many precious years. The situation may be pretty, or even romantic, the house commodious and comfortable, the fields large and fertile, and the fences trim and regular ; but the man by whose taste, money, and industry the whole place has been cultivated and adorned cannot stand on his door-step, and, looking around on the pleasing scene, exclaim—“ All this is my own property, and no man dare attempt to deprive me of it.” Such an assertion falling from his lips would be looked upon by the landlord as unpardonable treason, and dealt with accordingly. Yet that is precisely the enviable position occupied by the Canadian farmers. They are not only the husbandmen, the tillers, the workers of the soil, but also the landlords of the country in which they live, perfectly independent, and not afraid to resent any interference with their rights and privileges. What a contrast to the dependence of the Irish farmers—a dependence which in many instances is scarcely one degree less humiliating and galling than the degradation of Russian serfdom ! And is there a single spirited, unselfish, and magnanimous man attached to either political party at home who will hesitate to affirm that an absolutely independent proprietorship in Canada is infinitely preferable to a humiliating tenancy-at-will in Ireland—a tenancy which is held at the discretion of a class, some of whom are undoubtedly kind and conscientious, but many of whom are exceedingly arbitrary and unscrupulous, and even tyrannical ? About 100 miles north-east of Toronto I visited an aged Hercules from one of the poorest districts in County Cavan. When I saw him he was very sick, and his friends were expecting that he would die in the course of a few days. Listen to his story, told to me by himself as he lay on his sick bed :—“ I had a very small farm in the County Cavan about forty years ago, from the proceeds of which I found it impossible to pay a high rent and support my young family. I resolved to emigrate to Canada. Accordingly I

went to my landlord, and requested him to give me a few pounds for my farm and let me go. He replied that he would not let me have so much as a sixpence, and that I might go where I liked. I left everything in his possession, without receiving any compensation; came to Canada; settled down in the heart of the bush, on the very spot where I am now dying. 'Other settlers came and took up lands all around me. My sons and I have worked hard, no doubt; but, sir, you can look around and judge for yourself.' I did so; and what did I see? One of the finest districts in the world; well settled and well cleared. That old man, his three fine sons, and two or three sons-in-law, were living in fine houses, on farms from 150 to 200 acres each, faring as well as the esquires do at home, and ever ready to entertain any strangers who might pass their way. How different their history would have been, in all probability, if the aged sire had remained in the County Cavan! And yet, Mr. Editor, this case is only a sample of many settlers from Scotland and the North of Ireland, whose history I could narrate, if space permitted. Is there not more depth of meaning than we at first discover in the words which I quoted in my last letter—"No, sir; I couldn't live in that country now." What do they mean? Simply this—"After enjoying independence and plenty so long in this good country of Canada, I have no intention of parting with them by resuming the miserable life of a small farmer in Ireland. I could not now submit to the dependence, humiliation, and poverty of my early life, when I was a poor tenant-at-will, crouching to the landlord or his agent, uncovering myself in his presence, and afraid to speak to him lest he might order his bailiff to thrust me out of the office." I freely admit that many of the Ulster farmers are men of independent spirit, who, even at the risk of incurring the landlord's displeasure and being ejected from their homes, nobly assert their manhood and maintain their self-respect. But the same manly and elevated position is assumed by every Canadian farmer without exposing himself to any risk of the kind. In short, he is the sole proprietor of the land on which he spends his strength—free to build or pull down houses, cut trees, make roads, drains, fences, &c., at his own discretion, without being compelled to crave permission from any overweening aristocrat.

Surely what I have just written is worthy of serious and impartial consideration, especially from our small farmers, who are hopelessly struggling to support large families upon miserable little patches of land, which by a stretch of charity and an abuse of language we call "farms." Within a few miles of the Northern shore of Lake Eric I met a sturdy Highlander, under whose hospitable roof I spent Christmas Eve. During an interesting

conversation with him on this subject, he said—"I loved my native land, and love it still, as fondly as any Scotchman loves it. But when I came to consider that my interest in that land only amounted to five or six acres, and that even that little patch was not my own property, but held by me at the will of the landlord, I immediately decided on emigrating to Canada, where I would still be under good British rule." That man now occupies a position similar to the one attained by the settler from County Cavan, whose case I have related. He is perfectly independent, the owner of 200 acres of fine land, and able to give his children opportunities and advantages which they never would have enjoyed had their father remained on the miserable patch of rented land in Scotland. No wonder that such men could not now bring themselves down to the low level of hardship, poverty, and humiliation occupied by thousands of the Irish farmers.

I find, sir, that the subject grows upon me as I proceed. Therefore, I shall reserve some additional facts bearing on this part of it for my next letter.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN R. MCLEERY,

Presbyterian Minister.

Cootehill, 1st July, 1874.

To the Editor of the Northern Whig.

SIR,—The fact to which I gave special prominence in my last letter was the independence that is soon attained by farmers who emigrate to Canada, in illustration of which I quoted the cases of two men—one Scotch and the other Scotch-Irish—who formerly belonged to the class of "small farmers." Before proceeding allow me to add that the districts in which these men resided (about 200 miles distant from each other) are occupied almost exclusively by emigrants from the Highlands of Scotland and the province of Ulster. I visited many of them in their own houses, and met many more at church, market, public meetings, and social gatherings; and yet I can scarcely recall a single instance in which anything approaching an expression of dissatisfaction was uttered. On the contrary, all appeared to be prosperous, happy, and contented, quite in raptures with their adopted country (although still attached to the "old sod"), and greatly amazed that so many of their struggling friends on this side of the Atlantic are so blind to

their own comfort as to prefer poverty at home to plenty in Canada. I freely acknowledge that there are some men in the Dominion who have not improved their circumstances by emigration. Notwithstanding all the advantages afforded by a new, fertile, and well-governed country, they are not one whit more comfortably situated than they were in the days of small farms, high rents, bad houses, and bad diet. But, whilst admitting that this is true of a few steady and industrious settlers, whose lack of prosperity, instead of being charged against the country in which they live, should simply be pronounced unaccountable, I unhesitatingly affirm that it is chiefly applicable to men of a sluggish and thriftless nature, who are always "getting behind," no matter how favourable the circumstances may be in which their lot is cast. And then, in order to palliate their own indolence or prodigality, they send whining letters across the Atlantic in which they pour forth pitiful complaints about the death-like loneliness of bush life, the indescribable toils and pains of chopping wood, the intolerable severity of the heat in Summer, and the cold in Winter, &c., &c. I respectfully caution your readers not to be so indiscreet as to form their opinions of Canada from the dismal growls of such malcontents.

"Oh! that was very fine talk in your last letter about peasant proprietorship, independence, and self-respect," replies some one of your readers, "but you must admit that the difficulties and hardships encountered by the Canadian farmers are terrible, and more than counterbalance any advantages which they enjoy in other respects." Now, Mr. Editor, permit me to say that this part of the subject has been grossly misrepresented and exaggerated (undesignedly, I believe) in some letters that recently appeared in Belfast papers. Postponing for the present the question of climate, which will come under discussion in due time, and contemplating the entire subject in its broadest light, I cannot but express my deep conviction that the trials experienced by the majority of Irish farmers are even greater than those undergone by their brethren in Canada. Let us for a moment place the two side beside with each other, and then we shall discover on which side the advantage lies. What is the history of the average farmer at home? It may be told briefly as follows:—A large purchase-money for the bare Tenant-right (in many cases no small portion of the price must be borrowed at high interest)—a heavy annual rent (from 30s to 50s per acre for good land), which like a crushing burden oppresses him for the remainder of his life—high taxes—frequent wet harvests—stubbing out old hedges, and enlarging and draining fields—preparing farmyard and purchasing artificial manures—weeding land—breaking lumps—paying high prices for fuel, meat,

&c., not to mention the paying of interest on money that may have been borrowed to assist in putting him into the farm—running to the bank for bills to pay the rent—selling off crops at low rates to meet urgent demands—and many other difficulties that will suggest themselves to the minds of your readers. And then, should he be so fortunate as not to fall into arrears and escape eviction, he leaves his children behind him to fight like cats and dogs over the “property,” when the “office” promptly steps in and summarily puts an end to the squabble by packing them all off to America, with the exception of one favourite son, who receives the “ticket,” and is thereby gazetted as the hero of the fight and the lord of the disputed possessions. And so he tries his hand at the wheel of fortune, only to repeat in his own life the scenes of hopeless drudgery through which his poor father dragged himself in his day. Suppose that the same man emigrates to Canada, what is his history? He purchases—that is, he “buys out”—one hundred acres of splendid, deep, loose, and rich land, with good houses on it, for less money than he would pay for the mere Tenant-right of a thirty-acre farm in Down, Derry, or Antrim. He never pays a cent of rent. His taxes amount to £3, including school tax; in other words, by paying £3 annually in one tax he discharges all his pecuniary obligations to the Government and gets his children educated free. He does not incur the trouble and expense of preparing, buying, carting, and spreading manures, because they are not required. I ate as good potatoes, parsnips, &c., raised without manure on farms twenty years under cultivation as are now produced in the richest gardens in Ireland. There is as much wood on his own land as will supply fuel for many years, which he can cut at his own pleasure without begging permission from any person. In Winter he lives, like the bees, upon his store of honey, having nothing to do but to attend to his cattle and chop a little wood. He lives well—kills his own beef, mutton, and pork, takes his own wheat to the mill and gets it ground into the best of flour—has a handy little cooking-stove, in which his wife, always provided she is a good one, roasts or boils meat and fowls to perfection, and bakes magnificent plain loaves, cakes, pies, &c. Or suppose that he has not sufficient money to purchase a cleared farm, and is compelled to settle down on the free land, to shoulder his axe, and ply it hard during three or four months of Winter, when the air is dry and bracing. Has he not something to work for? Having no rent to pay and merely a nominal sum for taxes, he is always certain of having plenty to eat and drink, and then in a few years he will have a fine farm of 160 acres, all his own property. He is perfectly independent from the first day of occupation, and realizes at last that he is a man free to think and act in his private

business, and in the affairs of the country, according to the light that is in him, without fear of unpleasant consequences. Yes, a man amongst men, and not a "fellow" amongst "their honours" and "their lordships," to be despised and kept at a distance as an inferior creature, and treated as a mere machine for repairing old houses, and draining wet fields, and improving and beautifying impoverished land with his own money and the sweat of his own brow—land that belongs to another man, whose pockets he annually fills with his hard-won earnings, to be spent, not for the good of his country, but in the luxuries of a metropolitan or Continental residence. "The Canadian farmers have hard work," you say. Granted that they have, and for the sake of argument I am prepared to admit that they experience more hardships than the Irish farmers in the prosecution of their avocations. But how different are the results! No honest man will shrink from hard work, not even the hardest, that will eventually raise him above the low level of an obsequious retainer, and establish himself and his children in a position of honourable independence and inviolable security. It is admitted by all parties who are competent to give an opinion on the subject that no people in the world are more independent than the Canadian farmers. Can the same words be used of the Irish farmers? No; and yet they work like slaves.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN R. MC'CLEERY,

Presbyterian Minister.

Cootehill, July 2nd, 1874.

To the Editor of the Northern Whig.

SIR,—My attention has just been directed to some letters on emigration which appeared in Thursday's issue of another Belfast paper. I would not trouble you to insert a line respecting them were it not that they are replete with utterly untrue and most mischievous assertions, which, if allowed to pass unchallenged, might prove extremely prejudicial to very important interests. How any men under the control of an enlightened conscience, and at the same time repudiating all interested motives, and also claiming to be conversant with Canadian affairs, could deliberately sit down and pen such epistles for the perusal of intelligent people in Ireland is most amazing and unaccountable. Let us give them the benefit of the doubt, and adjudge that they wrote in ignorance, and not from any preconceived desire to pervert the truth; and

although I do not wish to be regarded as a self-constituted champion for Mr. Foy, let me here remark that it is really intolerable that he and other agents, when faithfully discharging their duties, should be branded before the public gaze as "man-catchers" and "traders in humanity," and charged with the most selfish, sordid, and criminal motives by anonymous and irresponsible correspondents. Such abusive language may be considered perfectly in order in the so-called "Land of Liberty" from which it emanates; but in Ireland and Canada, where better manners prevail, it is not current in the ranks of respectable society. Besides, it ill becomes any man hailing from the United States, which was until quite recently the dungeon of nearly 6,000,000 slaves, to turn round towards honest Irishmen and tell them that he "detests man-catchers—traders in humanity." I regret that, owing to an extraordinary pressure of pastoral work consequent on my return after a long absence, I have not been able to read all Mr. Foy's letters on emigration to Canada; but love of the truth, and a desire to see fair play, impel me to avow that I can honestly endorse and defend almost all the statements made by him in the letters and emigration bills which have come under my notice. Without resorting to exaggeration or falsehood, Mr. Foy or any competent agent should not experience any difficulty in exhibiting Canada most attractively before the eyes of small farmers and labourers in Ireland.

One of the correspondents alluded to betrays his utter ignorance of the whole subject, and his utter incompetence to express a reliable opinion upon it, when he groups Canada and the United States together as one country under the common but misleading name—"America." Having introduced this new term into the argument, he disingenuously makes a number of indiscriminate statements as applicable to both countries, although he must surely be aware of the fact that on all the points on which he touches there is as much difference between Canada and the United States as there is between a plain, quiet, inexpensive place like Cootehill and a fast and fashionable metropolis like London or Paris. In short, there runs through the whole letter the common fallacy of predicating of the whole that which is predicable of only one of the parts. "Canada and the United States are America. Now, in America (meaning the United States) a labouring man pays 140 dollars (?) for two poor suits of clothes; therefore, every emigrant sent out by Mr. Foy to America (meaning Canada this time), and receiving 200 dollars a year, must pay 140 of them for two suits of clothes." That is precisely the method in which he writes from the beginning to the end of his letter. There is about as much of truth and common-sense in the whole thing as there is in the following:—"Greyhounds and poodles are dogs; greyhounds run

faster than hares ; therefore, poodles run faster than hares, because poodles are dogs ;" or, "London and Cootehill are in the British Isles ; in the British Isles (meaning London and other fashionable places) a man pays £10 for a suit of clothes ; therefore, he will pay the same sum in Cootehill, because it is in the British Isles." Comment on such reasoning is unnecessary.

Now, Mr. Editor, it is an incontrovertible fact that in the matter of the cost of living there is no comparison whatever, but, on the contrary, a most remarkable contrast between the Dominion and the States ; and it looks exceedingly like a clever attempt at imposition for the author of a public letter to take into his hand the labourer's account-book, and, under the head of income, to enter Canadian wages, whilst under the head of expenditure he coolly puts down a list of articles, not at Canadian prices, but at the enormous sums charged and paid for them in the United States. Let us examine the following extract :—"Any man knows that the American tannage is not one-tenth as good as the Irish, and where two pairs of farm shoes or boots would suit in Ireland, six pairs would scarcely suit here." If he intended that we should construe the words "American" and "here" as meaning the United States, then I would say that there is some truth in what he says, although the facts are greatly exaggerated. But it is quite obvious from the context of the letter that he includes Canada in the statement, because he is from beginning to end writing against the £40 a-year offered by the Canadian agent as an inducement to Irish labourers to emigrate. And, if applied to Canada, the statement is simply untrue. Having made it my business to inquire into all such matters during my tour through the Dominion, I am in a position to certify that boots and shoes are equally as good and cheap as they are in those parts of Ireland where the best wages are earned. We all know the quality of boots to be had in Belfast for 12s a pair. The same money will buy as good an article in Toronto or Montreal. Immense quantities of boots and shoes are manufactured in the latter city and other parts of the province of Quebec, where labour is comparatively cheap, owing to the market being generally well supplied with French Canadians. The manufactured article is then scattered over the whole country, and no matter where you go you will find no difficulty in getting a pair of good, durable boots or shoes at old-country price. As for other articles of clothing, such as are usually worn by labouring men in Canada, they can be purchased for very little more than they cost in Ireland ; and the idea of a Canadian labourer expending 140 dollars annually on dress is wild and ridiculous in the extreme. I venture to affirm that not one gentleman out of every fifty in Toronto reaches so high a figure in the purchase of the finer and

more fashionably-made garments which he wears. The correspondent of whose assertions I am now writing appears to be entirely ignorant of the fact that all sorts of wearing apparel are from 35 to 40 per cent. cheaper in Canada than in the United States. I know a clergyman in New York who, in company with his two sons, undertakes an annual pilgrimage to Toronto for the purpose of purchasing clothes, and thereby saving money. From his remarks on the value of 200 dollars (£40) in currency, the same correspondent also seems to be ignorant of the fact that Canadian paper money is equal to United States gold—that is, the dollar bills current in Canada, and received by the labouring man as compensation for his work, are 10 per cent. more valuable than the “greenbacks” circulated by the “Great Republic.” In January last I sold the Canadian dollar bill in the States at gold price—110 cents. And yet the correspondent writes of what he calls the “American currency,” and makes deductions, as if he were entirely ignorant of the fact that paper currency is at par in Canada, but considerably below it in the United States. Let me state one or two facts regarding diet and wages before I conclude this letter. In the rural districts of Canada master and man sit at the same table, and partake of the same food. Meat is largely used—plenty of beef, mutton, and good pork. With wages at 6s. per day for 7 months, and 3s. per day at least, for the remaining 5 months of the year, and beef and mutton selling at from 2d to 5d per lb., and geese and turkeys at 2s and 2s 6d a-piece, surely the Canadian labourers can afford to live well, and they do live well. If any man is idle for three months of the year, it is simply because he is an idler, and therefore should bear the consequences of his sloth in silence. How often do the Irish labourers eat beef and mutton? On rare occasions, indeed, such as marriages and “christenings,” and perhaps on Christmas Day. It is reserved for them (poor fellows), and not for their brethren in Canada, to enjoy the constant luxury of the delicious “fat pork” which the United States people are so glad to have “cleared out” of their country. With only 7s per week for wages, and rent to pay, and fuel to buy, and meat at 10d per lb., can the Irish labourer and his family be said to live at all? For such men to remain in Ireland may serve the interests of the people who ride in splendid coaches and fare sumptuously every day, but it is only subjecting themselves and their children to hopeless penury and a life-long starvation. I never met a single industrious man in Canada who was “living from hand to mouth,” and it is nothing less than a gross libel upon the kind-hearted and hospitable people of that country to publish to the world that they would allow any stranger from Ireland, England, or Scotland to perish in their midst like a dog.

Thanking you for inserting my previous letters, I now conclude, although I have not by any means exhausted the subject.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN R. MCLEERY,

Presbyterian Minister.

Cootehill, July 4, 1874.

To the Editor of the Northern Whig.

Sir.—I must apologise to you, and your readers for occupying so much of your valuable space. Having voluntarily proposed to treat of several specified subjects, accurate information on which is of vital importance in the settlement of the emigration question, I wish to carry out my proposal by exhausting the series.

THE CLIMATE OF CANADA.—As I have not been examining the statistics of public health at home or abroad, I am not prepared to express an opinion arithmetically on the rate of mortality in the Dominion. However, I can testify that during my sojourn within its borders I met a large number of very old people who did not appear in the least degree more shrivelled and decrepit than persons of the same advanced age in Ireland. In fact, when travelling through their country and mixing freely with all classes and ages, I did not observe any peculiar feature in the physical appearance of the Canadians; they seemed to be exceedingly like the people whom I had just left behind me in Ireland—a ruddy, robust, and hardy race—and exceedingly unlike the pale faces and lanky figures which, like “spectral bands” and “ghostly visions,” crowd the towns and cities of the United States. The children of Irish settlers—stalwart lads and rosy lasses—looked quite as strong and healthy as many of their cousins reared in the “Green Island,” with whom I have the pleasure of being acquainted. Were some of the anti-emigrationists in Cootehill, I could show them the photographs of two hundred Canadian friends, whose forms and faces they would immediately pronounce to be almost, if not altogether, as good-looking as the forms and faces of those with whom they daily associate at home. I happened to be in Canada during the time of annual drill, when I had a splendid opportunity of seeing the youth of the country; and I am confident that impartial witnesses will bear me out in the statement that, with the exception of the Royal Irish Constabulary (picked men), and some chosen regiments of the

line, there is no finer looking body of men in the British dominions than the Canadian Volunteers. They are certainly much superior to the Irish Militia in physique.

Now, Mr. Editor, surely some of the credit of this must be given to the climate. How could the inhabitants be so strong and ruddy if their country were unhealthy, as represented by some correspondents? Moreover, it is a fact, of which I have also personal knowledge, that the vast majority of Irishmen who have resided in Canada for a number of years prefer its climate to that of Ireland. The heat of summer and cold of winter may look terrible when contemplated from a distance, especially if viewed through the magnifying medium of some anti-emigration letters; but if you were only out in Canada, and became acclimatised and got some experience of the advantages of dry harvests—during which grain is easily saved—and of dry bracing winters, when you may roll about in the snow without fear of getting wet and contracting cold, you would soon begin to wonder how you agreed so well with the rainy weather in Ireland. No doubt in some parts of Canada the heat is great in summer, and in other parts the cold is very intense in winter; but the former is not so oppressive as in the United States, and the latter is decidedly healthy, for it makes the ground, the houses, and the atmosphere perfectly dry. A gentleman who had resided for many years in the city of Toronto, and is at present paying a visit to his friends at Cootehill, has just informed me that he found the heat quite as oppressive in London about three weeks ago as ever he felt it to be in Toronto.

I observe that whilst great prominence has been given to the disadvantages of the Canadian climate, not the least notice has been taken of the cold and rainy seasons which have been of frequent occurrence in Ireland during the last ten or fifteen years. Do not the farmers tremble now as the month of August approaches, and the recollections of incessant floods and perishing crops rush upon their minds? And what about the health and general condition of our labourers and small farmers who spend night as well as day in miserable houses, through the roofs of which the notorious “drops” keep pushing themselves all the winter through? Let me here introduce another fact, that speaks volumes. I was particularly struck by the almost total absence of coughing in the Canadian churches during the winter season, so much so that I frequently drew attention to it in private conversation. Every clergyman in Ireland knows too well how difficult it is to speak in his church during the wet sloppy weather of winter, when fully one-half of his audience seem to have conspired to “bark” the sermon down. How can it be otherwise? If the cold is intense in Canada, the air is dry, and the people are comfortably clothed and housed.

But with a damp atmosphere, bad houses, and very insufficient clothing, no wonder that the children of our small farmers and labourers are shivering and coughing during the greater part of the winter. Let me ask—What sort of things do they wear on their feet for the purpose of keeping out both rain and mud? Dare we call them either boots or shoes?

In writing thus I must not be understood as holding the opinion that the climate of Canada is more salubrious than our own. I simply infer from facts known to me that it is healthy, perhaps only one degree less so than the climate of Ireland. And I must add that some of the diseases which are prevalent in the United States are practically unknown in Canada.

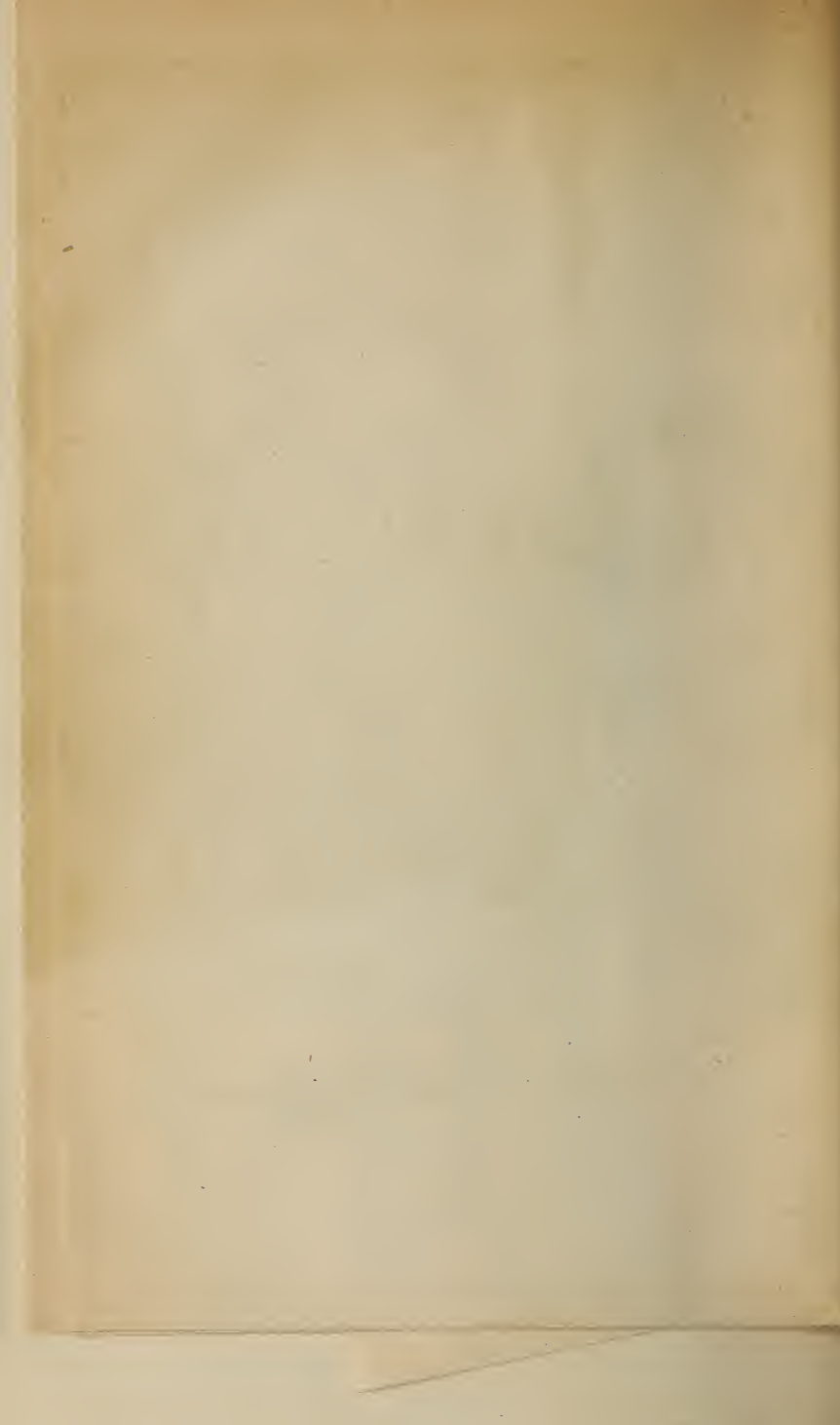
Yours, &c.,

JOHN R. M'CLEERY,

Presbyterian Minister.

Cootehill, July 7th, 1874.





REPORTS

OF

TENANT FARMERS' DELEGATES

ON THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

AS A

FIELD FOR SETTLEMENT.



PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.

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1880.

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MONEY.

<i>Sterling into Dollars and Cents.</i>	<i>Dollars and Cents into Sterling.</i>
\$ cts.	£ s. d.
½d. Sterling is 0 01	1 cent is..... 0 0 0½
1d. „ „ 0 02	1 dollar is 0 4 1½
1s. „ „ 0 24	4 „ „ 0 16 5½
5s. „ „ 4 87	5 „ „ 1 0 6½

For small change the halfpenny sterling is one cent, and the penny sterling is two cents. For arriving roughly at the approximate value of larger figures, the pound sterling may be counted at five dollars. The sign (\$) is used to indicate the dollar.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE HON. J. H. POPE, the Minister of Agriculture of the Government of Canada, caused a number of Delegates representing Tenant Farmers in the United Kingdom to be invited to visit the Dominion in the autumn of 1879, for the purpose of examining its resources, and reporting on its suitability as a field for settlement.

In accordance with such invitation, the following Delegates visited Canada :—

Mr. BIGGAR, The Grange, Dalbeattie, Kirkcudbrightshire.
Mr. COWAN, Mains of Park, Glenluce, Wigtownshire.
Mr. GORDON, Comlongon Mains, Annan, Dumfriesshire.
Mr. ELLIOT, Hollybush, Galashiels.
Mr. LOGAN, Legerwood, Earlston, Berwickshire.
Mr. SNOW, Pirntaton, Fountain Hall, Midlothian.
Mr. HUTCHINSON, Brougham Castle, Penrith, Cumberland.
Mr. PEAT, Lees House, Silloth, Cumberland.
Mr. IRVING, Bowness-on-Solway, Carlisle.
Mr. JOHNSTONE, Low Burnthwaite, near Carlisle.
Mr. WILKEN, Waterside of Forbes, Aberdeenshire.
Mr. BRUCE, Aberdeenshire.
Mr. WALLACE, Nithsdale.
Mr. WELSH, Eskdale.

These gentlemen were, in the first place, clearly informed it was of all things desired that their own judgment should be freely exercised and entirely unfettered; and that it was simply desired to obtain from them the results of their own personal observations, as well with respect to drawbacks as advantages, to shade as well as brightness. But it may be added that even this injunction was unnecessary for men of the character of those who were sent to Canada, and their constituents do not require to be informed of it.

The motive for thus inviting Delegates and affording them facilities to see every part and Province of the Dominion, in so far as practicable within the limit of time at their disposal, was to obtain testimony as respects the objects stated, which should not be open to the kind of question that might attach to any statements whatever coming from Canada, no matter on what authority they might be made.

The Reports now published have been made by the Delegates to their respective constituents, and have been handed to MR. JOHN LOWE, the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture of the Government of Canada, who has visited this country for the purpose of receiving and publishing them. This has only been done after careful revision by the Delegate responsible for each.

The Reports of two gentlemen who did not visit the Dominion as Delegates, namely, Mr. John Maxwell, of Carlisle, and Mr. Chambré, from the County of Tyrone, in Ireland, but who accompanied parties of the Delegates as simple observers, are appended to this publication.

It is not thought necessary to make in this place any attempt to summarise the Reports of the Delegates, as they will be read with very great and special interest by many in the United Kingdom. It may, however, be generally stated that those who went to Manitoba and contiguous parts of the adjoining territory, found the land to be of extraordinary richness, and specially adapted to the growth of wheat; while in the older Provinces of the Dominion they found the conditions of mixed farming very much the same as in the United Kingdom. One of the Delegates, Mr Elliot, stated that, in the parts of the Dominion he visited, he did not find that cattle required to be housed longer than in Scotland.

Several of the Delegates refer to the question why farms may be bought in the older Provinces, and why the land is so cheap. In so far as respects price, in the last-named portion of the Dominion, it is to be observed that the value of occupied land in the older parts of a new country like Canada, must necessarily, to a great extent, be governed—first, by the cost of clearing new forest land in the wooded parts; and, second, by the facility with which Prairie land can be obtained free, to the extent of 160 acres, on the simple condition of continuous settlement for three years. It must be plain to all men that the fact of vast areas being open to settlement on such conditions will largely affect prices of occupied land a few hundred miles distant, to which there is connection both by water and rail.

A fact to be remarked is that the farmer who migrates from the British Islands to any part of Canada does not change his flag; nor does he, except to very slight degree, change his mode of life or his companionship. He goes among his own people, to conditions of life and society the same as those he leaves behind. He is not obliged to swear—before he can exercise the rights of citizenship, or in some States hold land—that he “renounces for ever all allegiance and fidelity” to his Sovereign and the land of his birth.

The farmer who migrates from these Islands, moreover, has the satisfaction of feeling that he is assisting to build up a great British Empire, having for its seat the northern half of the Continent of North America, occupying a space as large as the whole of Europe, and containing agricultural, mineral, and commercial resources to be developed in the immediate future of almost illimitable extent; and, as the reports of the Delegates will show, certainly beyond popular conception in this country.

The public lands of Manitoba, Keewatin, and the North-west Territory, are in the hands of the Dominion Governments; and those of the older Provinces, in the hands of the Provincial Governments. The regulations, as respects the Dominion lands, stating the conditions on which homesteads are given to settlers, and the prices at which other lands are sold, including the Railway lands, are appended to this publication. Any further particulars on any point may be obtained by correspondence with a Government Agent.

REPORTS

OF

TENANT FARMERS' DELEGATES.

REPORT OF MR. JAMES BIGGAR, DELEGATE FROM THE STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

A MEETING of the farmers of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright was held in the Town Hall, Castle Douglas, on the 22nd December, 1879, to hear the report of Mr. James Biggar, Grange Farm, the Delegate sent to Canada by the Stewartry to report on that country as a field for the settlement of agriculturists. The hall was crowded in every part, a large number being unable to find even standing room. Among those on or near the platform were—Mr. Jas. Biggar, Grange Farm; Mr. Maxwell of Munches; Mr. Murray Stewart of Cally; Col. Maitland of Glenlochar; Capt. Hume of Auchendolly; Mr. W. J. Maxwell, Jun., of Munches; Mr. Thomas Biggar of Chapelton; Mr. M'Queen of Crofts; Mr. Lusk, Howwell; Mr. A. J. Milroy, factor for the Earl of Selkirk; Mr. Robt. Stewart of Culgruff; Mr. Moffat of Ken Ervie; Mr. Skirving of Croys; Mr. Hutchison of Balmaghie; Capt. Clark of Dunmuir; Mr. Fergusson of Kilquhanity; Mr. George Cowan, Mains of Park (the delegate from Wigtonshire); Mr. Grahame; Mr. Irving, Blackerrie; Mr. Gibbons, late of Burnfoot, Carlisle; Rev. Mr. Stark of Kirkpatrick-Durham; Rev. Mr. Wark of Auchencairn, &c., &c.

On the motion of Mr. M'QUEEN, Mr. Skirving of Croys was called to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN mentioned the circumstances under which Mr. Jas. Biggar had been sent out to Canada as the Delegate from the farmers of the Stewartry, and said he did not think they could have selected a more qualified man. (Applause). He was a man with his eyes all about him, and he had returned safe and sound to tell them what he saw in Canada, and whether it would be worth their while to go out and settle there.

Mr. BIGGAR, who was warmly received, then proceeded to deliver his report as follows:—

I THINK it may be well to explain the footing on which the Delegates from other districts and myself recently visited Canada. You are no doubt aware that of late agents of the various Land and Railway Companies in the United States have been making extraordinary efforts to induce settlers to purchase and take up the large extent of unoccupied lands which they possess. Canada has lately discovered that she possesses in her North-West an immense extent of fertile country fit for settlement, and consequently invites a share of emigration, more especially from this country—partly to settle these new lands and partly to take the places of those farmers in Ontario and other older settled Provinces who are moving to the North-West. So many people have been deceived by overdrawn and highly coloured pictures of the Western States, published by land companies, railway companies, speculators, and others, that much suspicion and distrust of these agents generally has arisen. The Canadian Government therefore decided on asking the farmers of this country to send delegates from amongst themselves whose reports would be received at home with more confidence than the statements, however true, of their agents who were strangers. The idea I believe originated with the Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, a gentleman of whom I cannot speak too highly, and has been generally approved of both here and in America. The result was, as you know, my appointment here some three months ago, and I have now to give you my report. We landed at Quebec on Sunday, 21st Sep., and proceeded to Montreal. The Banks

of the St. Lawrence below Quebec, and for a considerable distance towards Montreal, are largely settled by French Canadians whose houses look neat and comfortable, but whose holdings are much subdivided, and there is nothing in this district which makes it a desirable one for Scotch settlers. Some of the land is marshy, and some stony and a good deal still uncleared. On our way to Montreal we saw a number of people gathered together to witness what proved to be a trotting match, a sport of which French Canadians are very fond. Montreal is the finest city in Canada and the farmers in the neighbourhood grow considerable quantities of potatoes for that market, which realise about £10 per acre. They also find a good market for hay, butter, and other produce. From Montreal to Ottawa we went by steamer on the Ottawa river, the scenery of which is very fine. The farms along this river vary from 100 to 150 acres, two-thirds cleared, and depend for their markets very much on the lumber trade, the greatest industry in this district. On the steamer we met a good many farmers who had come from Scotland 25 to 30 years ago, poor men, but who now owned farms of 80 to 150 acres. They spoke of their success with pride and satisfaction, and were evidently comfortable and independent. We visited for several days the Dominion Show at Ottawa, which, after the custom of the Highland Society, visits the principal cities in rotation. Considering that Ottawa is not situated in a good agricultural district and that most of the stock had been brought several hundred miles from Ontario, the show was a great success. Some of the arrangements appeared to me capable of improvement. Entries are received up till date of show, and there is therefore no time to prepare proper catalogues. The stock are not arranged in classes according to age and sex as we do, and there is not only some confusion in judging, but a difficulty in finding out the animals and comparing their merits. The cattle classes were exceedingly good, especially shorthorns, the animals from the Bow Park herd being fine and carrying off a large share of prizes. Ayrshires were also good, especially the cows and bulls; the latter were, we think, equal to any we have seen. Devons ranked next; and Herefords were good, but not numerous.

There were fully 40 entries of Gallo-way cattle, including a fair aged bull and three good cows. There was nothing of merit in the younger classes, hard plain heads, narrow shoulders, and high hooks, being the general defects.

Sheep were a fair show, and there was a large and very excellent show of pigs.

Draught horses were not a large or important class, few showing any Clydesdale character, but were more after the type of van horses in England. The Canadian general purpose horse is required to combine activity and pace with draught, and is similar to the general run of Irish horses. The Canadians go in strongly for fast harness horses, and the exhibition of 12 or 15 in the ring yoked to light carriages was quite a feature of the show. These roadsters are remarkably free, clever movers, and are very hardy, but they lack the style and substance of English horses, and are rather leggy and weak in their loins. The machinery and implement department contained many articles of novelty and interest, and displayed throughout those qualities of ingenuity, lightness of material, and good construction, which characterise American machinery. A large variety of harvesting and thrashing machines was exhibited, the chief novelty being a machine to lift and bind grain laid off either in swathe or sheaf from a side-delivery reaper, but not yet quite perfected. The smaller articles, such as forks, scythes, &c., were exquisitely finished, and far ahead of English made tools. There was a large show of grain; wheat and pease were very fine, barley and oats fair; mangolds and potatoes were good, but turnips rather coarse. The show of fruit was exceedingly fine. The exhibition also included specimens of fur, minerals, native wines, and other productions of the country. A very interesting collection of Manitoba products was shown in a separate building, and was much admired. Sections of the soil, three to four feet deep, were shown, and specimens of its productions, including grain, hay, vegetables, and turnips, which were very good. We made a careful inspection of the dairy department, along with Mr. Graham, President of the Ontario Dairymen's Association. There was an excellent show of cheese, many of the lots being nearly equal to finest Scotch cheddars. The butter was also fine. Mr. Graham is connected with 57 cheese factories in the neighbourhood of Belleville, all of which are conducted on the joint stock system. They have gone into the improvement of their cheese for our market with much enterprise and success. They have not only secured the services of the best American makers as instructors at a cost of £200 to £250 for the season, but Mr. Graham has paid several visits to England in order thoroughly to understand the English taste and prepare their goods to fit our market. The farmers own these factories, and, after

paying all expenses, divide the proceeds according to the proportion of milk supplied by each. The average yield of cheese per cow is about 300 lbs. The cost of manufacture is about $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb., and of collecting the milk about 5s. per cow for the season. Mr. Graham considers 5d. per lb. the lowest price at which it pays them to make fine cheese; and as prices have of late been far under that figure, many factories have stopped making.

There are very large deposits of phosphate of lime in this district, a good deal of which has been exported to this country. We drove into the country and visited some of the mines where it is found. We also visited a chemical work where it is manufactured, and where they succeeded in overcoming the difficulties of dissolving it which have made it unpopular in this country. The deposits of this phosphate are very large, and are likely not only to be an important source of wealth to the country for export, but also of great use to the farmers when they have learnt their value.

On our way from Ottawa to Toronto, we called at Brockville and met Mr. Stagg, a butcher, who owns 300 acres of land close to the town, and goes in for cattle feeding on a larger scale than almost any one we met in Canada. He feeds 100 head annually, buying three-year-old steers in spring at about £6 per head. He gives the cattle when on grass about 100 lbs. each of meal mixed with salt, and considers that £3 a head pays him for grazing. He ties up the cattle at 1st November and feeds till May; buys Indian corn, and chops and steams all the food. He allows daily about 8 lbs. meal per head, and increases it to 15 lbs. at the finish. We saw about 60 cattle in a field of good clover, about a fourth of which were bulls. The bulls cost £4 each in spring, and some bullocks bought recently £9. The bullocks were strong and in good condition, but lacked quality. I valued them at £18 a head in our market. If they had been better bred, they would have been worth 30s. more. Mr. Stagg could have bought better bred cattle in Ontario, but prices are so much higher there that he preferred buying in his own district. He expected to make his cattle worth £16 to £17 in May, and estimated cost of sending to England at £7 10s. each. Since the exportation of fat cattle to England began prices had advanced—stirks costing 50s. to £3; two-year-olds, £4 to £6; and three-year-olds, £6 to £7. A considerable number of store cattle have been sent to the States from this district, but as this trade is now shut out they will be fed off at home.

We saw a good class of driving horses in and around Brockville, which seemed suitable for the English market, and were worth there £15 to £30 each. We left Toronto for Manitoba on the 30th September, taking steamer at Sarnia for Duluth—a sail of five days on Lake Huron and Lake Superior, which are part of that magnificent chain of lakes which stretch nearly to the centre of the continent and connect it with the Atlantic seaboard. Some of our party stayed two days at Thunder Bay along with the Hon. Mr. Aikins, the Secretary of State, and the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, to inspect the section of the Canada Pacific Railway which terminates here, and which is expected to be opened ere long as far as Winnipeg, in Manitoba. As I was anxious to visit the famous Dalrymple Farms, as well as the Maple Farm adjoining it, in which we have an interest, I pushed on to Duluth—the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railway, on Lake Superior—where much of the western wheat of Dakota and Minnesota is shipped. There are already two large elevators here, in which wheat is received, cleaned, stored, and re-shipped at a charge of $\frac{1}{4}$ d per bushel. As most of the grain is hastily thrashed off in the field, it comes to hand rather rough, and there is considerable inleak in cleaning. In our voyage over these lakes we were more than once delayed by fogs, and once run a-ground, but got off again without much difficulty. From Duluth westwards the railway for some miles follows the valley of the St. Louis River, a finely-wooded and rugged glen almost like the pass of Killycrankie. The rapids and falls of the river, lit up first by the setting sun and then by the moon, was one of the finest scenes we saw in America. A hot wind prevailed during the night, which made the cars very close and uncomfortable. At daylight in the morning we were passing through a rather poor, rolling prairie, covered with low scrub and full of marshy places. It gradually improved, and was under cultivation in a rude way till we reached Glyndon, where we entered the famous valley of the Red River, containing many hundreds of square miles of the finest land in the world. We crossed the Red River at Fargo; a rising place, and 12 miles farther alighted at Mapleton Station, situated on the Maple Farm and surrounded by boundless prairie as far as the eye could reach. We found our visit to these farms very useful, as we there got details of the cost of cultivating wheat on a large scale, which we could not have got on as good authority in Manitoba, but which are applicable to that province.

We had about 1000 acres in crop last year, part of it raised on shares and part by our own cultivation. Farming on shares we pay the tenant cost of first breaking— $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 dollars per acre—(dollar, equal 4s. 2d; and cents., equal $\frac{1}{2}$ d, or 100 cents. dollar); find seed, one and a half bushels per acre, lend steam thrasher, and pay taxes—receiving one-half of the produce; the rent paid by a 20 bushels crop being about 4 dollars per acre. We also calculated cost of producing an acre of wheat and value of produce as follows, the farm being close to railway station:—

Produce, say 20 bushels at 70 cents	\$14.00
Ploughing, sowing, harvesting, &c.	\$6.50
Seed	1.50
Rent charge, 8 per cent. ...	1.00
Interest on plant	1.00
	10.00
Profit	\$4.00

Our crops for 3 years have averaged fully 20 bushels. We also made up a statement of capital necessary to purchase and cultivate a section of land in this neighbourhood, as follows:—

640 acres at \$9	\$5760
Breaking 500 acres, say \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$...	1250
House and buildings	1500
13 horses	1950
Harness	160
5 waggons	375
4 sulky ploughs	320
4 pairs harrows	60
3 seeders	195
2 rollers (?)	80
4 self-binding reapers	1200
1 hay mower	90
1 hay rake	40
Sundries	1000
Total	\$13,980

Or £2796.

The above does not include thrashing machine, which may be hired. The first cost of land may seem high at nine dollars, as plenty of land can be bought for four or five, or even less, but not so near a railway, and as we have sold some at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ dollars, we have taken above sum in our calculations. The above calculation is on a basis of 450 acres in wheat annually, 50 acres in oats for horses, and 140 acres in grass and hay; for though at present plenty of hay may be cut on the prairie, the country is being so rapidly settled, that by-and-by the settler would be confined to his own land. Of course a settler could begin on a section of land with much less capital by restricting his operations at first, but, in that case, part of

the land would be idle. 70 cents may be considered rather a low price for wheat, as we have sold this year at 75 cents to 77 cents; and some who waited longer got 90 cents to 100 cents for No. 1 wheat, but we prefer taking a minimum figure as a basis. The soil here consists of a rich black vegetable mould, 12 to 14 inches deep, on a friable clay subsoil, rather of a marly character. Next day we drove over the Dalrymple farms, which consists of 70,000 acres in different places. On this division they had about 12000 acres in crop last year, yielding on an average about 19 bushels per acre. We first saw on the horizon a dark line which as we approached proved to be a gang of thirteen double ploughs, each drawn by four horses, and turning 2 furrows, 15 inches each in width, and 3 to 4 inches deep, going after each other on a furrow a mile long. On another section seven double and six single ploughs were at work, and on another eleven double ploughs drawn by four mules each. The horses were similar to second-class 'bus horses and shewed signs of work; but the mules were in fine condition and seemed to stand the work much better than horses. The sight was one not easy to be forgotten. In surveying the vast unbroken prairie there was a sense of loneliness and a doubt of its value as an agricultural subject, but the rich black soil being turned up, the strong clean stubble of the former crop and the fact of its suitability for cropping being thus practically demonstrated dispelled the idea of wildness and brought back a feeling of admiration for the enterprise and system of that style of farming. There are four or five steadings on the farm, with excellent accommodation for men and horses. The implements were also put past in capital order. In one shed we saw fourteen self-binders and four or five steam thrashers. In another nineteen seed drills and a pile of harrows; in others, spare parts for reapers, ploughs, &c., and a row of waggons outside. Each of these double ploughs travels from 18 to 20 miles a day, and turns over about 5 acres daily. The crop is cut down by self-binding reapers, cutting down 12 acres a day, and attended by a driver and two stokers. It is thrashed out in the field, the straw burned, and the wheat taken straight to the cars on a special siding. Each machine thrashes about 1,000 bushels daily. Wages for ploughmen are 18 to 20 dollars a month and board. We were told that analysis of the sub-soil showed that it contained all the elements necessary for growing wheat, should the surface soil become exhausted, but the latter is expected to last many years. In returning

to the station we saw the train approach quite half-an-hour before it reached us, as the track is perfectly straight for 50 miles W. On our way back to Glyndon we saw extensive prairie fires raging to the northwards, but they were fortunately extinguished by heavy rains during the night. We met the rest of the party at the station next morning, and proceeded by rail to Winnipeg, which we reached in 18 hours.

At Mapleton Station a special train with 300 Montana cattle passed *en route* for Chicago. They were the tops of a lot of 900, which had walked several hundred miles from Montana to Bismark, and were large, heavy cattle, in good condition. We afterwards heard they weighed about 1600 lbs. live weight, and that some of them were sent to New York. From Glyndon the railway traverses the great wheat State of Minnesota, and enters Canadian territory at Emerson. Near to Glyndon the prairie is rather low and marshy, but we gradually emerged on the dry prairie, which had been swept by fire, and was black and bare. In places we saw patches of low willow, but no timber except along the banks of the rivers. We saw a good many homesteads along the line of railway, some being on a very rude and small scale, and a few evidently belonging to men of some capital. We were much struck with the gross neglect of expensive implements. Self-binding reaping machines, costing £60 each, and other implements were lying about where they had last been used; occasionally three or four of these binders had been drawn together, and two or three furrows ploughed round them to protect them from the prairie fires. The houses were all of wood and the stables a rude frame of logs covered and sometimes surrounded by a pile of straw. We saw a fair number of cattle and a number of stacks of prairie hay. The surface soil seemed lighter than in Dakota, and we did not think so much of the country. We were very kindly received in Winnipeg.

Winnipeg (formerly Fort Garry) is situated at the confluence of the Assiniboine and Red Rivers, both of which are navigable by steamers for many hundred miles, and is increasing very rapidly in importance. For some years prior to 1871 the population was stationary at about 400. It is now stated to contain 12,000 inhabitants, though it did not look to us like a city of more than 10,000. In order to see as much of Manitoba as possible our party divided, part going west as far as Rapid City, on the Little Saskatchewan. I only went as far west as Portage-la-Prairie, 65 miles, and after-

wards went to the district on Tobacco Creek, at the foot of the Pembina mountains, about 90 miles south-west of Winnipeg. The first journey took nearly four days, the latter five. We travelled in spring waggons holding four persons and some baggage, drawn by a pair of horses, costing us about 24s. a-day. The road from Winnipeg to Portage-la-Prairie is about equal to a fair peat road, and innocent of Macadam. The larger creeks are bridged over, and some of the smaller filled with bundles of willows, which make them fairly passable. The road is the great highway of the north-west, and is traversed daily by trains of Red River carts carrying goods to the North-West and bringing back furs and other produce. These carts are constructed entirely of wood and drawn by oxen or ponies. They carry a load of 800 to 1000 lbs., and some go 1000 miles to the foot of the Rocky Mountains. The trail frequently shifts 50 to 100 yards to avoid places which become bad; and in the rainy season, June, the roads are very heavy, and no travelling is done which can be avoided. In some places a corduroy road has been made and covered with earth from the ditches on each side, but as a rule there has been little attempt at road-making, the trail winding over the open prairie or through clumps of willow and scrub oaks. Near Winnipeg we passed some good farms of dry land belonging to Mr. D. A. Smith, the Hon. James McKay, and others. Mr. McKay has a small herd of tame buffaloes and some buffalo crosses. Some ten miles out we passed the copse wood mentioned, but there is no heavy timber except along the banks of the Assiniboine on the left. There are a good many half-bred settlers on the banks of this river, their claims being very narrow, but extending back from two to four miles. We stayed all night at an inn at Pigeon Creek. Part of the district beyond this is low and marshy, but at Poplar Point we find good dry land, thickly settled; and at High Bluff, some 6 or 8 miles from the Portage, is some of the most desirable land we saw in N.W. It was rich dry soil, settled and fenced. The crop was stacked in the fields, and on some farms thrashing was going on. We called on some farmers from Ontario who settled here some years ago and are doing well. The stubble was clean and strong, and we took samples of the wheat, which was very good. We heard very different statements of the yield of wheat, varying from 25 to 40 bushels. McLean, a farmer near Portage, had 1230 bushels Fife wheat off 40 acres. Another man, a native of Ross-shire, who was ploughing his own

land, told us that he had cropped it for 17 years in succession, his last crop yielding 35 bushels per acre. Mr. Ryan, M.P., a good authority, said the average of wheat might safely be taken at 25 to 30 bushels 60 lbs., and of oats at 60 bushels 34 to 38 lbs. We also saw an Ontario farmer, who came here some years ago and bought 500 acres of land at \$10 per acre. He had 300 acres of arable and 200 under timber, the latter being probably the most valuable portion. There is a saw mill at the Portage, the timber being floated down the Assiniboine a distance of 300 miles. The price of wheat at the time of our visit was 55 cents at the Portage and 65 at Winnipeg, but it soon after advanced 10 cents to 15 cents. The rate of freight to Montreal is about 34 cents per bushel, but as soon as the railway is opened to Thunder Bay, which is expected in less than two years, the rate will not exceed 25 cents; and is put by some as low as 17 cents per bushel. As a field for wheat-raising I would much prefer Manitoba to Dakota. The first cost of land is less; the soil is deeper and will stand more cropping; the sample of wheat is better, and the produce 5 to 10 bushels per acre more, all of which is profit; and as soon as the new railway is opened the cost of delivering it at the seaboard will be the same or less. I have not before referred to the grasshoppers, a scourge which has visited the country several times and destroyed the crops. The settlers do not seem to fear them much, as they only appear at considerable intervals and disappear altogether when the country is cultivated. With regard to the competition of this Western wheat in our markets, wheat sold at 70 cents in Manitoba leaves a good profit to the grower, and will cost, delivered in England, about 4s. 6d. per bushel, a price which does not pay the English farmers. It is evident, however, that this western grain is affecting the Eastern States of America quite as much as this country. The average crop of the United States is surprisingly low, the returns for a good many States being as low as 12 to 14 bushels per acre; this evidently does not pay the grower, and many are therefore giving up wheat, and going in more for other branches of farming. Much of the wheat-producing land in the east being thus, for a time at least, exhausted, supplies will have to come from the virgin soils of the west, and as these are rapidly undergoing the same process, the farmers of the United States will, before very many years, be very much on a level with the farmers of this country. The *virgin soils* of Canada are, however, much more

extensive, and will probably be able to send us wheat when the United States have ceased to be an exporting country. In returning to Winnipeg we made a detour of some miles to the north of High Bluff, and found it all good, dry prairie, pretty well settled. Returning to the main road, night came on, and we travelled at a walk for two weary hours before reaching our halting place. We passed the tents and fires of many of the cart trains encamped for the night, and could hear the bells on their horses and their cattle feeding around, though we could not see them in the darkness. We had some difficulty in keeping the track; and in crossing some of the sloughs or ditches had to light matches and show the way over the willow bridges. We were heartily glad to reach the first inn. Next day we met many emigrants going west, and conversed with several. One, a native of Lanarkshire, had first heard of the fertility of Manitoba from an old Hudson's Bay man in Glasgow 30 years ago. He had been over most of the United States as a mechanic, and was now going to land he had taken up, 20 miles west of the Portage. We also met Mr. John Henry, a brother of Mr. Henry, Bogfoot, in the Stewartry, going west with his family. He had sold his Ontario farm of 200 at 47 dollars per acre, and taken up 320 acres of land for himself, and the same for each of his five sons, on the Government terms—in whole, 1920 acres of fine land, eight miles west of Rapid City; and was highly pleased with his prospects. This is a good illustration of an anecdote Lord Dufferin related in one of his speeches. When Lord Dufferin was on his way to Canada to enter on the office of Governor-General he visited the steamer and addressed the emigrants, numbering some 400, who were in the ship. One man complained that he had too large a family. Lord Dufferin, in the course of his remarks, referred to this, and said that in the old country it was possible sometimes for a man to be burdened by too large a family, but in the country to which they were going a man could hardly have too many children. Whereupon a stalwart young fellow slapped his Lordship on the back and exclaimed, "Right you are, sir; that's just what I have been telling Emily." These Ontario settlers are evidently the best for Manitoba. They have had some experience of the country, and are well prepared for the difficulties of pioneer life. Nearer Winnipeg we met a large party of Emigrants from England, with their train of waggons and Red River carts. They had come out in connection with the Dominion S.S. Company to settle

on the Company's lands. They were halted for their mid-day meal, and as the weather was fine, accepting the situation cheerfully. Many of them were fashionably dressed and evidently new to the life they were adopting, and as they had a journey of 14 days before them, we fear, should bad weather set in, things would not continue so pleasant. They would have houses to build and many preparations to make; and were going west far too late in the season. These trains were not without an element of sadness. We met a stalwart, quiet looking Yorkshire man with three nice-looking, but evidently motherless girls, from 10 to 14 years of age. Beaten at home, he was entering a new country to try again. His span of oxen were jaded and evidently inferior, and he had already fallen behind the main party. He would require a change of oxen to get over the 150 miles of road to Rapid City. The old man's prospects were not bright, but the girls will doubtless soon find homes of their own.

Winnipeg is the best place to buy waggons, cattle, implements, &c.; but settlers should take advantage of the competition in trade which exists. We found that some settlers had paid considerably more than they should have done for some of their waggons, &c. It is a great mistake for emigrants to take heavy or bulky articles with them—the carriage costs more than they are worth.

Next day we started for the Pembina district. Crossing the Assiniboine our road lay for 40 miles south along the bank of the Red River. For 10 miles or so to the La Salle river the road passes through a rather low and wooded country, most of the timber being small copse. We then emerge on open prairie, most of the river lots being settled and under cultivation. This continued, with intervals of unbroken prairie, all the way to Morris, which we reached at dusk. The prairie west of the road was mostly unbroken, and had been swept by fire. We saw a good many stacks of prairie hay and some cattle. Prairie grouse were pretty numerous, and we shot 25 brace on this journey. The land at Morris is hardly so heavy as nearer Winnipeg. Crops were reported to average 18 to 22 bushels per acre. Next day we struck west along the base line, and ten miles out reached the Lowe farm, the only house for 25 miles. We were kindly entertained by Mr. Lowe, junr., on our return. This farm consists of 19,000 acres, which Messrs. Lowe intend farming on a scale similar to the Dalrymple farms. They have erected a fine house and buildings, and have 500 acres broken for next crop. They have had some loss among their horses, the

work of breaking being severe, and the hay and water not suiting horses from Ontario at first. Oxen or mules do better for breaking. They have also had some difficulty in getting good water, and have put down a bore of 90 feet to the rock, where they hope to find a good supply. Meantime they have to draw supplies some distance. Water is one of the first considerations with the settler. It is rare that water is so difficult to get as in the case we have mentioned. The water of the creeks is good; and we made a point of tasting the well water at a good many places we visited. Sometimes it was sweet, and sometimes it had an alkaline or sulphurous taste, but stock take it readily enough. The Lowe farm is all level prairie, with a little marsh, on which you might drive a plough for miles in any direction. It is intersected here and there by small channels or cooleys, which carry off the water in spring, but do not impede a plough or reaper. The soil is a rich, black mould, 18 inches deep on a clay subsoil. Our trail for several miles lay through the south corner of the big marsh, consisting of many thousand acres, which is flooded by the Boyne river in the rainy seasons, but could be drained with little difficulty. It was covered with most luxuriant grass, in some places three to four feet high. In some places it was still soft, and the horses went up to their knees and pulled us through with difficulty. We travelled over 40 miles, and reached Messrs. Riddel's farm on Tobacco Creek just in time. We were hardly well inside when a thunderstorm, with heavy rain came on, and a very dark night. Next day we drove over Messrs. Riddel's farm, and some of the surrounding country. Messrs. Riddel have several thousand acres of nice, dry land, well situated on the Creek, along which there is some fair timber. They have not yet cultivated much wheat, as they are some distance from a market, but they expect ere long to have communication with Winnipeg by the Pembina Railway Branch, which will add greatly to the value of their land. Their wheat has averaged fully thirty bushels per acre. This and the Pembina Mountain district is considered one of the finest parts of the Province of Manitoba. The Pembina Mountains are terraces 200 to 300 feet high, well clad with timber, their summits being an immense plateau of level prairie, which is thickly settled nearly as far west as Rock Lake. This district is fairly well-wooded and grows the wild dog rose, a sign of good dry land. We re-crossed the Atlantic with a young man who had bought 320 acres there, with a log-house and some improvements, for 500 dollars. We

had fine weather for our return to Winnipeg. We drove out to Mr. Gerrie's farm on Sturgeon Creek, eight miles north-west of Winnipeg. Mr. Gerrie owns 40,000 acres in different parts of the province, and has here a block of 5,000 acres, nearly all dry and well situated. The soil is a black loam of 12 to 18 inches deep on a friable clay loam. A crop of oats, sown on breaking, had been very bulky; but the quality of the oats grown on new land is generally poor. Mr. Gerrie had sold a part of this block at £1 an acre. Returning to Winnipeg we passed through a considerable breadth of lower land on which hay had been cut. We saw loads going into town, where it sells from 6 to 8 dollars a ton in quantity. Six dollars is about the lowest price; and as the cost of cutting, stacking, and delivering in town does not exceed 3 to 3½ dollars per ton, it seems to be a profitable business on land which yields two tons per acre, and which can be bought at less than 5 dollars. We also drove out with Mayor Logan and some other gentlemen to Bird Hill, east of the Red River, from which we had a fine view. The country east of the river is more rolling and broken than on the west side, and more wooded. We saw prairie fires to the south and west. The railway from Winnipeg to Selkirk is now finished, and we saw here some large deposits of gravel, which, by-the-by, will be of great use in road making. We passed through the settlement of Kildonan, which skirts both banks of the Red River, north of Winnipeg. It was settled by Highlanders from Sutherlandshire in 1812. The claims are from 5 to 12 chains wide, and go four miles back. Only a small portion along the river is cultivated, the rest being used for hay and pasture. We saw land which had been in wheat from 35 to 50 years, and took samples of the wheat soil and subsoil. We also saw some first-rate turnips. We did not see any signs of manure being applied, though we saw manure heaps, the accumulation of 20 years. As there is no decrease of crops the natives do not think it necessary to use manure yet; indeed, it has been customary to draw the manure on to the ice of the river in winter and allow it to go off in the spring freshets. Others, who had not this facility, had found it necessary to remove their barns rather than remove the manure heap. The cultivated land was clean, and seemed in good condition. On the banks of the river we could see a depth of 12 to 14 feet of soil, all an alluvial deposit. The settlement of Selkirk, farther down the river, was settled in the same way, and is similar to Kildonan. Returning to Winnipeg, we saw

a start being made on the first section of the Canada-Pacific Railway, west of this point. The construction of this section is contracted for at \$6000 per mile, being little more than the cost of rails, sleepers, and ballasting. The cost of working will also be light, as the steepest gradient from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains does not exceed 1 in 100. When in Winnipeg a banquet was given to the Ministers Aikins and Bowell, to which the delegates were invited, and at which a great future for the Canadian North-West was confidently predicted. Mr. Cowan, from Wigtownshire, who visited the district west of the Portage, as far as Rapid City, describes that country in his report. Mr. M'Kenzie, who came from Ontario eleven years ago, gave Mr. Cowan some useful information. He owns about 18,000 acres of land, selected very judiciously in various parts of the Province. One of his sons is on a farm of 1700 acres on the beautiful plain, and has 300 acres under crop. He has also a grazing farm, 60 miles north-west of the Portage, on which he says 800 acres would yield enough hay to winter 2000 cattle. He lives on a farm of 2400 acres, 9 miles west of Portage-la-Prairie, some of which he has cultivated for nine consecutive years. His wheat yielded 41 bushels per acre in 1877, 36 bushels last year, and he expects 40 bushels from this year's crop, all of the Fife variety, and 60 to 62 lbs. per bushel. He sows wheat from 15th April to 12th May, and reaps in August. Oats may be sown till 20th May, and barley as late as 10th June. Oats yield 75 to 80 bushels per acre, 34 to 36 lbs.; barley, 40 to 45 bushels, 50 to 52 lbs. He drills in about 2 bushels of each. His land is a good black loam, 18 inches deep, on a subsoil of 3 or 4 feet of loamy clay, and grows excellent crops of roots of all kinds. Potatoes, with very rude cultivation, grow 7 to 10 tons per acre, and turnips as high as 30 tons without manure, Swedes frequently weigh 16 to 20 lbs. One exhibited last year weighed 36 lbs. Good water is found at 16 feet, and stock do well. Mr. M'Kenzie has a stock of very useful well-bred cattle, the best in the Province. He finds a ready market for all his produce in settlers coming in, and expects to need no other for some years. He pays £40 a year and board for white labour, and 2s. per day and board for Indian labour. He had an Indian ploughing one of his fields. Mr. M'Kenzie must be considered a good authority on the matter of crops, but his results are evidently considerably better than the average, and it would not be safe to calculate on his figures. Though we spent nearly four weeks on our Manitoba journey, we saw

only a very small proportion of the 9,000,000 acres it contains; and as Manitoba is only the beginning of the immense extent of fertile country which extends to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, we can hardly do more than say that we have had our foot in the north-west. The British possessions in North America are larger than the whole of Europe, and larger than the United States, without Alaska; and as the wheat region through which the Canada Pacific Railway will pass is estimated to contain 160 million acres, the Canadians may well be enthusiastic over their possessions. None of the Delegates went west of Rapid City, but the country south to the Assiniboine is reported good dry land, water good, and timber scarce. At Shoal Lake, 40 miles N.W., the land is similar, and on to Fort Ellice and the Touchwood Hills. At Edmonton, 850 miles, the land is said to be undulating and of the finest description, and those who have visited the Peace River describe it as the finest country of the whole, and say that notwithstanding its high latitude it grows wheat well, while owing to its situation on the east slope of the Rocky Mountains, the climate is much milder than in much lower latitudes. A reference to a map, on which isothermal lines of winter and summer are marked, will illustrate this. But I may say that while it is in the same latitude as Scotland, the summer is similar to that of Belgium. Most of the land in the province of Manitoba is now taken up, and emigration is flowing westward to the free grant lands. The land is surveyed in sections of a mile square, or 640 acres—half of these sections, corresponding to the white squares of a draught board, are reserved as railway lands, and sold at fixed prices according to distance from the line of railway. The sections corresponding to the black squares are reserved as free grant lands—each settler receiving 160 acres on payment of a nominal sum, and with power to buy 160 acres more on easy terms, the price varying from 1 to 2½ dollars per acre. The policy of the Government is, if possible, to build the railway ahead of settlement, but we hardly think it will succeed. The Government also wish to prevent speculators getting possession of large breadths of land to hold on speculation, but in this they have hitherto failed, as many men own from 10 to 40 thousand acres within 100 miles of Winnipeg. These lands at present bring in no revenue to the owners; indeed it is probable that some are paying interest on the purchase money at high rates. These lands are all for sale at prices from 1 to 5 dollars per acre for unbroken land, and in some cases improved lots might be bought for the higher sum. There are many men who have taken

up homesteads and pre-emptions who will sell their rights for a small profit; so there is no likelihood of land being scarce for many years to come, and settlers who can pay the prices I have named do not require to go far west unless they choose. On the whole, I was favourably impressed with Manitoba, and the other delegates whom I met expressed the same opinion. No one who sees the immense extent of fertile soil and the excellence of its products can doubt for a moment that there is a great future before that country. Nearly every one we met who had seen anything of the North-west spoke of it in glowing terms; and though it is necessary to allow considerable discounts on the statements of those who have not much experience in agriculture, we were satisfied that settlers with industry, experience, and some capital could not fail to do well. A man with \$100 can make a start on a homestead; a man with \$200 to \$300 can start well; but as a rule men with more capital have the best chance. Stock do well, but require shelter and hay in winter. There is a good home trade in cattle, large numbers being imported at present from Minnesota. The cattle we saw in Manitoba were good and strong, rather short of breeding, but infinitely superior to the Texas and native Colorado cattle we afterwards saw in the Chicago markets. We think Galloway cattle would suit the country well. Yearling cattle were selling at 12 to 16 dollars; two-year-olds at 20 to 25 dollars; and three-year-olds at 40 to 45 dollars. Draught oxen bring 90 to 180 dollars per pair according to size, condition, and training. Most of the settlers at present are avoiding the low lands and taking up the dry lands for wheat-growing, which gives a quicker return than cattle; but as soon as stock raising is more general, we think these lands will be found very valuable. We saw some few flocks of 50 to 100 sheep. In some districts a spear grass grows, which gets into the wool, pierces the skin, and kills the animal; but this only occurs at one part of the year, and when the land is cultivated this grass disappears. Like cattle, sheep require shelter and hay in winter. The disadvantages of Manitoba are at present bad roads, especially in the rainy season—the long winter of fully five months, the scarcity of wood and of water in some parts, the mosquitoes and black flies, which for a couple of months in summer, and especially in marshy places, are very annoying to man and beast, and particularly to new settlers. The opening of the railway will help to get over the first difficulty, and also bring in supplies of timber where needed. Care is required in selecting land where good water can

be had. The winter is long and the temperature often very low; but we were assured by Governor Morris and others that the cold is not severe, as the air is generally still and clear, and that even invalids with weak lungs find the climate healthy and pleasant. There is no cure for the insect plagues, which, however, disappear as the land is drained and cultivated. It is well for the emigrant to be prepared for these difficulties, which we would be careful neither to exaggerate nor conceal.

As a field for money-making and enterprise we consider the North-West decidedly the best part of the Dominion; and those who are willing to face these difficulties and disadvantages of pioneer life—difficulties and disadvantages which will be rapidly overcome, and which are nothing to those which the early settlers in Ontario had to contend with—have every prospect of success and independence. It would be a great mistake to suppose that I recommend Manitoba to all who think of emigrating. The propriety of going there depends very much on the means and habits of the emigrant. There are many whom I could not recommend to make a change, which would involve the loss of a good many of their present life comforts, and which might be especially hard on the female members of the family; but young people with health, energy, and some means, accustomed to work, would certainly improve their position and do well. There are many families, too, who may be working as hard here, without making things any better, as they would have to do there, for whom the change would be a good one. Men of capital might also, by residing in Winnipeg, secure for their families and themselves all the advantages of city life until they chose to remove to their farms. We left Winnipeg on Tuesday, 21st October, and, travelling night and day, reached Chicago in 48 hours. We passed over St. Paul and Pacific, Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul, and Michigan Central Railways, a distance of 1200 miles, on free passes. These railways carry most of the emigrants who go to the north-west at present, and the arrangements are very satisfactory. During the whole of the first day we traversed the expanse of burned prairie we have already described, which often stretched away for miles to the horizon unbroken by a house or tree, but strewn with numerous bones of buffalo, deer, and other animals, scattered over the surface, or half buried in the soil.

Near Emerson and Cookson we saw some farms of considerable size; on one there were excellent buildings, and five or six teams were returning from work.

On another we saw ten horses at work driving a thrashing machine. There were more than 100 large stacks of wheat in the fields and in the buildings, and it struck us that there was work enough for a steam thrasher, and that the horses would have been better employed ploughing. At night we passed some extensive prairie fires, which were tearing along before a brisk wind and, where the grass was high, leaping to a great height. It was a grand sight. We heard that many settlers had lost houses and crops by recent fires.

We spent two weeks in Ontario, which was not sufficient to see it thoroughly, but our visit was cut short by an early fall of snow. We visited some farms near Toronto, on one of which we saw stumps extracted by an ingenious machine. Two men and a boy and a pair of light horses were pulling up large pine stumps expeditiously. These stumps are not ripe for pulling for seven or eight years after the trees are cut, and in passing through the Province the patches of land under stumps and the snake or rail fences were the strangest features. We visited Guelph and were kindly entertained by Messrs. McCrear, natives of Balmaghie, and several other gentlemen. This is one of the best farmed districts in Canada, the stock of cattle on several farms being exceptionally good. The chief attraction here was the Ontario School of Agriculture and Model Farm, an excellent institution, partly supported by Government. They have at present 88 pupils, and have had to refuse many applications for want of accommodation. The pupils study and work half time. They are paid for their labour according to industry and ability, and it is possible for an active lad to make payments for work nearly cover the charges of the school. We were shown over the farm by the Professor of Agriculture, Mr. Brown, a Scotchman. We saw a fine field of turnips tested to average 20 tons per imperial acre—10 or 12 sorts of swedes had been tried. Experiments were also being made with different varieties of wheat. The pastures were sown out with clover and Timothy, and were fairly good, but rather patchy in places. The land is a good, deep, gravelly loam, heavier than similar land here, and not so red in colour; some parts seemed rather soft and heavy. It was clean and in good order. The stock included good specimens of Shorthorn, Hereford, Devon, Polled Angus, Galloway, and Ayrshire cattle; and of Southdown, Cotswold, and Leicester sheep; a good many of the animals having been imported from this country. Several of the horses were very nearly pure Clydesdale. They are at

present carrying on experiments in cattle-feeding with animals of different breeds, and test the increase of live weight on the scales from time to time. Professor Brown expects each animal to gain 2 lbs. per head daily. He has found it profitable to reduce the allowance of roots to 30 or 40 lbs. daily, and allow a larger quantity of grain, &c.—6 lbs. to 10 lbs., according to circumstances. He has tried steaming and chopping all the food, but found the stock do equally well on the raw food. In experimenting with various forms and kinds of food, he found that pigs made most progress on peas supplied whole, although a considerable proportion seemed to pass through the animals undigested. The results of these experiments, as well as a general report of the affairs of the school and farm are published annually, and form an interesting and instructive volume. We saw parties of students engaged on various farm work, attending stock, and thrashing out experimental lots of grain. We think this is a valuable institution, and worthy of imitation in this country. We visited several farms in this district. At Mr. Stone's we saw some very good shorthorn stock and Cotswold sheep. At Mr. M'Crae's we saw good turnips, and a nice herd of Galloways, including some of the principal prize winners at Ottawa. At Mr. Hobson's farm we saw some excellent shorthorns. Mr. Hobson feeds a good many cattle, buying half fat cattle in December and January and feeding till June. He allows 12 lbs. to 15 lbs. meal daily and 60 lbs. roots. He also feeds off 400 lambs on rape, buying them in August at 10s. to 12s. each, and making them worth 22s. to 24s. by middle of December. The rape is sown in drills and worked same as turnips. On this farm of 300 acres, 240 cleared, four men are employed in summer and two in winter, with some extra help at busy seasons. Mr. Hobson estimates the necessary capital for such a farm at £3 per acre. Of course where pedigree stock is kept it is much higher. We visited a farm of 180 acres, all good land except 20 acres, which was for sale at about £13 per acre. It was a nice place, near a railway station. The house was new—had cost £800; and the buildings fair. Another farm of 200 acres let at 12s. an acre was considered too dear. The soil was a fair sandy loam on a clay subsoil, intersected with a gravelly ridge. The turnips were a very good crop. The divisions of crop on this farm were as follows:—70 acres hay, 60 acres pasture, 15 turnips, 90 fall wheat, 20 peas, 20 oats. The taxes payable by the tenant were £13, in addition to eight days' statute road labour. This farm was part of a block of 500 acres for sale at £12 per acre. Near Guelph we

saw two farms of 400 acres formed by two sons of the late Mr. Gerrard Marchfield. They pay about £200 a year rent and taxes, and are said to be doing well. These seemed very desirable farms, in a good situation, and were for sale, price £12 to £13 per acre. We passed through part of the Paisley block, a district settled a good many years ago by emigrants from Paisley, few of whom had been brought up to farming. They have in nearly all cases been successful, and possess very comfortable residences, and tidy, well-managed farms. We next visited Galt, where a large proportion of the people are of Scotch descent. Mr. Cowan, a native of Dumfriesshire, has a good farm of 540 acres in the neighbourhood. Mr. Cowan is a member of Parliament, and well-known as a breeder of Leicester sheep. We saw a first-rate flock of ewes. He also breeds shorthorns. The land is mostly rolling—a deep sandy loam, and free from stones. We went to Bow Park, near Brantford, where we met an old acquaintance, Mr. John Clay, junr., of Kerchesters. Bow Park belongs to the Hon. George Brown, of Toronto, a gentleman of much spirit and enterprise, who founded the splendid herd of shorthorn cattle there. Mr. Clay had just returned from Chicago, where he had sold 40 head of shorthorns at an average of 60 guineas each, and some Clydesdale horses at handsome prices. After luncheon we inspected the splendid buildings and the stock they contained. There are at present about 340 head of shorthorns and one or two Clydesdale horses on the farm. We first saw a very fine lot of one and two-year-old heifers, including some very stylish animals. We then passed through the stable for 24 horses, the immense barn filled with crop and hay, and root-house underneath. In a shed containing 44 loose boxes we found a splendid collection of cows and heifers of the Oxford, Princess, Duchess, and other famous tribes. Many of the animals were very fine and had been imported from England at great expense. Some had just returned from a round of shows, where they had carried all before them. In other sheds we found more cows and heifers and Fifth Duke of Clarence, a magnificent bull of great style and substance. Mr. Clay informed us that they found a ready market for their young stock, chiefly in the United States. Now that Canadian cattle are shut out they will have to find a market in Canada; but judging from the impetus which has been given to cattle-breeding by the export trade to England, we would expect the home trade to increase and by-and-by pay the proprietors. The importation and

breeding of such a class of cattle is calculated to be of untold benefit to the province, and indeed the whole Dominion. Bow Park estate contains 900 acres of fine sandy land, situated in a loop of the Grand River, and grows excellent crops of Indian corn, rye, barley and oats. A large breadth is cut for hay and the 150 acres of Indian corn are also cut green and stand in the field in stook till required for stock. The stock consume all the produce of the farm. We drove from Brantford to Paris through a very nice country. On the way we visited a very nice farm of 540 acres, 80 acres in wood, nicely situated and well laid out. The house was fine but buildings inferior. The land was a deep sandy loam, easily cultivated but not in good order. We saw a 60 acre field of grass sown down five or six years ago, which was the best sole of grass we saw in Canada. This was a most desirable farm, and was for sale. We went from Paris to Woodstock in Oxford County, and visited Mr Donaldson's farm of 300 acres at Zorra. Mr. Donaldson is a native of Cumberland and had excellent farm buildings and very good turnips, he feeds a good many cattle and gave us some details of expenses and returns. He allowed 60 to 70 lbs. turnips, and 8 to 10 lbs. meal and bran daily, which he estimated rather low we thought at 3s. per week. His cattle paid 13s. per month for grazing without cake, and from 22s. to 30s. per month for house feeding. He estimates grazing sheep at 3d. per week and wintering at 6½d. or 20s. 6d. per annum. Ewes kept in this way should pay nearly 30s. each in wool and lambs. He estimates cost of fattening sheep in winter at 7½d. per week, including an allowance of grain. Sheep, like cattle, require to be housed in winter, and do well, if not too crowded—40 in a lot being sufficient. Sheep in Canada are not affected by scab, foot-rot, or murrain. We stayed a night with Mr. Dunlop, a native of Ayrshire. Mr. Dunlop has his farms let at about 12s. per acre, he also owns land in Dakota, and furnished us with useful information. He estimates the necessary working capital for a farm of 200 acres in Oxford county, where 15 to 20 per cent. of the land is still under timber at 43s. to 50s. per acre, but of course many start with much less. The annual labour bill would amount to 16s. to 20s. per acre if hired, but on such farms the farmer takes an active part in the work. He estimates the cost of raising fall wheat, including rent and taxes, at 75s. per acre, and of spring wheat at 50s. Barley sometimes pays as well as wheat, but prices are more fluctuating. Oats are only grown for home consumption.

We visited a large cheese factory at Strathallan Station recently erected on the best principles. The storing room is placed some 20 feet from the making-room, and is connected with it by a tramway. The piggeries are about 80 yards off. The balance of cheese on hand had been sold at 6½d. per lb. At Stratford we met Mr. Ballantyne, and visited his factory at Black Creek, eight miles off. This factory was started in 1864, and was one of the first in the neighbourhood. Mr. Ballantyne is largely engaged in the cheese trade, is connected with a good many factories, and is probably as good an authority on cheese-making and the cheese trade as we could have met with. He has devoted great attention to the scientific principles of cheese-making and overcome the main difficulties which American makers have to contend with. He is of opinion that in many cases the milk is tainted before it is drawn from the cow, owing to water pasture or other subtle causes which affect an article so susceptible of taint as milk. In dealing with such milk (which is indicated by floating gasey curd), Mr. Ballantyne sets at a temperature of 90 deg., he maintains this temperature and draws off the whey as soon as possible; even at the loss of a little curd—as he holds that he gets rid of much of the taint in the whey—and that allowing the whey to remain on the curd simply fixes and increases the taint.

He allows the curd to ripen well before going to press, during a period of from 1 to 5 hours, during which the oxygen of the air brings the curd into proper condition. The fitness of the curd for press is tested on a moderately hot iron. If it is sufficiently ripe it should adhere to the iron and draw out in a stringy fashion. I do not know enough of cheese-making to make any remarks of my own on these points, but no doubt many of you can appreciate these hints, which I simply repeat as Mr. Ballantyne stated them. July and August, when the weather is hot, is the most critical season with Canadian cheese makers, and we saw some August cheese made on these principles from tainted milk, which were perfectly sweet. At this factory they receive the milk of 1000 cows, and make fully a ton of cheese daily. The cows yield most milk in June, some 26,000 lbs. daily, producing 2600 to 2700 lbs. cheese. The worst yield is in July. The milk is richest in October, when 8½ lbs. milk will yield 1 lb. of cheese. Farmers sending milk to the factories do not as a rule feed their cows highly, and consider £6 per cow a fair return for the season. Mr. Ballantyne said it would not pay them to make good cheese under 5d. per lb., and

that in consequence of the low prices prevailing for some time, many had fed off their cows. The make of American cheese was therefore short, and would probably continue so for some time. He expected to see prices maintained, and did not think makers of fine English cheese would be affected as they had been by American competition for a good few years to come.

We visited Niagara, and were much impressed with the grandeur and magnificence of the falls. The surrounding country is very fine and largely devoted to the growing of fruit. The neighbourhood of Grimsby and St. Catherine's are also famous for apples, some farmers growing 2000 to 4000 barrels, worth 6s per barrel. The whole of the western peninsula of Ontario is fine, and we would have liked to visit the counties of Kent, Huron, Wellington, Grey, and Bruce, all of which are fine lands, but the ground being covered with an early fall of snow, we had to give up that idea. A fine stretch of land lies all the way from Kent to Lake Huron; the County of Huron being recently settled, land is cheaper than in other districts, and very good land can be bought at £6 to £10 per acre. East of Toronto, along Lake Ontario, there is some good land, especially in the neighbourhood of Markham, Whitby, and Port Hope, prices reaching £16 to £20 per acre; farther back round Peterborough the land is more broken and about half these prices. The land round the Bay of Quinte, is considered the finest barley soil in Canada, and large quantities of barley are grown and exported to the United States. Some farmers here grow barley on half their farm, and keep very little stock. The crop ranges from 30 to 60 bushels per acre, worth 55 to 70 cents. The land around Kingston lies on a limestone formation, and is light and broken. We drove 12 miles east along the St. Lawrence, and saw some fair farms, but were not very favourably impressed with the district. Belleville and Prince Edward's County are good, and contain many cheese factories. Dairy farming is also general around Brockville, butter being made at many factories in that district.

We met here a dealer who had been exporting cattle to England. He was paid during spring and early summer, but latterly had lost money, especially on a lot of grass-fed cattle, which sold for £13 5s. a head. He had paid 4 dollars a head forfeit on 70 cattle rather than ship them to England, where they would probably have lost 10 dollars each. Freights in spring and summer, when shipping was briskest, were £5 to £5 10s. Montreal or Quebec to Liverpool, and came down

in autumn, as insurance increased and shipments fell off, to £3 10s. This gentleman said the farmer was not paid for feeding cattle on corn for less than five cents per lb. live weight, and said nothing but such cattle would stand the voyage, and pay to send here. He estimated the cost of cattle fed in Ontario and sold here as under—

Bullock, 1,600 lbs., at 5 cents	£16	9	0
Freight and expenses to shipping port	1	0	0
Ocean freight... ..	5	0	0
Insurance, 2½ per cent.	0	10	0
Keep and attendance on voyage	0	10	0
Commission and expenses in England	1	0	0
	£24	9	0

Estimated to dress 900 lbs. beef, 6½d.	...	24	7	0
	Loss	0	2	0
900 lbs. beef at 7d., £26 4s. 6d.				
	Gain	1	15	6

Bullock, 1,400 lbs., at \$4.65 per 100	...	£13	8	0
Expenses as above	...	8	0	0
		£21	8	0
Sold, say 784 lbs. beef, 6½d.		21	4	1
	Loss	0	3	11
Or 784 lbs. beef at 7d., £22 17s. 4d.				
	Gain	1	9	4

This statement agrees very closely with our Chicago calculations, and seems to show that beef cannot be sent here to pay much under 7d. per lb. 2½ per cent. is a low rate of insurance, applicable to contracts from 1st May to 1st September; from 1st September to 15th September it is 3½ per cent., and increases to 7 per cent. in November and 8 per cent. December and January. This party also said that he thought fully one-third more cattle were being stall fed in Canada this winter, but that at present the stock of shipping cattle was cleared out, and though he had been offered freight at £3 10s. he did not know where to find a waggon load of suitable cattle.

We paid a rather hurried visit to the maritime provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, going by rail from Boston to St. John's. From Bangor, in the State of Maine, to St. John's we travelled all day through a thickly-wooded country of no agricultural value. We saw numerous saw-mills, but often passed for hours through forest without seeing a house. In many places the heavy timber had been cleared off—in others it was too

small for cutting. Much of it was second growth spruce and tamarac, and in some places scrubby birch. Some parts of the forest had been swept by fire, and the remains of giant trees were lying in indescribable confusion. Here and there a giant pine towered above the undergrowth naked and dead, the top broken off by storm or lightning and the trunk blackened by fire. Some of the heaviest timber had grown where the land was covered by granite boulders, and seemed incapable of supporting vegetation. Where the land was low and marshy, the timber was poor and stunted. During the whole day's journey we did not see 500 acres of cultivated land. Mr. Livingstone, Government Agent at St. John's, informed us that up the River St. John, 100 miles between Frederickton and Woodstock, there is a good agricultural district being rapidly settled, but time did not permit us to visit it. We saw some of the country round St. John's, but it is not well adapted for cropping, the early summer months being damp and foggy. We sailed across the Bay of Fundy to Annapolis, in Nova Scotia, and travelled through the Annapolis Valley, which is about 90 miles long and four to eight miles wide. At the lower end there are extensive meadows reclaimed from the sea, and we saw hundreds of small hay ricks perched on circular stands of stakes 3 or 4 feet high. The soil of this valley varied from heavy clay to sandy loam, and in some places were low and peaty. There was not much under cultivation, the most of it being in pasture or meadow. We saw a good many orchards, the valley being famous for apples. The hills along each side are more or less covered with timber, and resembled somewhat the shores of Loch Ness or Loch Lochy, but are not so high or rugged. The farm houses seemed neat and comfortable, but we did not see much sign of agricultural enterprise. Crops there are sown in May and reaped in August. On 18th November we went by rail from Halifax to Amherst, and saw no good agricultural land till we reached Truro, which is pleasantly situated, and here we saw the first of the famous grass marshes of the district. These marshes are flat at the upper end of the Bay of Fundy. They are formed by the alluvial deposits of high tides, and are similar to the warp lands of Lincolnshire. They are protected by dykes and sluices, and are very rich, producing crops of two to three tons hay per acre year after year without manure or decrease. The tidal deposit is large, sometimes reaching two inches in high tides. These lands are valued at from £15 to £25 per acre. The adjoining ele-

vated lands are good red soil. We drove from Amherst to Sackville, ten miles through these marshes. The hay is of two kinds; broad leaved hay, a coarse grass 2 to 2½ feet long, and resembling prairie hay; the other, called English hay, is a mixture of timothy and other sown grasses, and resembling strong meadow or lea hay. The former was put up in ricks of about a ton each, and we saw thousands scattered over these meadows; the latter was stored in numerous wooden sheds. These meadows were quite a new feature to us, and were the richest grazing lands we saw in Canada. Mr. J. L. Black, M.P., and some other gentlemen, met us at Sackville, we drove to Mr. Wood's farm, and saw some twenty good large bullocks just put up to feed. We also saw some very good one and two year old cattle, which were above the average of our store cattle in respect to quality. Mr. Wood and his neighbour, Mr. Humphrey, are putting up 50 cattle each to be ready for our market in spring. Having only begun, they could not give us any exact details of their system or expense of feeding, but we think they have good facilities for raising cattle in this district, and are nearer the winter ports of shipment than any other part of Canada. The Counties of Picton, Colchester, and Cumberland are the best agricultural districts; and Grand Pré (the scene of Longfellow's poem) is called the Garden of Nova Scotia; Westmoreland in New Brunswick is similar to Cumberland; Prince Edward's Island, which we had not time to visit, contains a considerable proportion of good farming land. The southern coast of Nova Scotia is rocky and wild, but in the south-west a good many sheep are kept, the winter climate being modified by the Gulf Stream. The sea fisheries of Nova Scotia are valuable and worth 6,000,000 dollars a year; and the salmon fishing in the rivers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are splendid. They belong to Government, and some are leased to English gentlemen, but on many streams a fly has never been thrown. June and July are the best months for rod fishing. On one river, last year, three rods killed an average of 2000 lbs. salmon per day for several successive days. We travelled to Quebec by the Inter-Colonial Railway. The north of New Brunswick is a hilly and thickly-wooded country, and we saw almost no attempt at cultivation till we reached Rimouski, on the St. Lawrence. From this point to Quebec the bank of the river is settled by French Canadians. In some places we saw considerable stretches of level land, but much of it is stony and all subdivided into narrow

strips on the French fashion. The class of cattle we saw were poor. We also visited some of the Eastern Townships of Quebec, viz., Compton and Sherbrooke. We drove to Mr. Cochrane's farm at Hillhurst and saw his fine herd of shorthorns including some very promising calves from the same cows as the heifers lately sold in England at over 4000 guineas each, and which are probably the most valuable cattle in Canada. The produce of one cow has brought Mr. Cochrane £27,000. This farm consists of 1000 acres nice dry undulating land—not unlike Galloway land. The soil is a dry loam, with a fair mixture of stones, rather heavier than similar land here. It evidently grows good roots, as Mr. Cochrane's turnips were large and fine, and averaged fully 23 tons per imperial acre. The streams were clear and running over a stony channel. The valley of St. Francis River which flows past Sherbrooke, resembles the valley of the Dee opposite Barstibly. The land does not seem adapted for growing wheat, but it grows good crops of oats, barley, and hay, and grazes well. Cattle may be put to grass early in May, and sometimes in April; and Mr. Cochrane had only put up his feeding cattle at the beginning of November. We drove some miles into the country around Sherbrooke, and regretted we had not time to see more; but as winter was setting in, and snow falling, we returned to Quebec. This country seemed well adapted for stock raising, and is more like the arable valleys of Galloway than any part of Canada we saw. We were told that good cleared farms of 100 to 300 acres, with good fair buildings, could be bought for £5 to £6 per acre, and £10 per acre would buy a very choice farm. At these prices it seemed cheap, and we would advise any who visit Canada with a view to settling to see this district for themselves.

In offering you these remarks on what we saw in Canada, I must ask you to remember that we have only seen it for a period of nine weeks at one season of the year, and though in that time we travelled between 8,000 and 9,000 miles—often travelling night and day—we saw only a very small portion of the vast territory comprised in the Dominion of Canada. We endeavoured, however, to see as much as the short season would admit of, and found every one ready to give us information. We were not biassed or influenced in any way, but we were allowed every facility to see what we liked and how we liked. We found the Canadian people exceedingly kind, hospitable, and attentive, and warmly attached to the mother country. There was, however, a misapprehension among many with regard to our visit

to Canada. They thought that the movement had arisen in this country instead of from their own Government, and accepted it as an outcome of the depression in this country. We met many Canadians and Americans too who believed that the old country was "played out" in consequence of American competition, and failed to recognise bad trade and bad season as factors in the agricultural depression here. We also found that for at least five years, owing to these same causes, the farmers of Canada had anything but good times. Many admitted that for several years they had not done more than pay expenses. We met some who made very broad statements, but on the other hand we came in contact with many of the best men in Canada, whose statements could be implicitly relied on, and who frankly gave us both sides of the question. We have already noticed Manitoba, and may now confine our remarks to the older provinces. Of these Ontario and the Eastern Townships of Quebec impressed us very favourably. A great deal of Western Ontario would compare very favourably with some parts of England. The land is good and fairly managed, there is a nice proportion of timber, and the farmers' houses are in many cases exceedingly neat and comfortable. They have, in fact, an air of refinement and prosperity beyond what we expected in a comparatively new country. We believe it would be hard to find in any country of similar size so many men who have done as well as Ontario farmers. Many who went out 30 to 40 years ago with nothing, now own farms and stock worth £2000 to £6000. There are, however, a good many who have mortgages on their farms to a considerable amount, for which they pay 7 or 8 per cent. interest. This, together with bad seasons and emigration to the north-west, accounts for the large number of farms which are at present for sale. I may here remark that the custom of letting land is not so common as in this country. Farms are only let from year to year, and as the tenant in these circumstances is supposed to take out what he can, owners are more ready to sell than let. At the same time, it is possible to get farms on rent, and emigrants from this country would do well to rent a farm for a year or two until they have time to look around.

I have stated the prices at which land in different districts can be bought, and at these prices it could be let to pay from 4 to 6 per cent. on the purchase, with every prospect of an increase of value. In a statement drawn up for us by a committee of practical farmers, the interest on farming capital is shown at 6 per cent. on an average of the last five

seasons, which have not been favourable ones.

We saw a good deal of land badly farmed, no exact system of rotation has been followed, but successive grain crops have been grown too long till wheat is in many cases not a paying crop. Farming in Ontario may be said to be in a transition state from crop to stock raising, as the farmers are beginning to see that they must pay more attention to green crops and stock.

The pastures of Ontario did not come up to our expectations, they were generally thin and patchy, but a better system of farming and manuring would no doubt improve them as the land is naturally good. Very few use artificial manures, yet by-and-by they are likely to come into more general use. A large buyer of barley told us that a few farmers who used superphosphate sent him barley as much as 5 and 6 lbs. per bushel heavier than their neighbours. Labour in Ontario is about 15 per cent. dearer than in this country, but the farms are evidently worked with fewer hands. We were told again and again that no farmer should go there who did not intend to work, but taking the whole year round we think we know many farmers here who work as hard as farmers seemed to do there.

We now come to the question of emigration. I feel that there is much responsibility on answering that question. I am satisfied that men with some capital could make more of it in Canada than in this country. I think there is most money to be made in the north-west, but even in Ontario and the other provinces I think prospects are good. I do not advise people who are doing well here, with a prospect of providing for their families, to change; but those who are working for nothing, and especially those who have a working family, need have no hesitation in going to Canada. They will find in many parts of it as good farmers, as good houses, as good schools, and as good neighbours as they have here. They will also remain under the British flag, I met many Americans who did not hesitate to say that some day they expected Canada to be part of the United States; but I have very much mistaken the feelings of Canadians if there is any such feeling on their side of the line. They are proud of their territory in the North-West, proud of

their connection with this country, and somewhat jealous of their neighbours. Of course you will see that considerable capital is required to purchase one of the improved Ontario farms, but in the Eastern Townships, and in many other parts, there is plenty of land at lower prices, which can be bought for less than it would have cost a few years ago. In short, young men and men with grown-up families and small capital should go to Manitoba. Men with sufficient capital and young families should settle in the older Provinces, or, should they prefer Manitoba, they might leave their families in town for a year or two, as before suggested. With regard to working men without any capital, I think ordinary labourers are as well off at home; but skilled workmen are well paid, and intelligent men with rising families could improve their position and give their children a better start in life. In all classes industry, economy, and intelligence are essential to success.

I feel that in this report I have gone a good deal into detail. I have done so because, though I may have stated my views on some points, I wish any who think of emigrating to be guided by the information I have been able to gather, rather than by any opinions I have expressed. I have been careful to avoid even the appearance of exaggeration. I may possibly have been too cautious, but I wish all I have said in favour of Canada to be taken in its fullest sense.

At the conclusion of Mr. Biggar's address, which was warmly applauded,

The CHAIRMAN invited questions, but none were asked.

Mr. LUSK proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Biggar for his very able, comprehensive, and interesting account of Canada. (Applause.) They could have found no man more fitted for the position, and they must feel highly gratified at their choice. Mr. Biggar had left his native country at great personal inconvenience, and had made excellent use of his time and abilities. They had listened to his report that day with great pleasure and profit. His report was thoroughly satisfactory, and he hoped it would do good to all parties interested. (Applause.)

REPORT OF MR. GEORGE COWAN, THE DELEGATE FROM WIGTOWNSHIRE.

One of the largest meetings of farmers ever held in Wigtownshire took place on December 19th, in the New Town Hall, Stranraer, the object being to hear from Mr. George Cowan, the popular and genial tenant of Mains of Park, Glenluce, his report on Canada. Mr. Cowan, whose judgment on agricultural matters is always looked up to with respect, was no doubt eminently fitted from his experience for the important task with which his colleagues entrusted him, and it will be seen from the able and lengthy report he made at the meeting yesterday that the confidence reposed in him was by no means misplaced. To welcome him home, and hear his account, came farmers from every part of Wigtownshire, and as a result, great as the accommodation the Town Hall can undoubtedly afford, the room was much too small. Before two o'clock every available inch of standing and sitting room was taken up, and those who came later had to be content with a peep in at the door. The gallery, too, was filled to overflowing, and at length it was found that those who came late had to go away disappointed. At two o'clock Mr. Cowan appeared on the platform and met with a most cordial reception. Mr. A. H. McLean, Auchneel, presided, and on the platform were Messrs. Rankin, Aird; Murdoch, Glenside; Ralston, Milmain; Whyte, Kirkmabreck; Stroyan, Dindinnie, &c. The audience included the Right Hon. Sir John Hay, Bart., C.B., M.P.; Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., Mr. Mark Stewart, M.P.; Provost Campbell; Rev. Mr. Robertson, Leswalt; Mr. Greig, factor to the Earl of Stair; Mr. McCaig, Kilhilt; Captain Picken, Newton-Stewart; Mr. Nicholson, Penninghame; Mr. W. Agnew, Newton-Stewart; Rev. Geo. Fisher, Glenluce; Messrs. Ferguson, Cults; Symington, Glenluce; Nish, Glenluce; Frederick, Cairnhandy; Frederick, Clendrie; Hunter, Whiteleys; M'Master, Currochtrie; Paterson, Colfin; J. Gordon, Stranraer; Parker, Inchparks; M'William, Craichmore; M'Lelland, Balyett; Agnew, Mark; Gunion, Barsolus; Fowler, Castle-Kennedy; Hunter, Garthland; McDowall, Auchtralure; Martin, Larbrax; Wallace, Banker; Milroy, Balgregan, Campbell, Dunragit; M'Meikan, Knocknean; Stevenson, Knocknean; Maclean, Solicitor;

Robertson, Clendry; T. H. Dalrymple, Stranraer; M'Clew, Dinvin; Dunsmore, Solicitor; M'Credie, Grocer, Stranraer, M'Master, Three Mark; M'Master, Culhorn Mains; Bailie Taylor, Stranraer; M'Camon, Kirronrae; John Todd, Merchant; Cochran Portencallie, Park, Architect; M'Conchie, Mains of Penninghame; M'Ilwraith, Barwhannie, &c., &c.

On the motion of MR. RALSTON, Mr. A. H. McLean (Auchneel) was called to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, on taking the chair on this interesting occasion, I have to thank you very sincerely for the honour you have conferred upon me. You are not, however, to imagine that I myself have any intention to emigrate, or that I am tired of my own native land. I am too old to be transplanted—(hear, hear)—but I know that the subject of our present meeting is deeply interesting to many of our younger men who are anxious to know the prospects held out to them in the new country. (Applause.) I think the first duty that devolves on me is to ask you to give a cordial welcome to our friend Mr. Cowan—loud applause—who we are all glad to see back amongst us, not looking much the worse, but rather some people say the better of his great fatigue on the other side of the Atlantic. (Applause.) He is before you to give an account of his trip and the views he entertains of the great territory over which he has passed as a field for emigration. I have no doubt that the report, the interesting report, and also I may say the instructive report, he will give you, will justify your choice in electing him as the delegate from this district—(applause)—and the confidence you reposed in him as an honest, impartial, intelligent observer of what came under his review. (Applause.) Without further remarks I beg to call on Mr. Cowan. (Loud applause.)

Mr. COWAN on rising to address the meeting met with an ovation. When the cheering had subsided he said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to find myself amongst you again, and the time seems very short indeed since, in this very hall, you honoured me so highly by appointing me your Delegate to go out to the Dominion of Canada, to report on the capacities

of that great country, in so far as its agricultural resources are concerned. On that occasion, gentlemen, I promised, to the best of my ability, to bring home an authentic account of its fitness as a field of emigration for the farming population of this country, and now it will be for you to decide, whether or no, I have in any degree fulfilled the promise I then made. At the same time, I must ask you, in forming an opinion about my report, to remember at the time I left these shores, the season was pretty far advanced, and there was only a limited time at my disposal before the advent of winter in Canada; I must also ask you to bear in mind the vast extent of territory in the Dominion, containing as it does 3,500,000 square miles of land. Or, by way of comparison, that it is as large as the whole of Europe, and larger than the United States of America, leaving out Alaska. Gentlemen, I had barely eight weeks to spend in that country, during which time I travelled many thousands of miles, averaging fully 1000 miles per week, and I journeyed as frequently as possible during the night to economise time, but with all that, the time at my disposal was much too short to enable me to do anything like justice to the country; and I feel that it is somewhat presumptuous on my part, to venture to offer an opinion on its agricultural resources, which from the foregoing explanation you will readily understand must necessarily be very incomplete and superficial. Having said so much, I will now state to you the manner in which I propose to proceed. On looking over my notes, I found they were too voluminous to write out fully, I would occupy too much of your time, and become wearisome, were I to attempt to bring all my observations before you, I have therefore thought it best to condense them considerably, and should any one wish for information on any particular subject or with respect to any particular district which I have visited, it will give me great pleasure to give it at some future time. I have endeavoured as much as possible to confine myself to a strict narrative of the facts I was able to glean from my own observation, and from gentlemen with whom I came in contact, and on whose judgment I had good reason to rely, about the different systems of farming, descriptions of crops raised, and the most suitable kinds of stock, &c., for the various districts I visited day after day during my hurried journey through the different provinces of the Dominion, and at the close of the report I will venture to give you the impressions made upon me during my visit,

with respect to the country, its people, soil, and climate. Gentlemen, in a very few days after my appointment as your delegate, I sailed in one of the Allan Royal Mail Steamers from Liverpool to Quebec, where I arrived after a very pleasant passage on the 28th September last. Immediately after landing, we took the cars for Montreal and Ottawa. On reaching the Capital, I lost no time in reporting myself to the Hon. J. H. Pope, the Minister of Agriculture, who received me courteously, and informed me that every facility would be afforded me to see all that I wished in any part of the Dominion. Mr. Pope impressed me as being a very shrewd, clever, practical man of business, thoroughly acquainted with all matters pertaining to agricultural affairs, and desirous that the great resources possessed by the Dominion should be made known to the farming population of England or Great Britain. Having expressed a desire to visit the Province of Manitoba, and the North-West Territory, I was at once provided with passes over the various railways between Ottawa and Winnipeg, the distance between the two cities, *via* Chicago and St. Paul's, being something like 1,700 miles, entailing a night and day journey of upwards of 90 hours, or nearly four days. I was so fortunate as to have for travelling companions during most of the journey, Mr. Logan, the Mayor of Winnipeg, and the Hon. Mr. Galt, M.P. for Montreal, and from both of these gentlemen I received much kindness, and also useful and valuable information. On our journey we passed through several of the large Western States of the Union, the scenery of which in many places was very grand. We were also the witnesses of one of the largest prairie fires that has occurred in Minnesota for many years, in which unfortunately, two or more people lost their lives, and a large amount of property was destroyed. I trust I may be excused referring to this as it is somewhat foreign to my subject, but being the first thing of the kind I had ever seen, I was very much impressed with the magnificence of the sight, especially after nightfall, when the train was at one time almost encircled with the flames, which every now and again rose to a great height, rolling on before a strong gale of wind at the rate of many miles per hour. At one place during the night we found the track had been burned through, and a little further on a culvert burned down, the repairing of which caused a detention of nearly 12 hours. At length, however, we reached Winnipeg in safety, and very shortly afterwards the Mayor drove me through the town

and introduced me to the Hon. Mr. Norquay, the Premier of Manitoba, and several other influential gentlemen belonging to the city. Mr. Norquay informed me that the Provincial Show was to be opened at Portage La Prairie the following day for the exhibition of stock, grain, and roots, that he proposed starting for it that evening, and asked me to accompany him. I gladly availed myself of his kindness, and got my first experience of travelling over the prairie under his guidance. I found Mr. Norquay a most genial companion, and was greatly indebted to him for much valuable information respecting the past and present history of the province, and its prospects in the near future. The first half of our journey was after nightfall, so I did not see anything of the country through which we passed. The roads being in good order, and having a good team of horses, we reached our destination for the night at 11 p.m., having accomplished our journey of 25 miles in three hours, although we got off the trail once or twice owing to the darkness of the night. During the remaining part of our journey the following morning, we passed through a very fertile district, and it was a pleasant sight to see comfortable-looking farm houses to the right and left, surrounded by large stackyards, which, with the appearance of the stubbles, spoke well for the abundance of the season's white crop. On our arrival at the Portage we found that the exhibition, which was to continue for a couple of days, had been opened. We at once commenced our inspection, and I had reason to congratulate myself in having reached the Portage in time to see it. I was greatly pleased with the samples of the grain and roots exhibited; they were all of excellent quality, and of the latter, the specimens of potatoes, cabbage, and onions were superior in size to anything I had ever previously seen. Turnips and mangold wurzel, &c., were also very good, as well as the wheat and barley, several samples of which I secured to bring home with me. I also visited the Ladies' show of fancy and other work, which was very interesting, and was highly patronised by the gentlemen as well as the ladies themselves. In the course of the day, I was introduced to a great many of the leading agriculturists of the Province, who seemed to be a body of very intelligent gentlemen, all very sanguine about the great future of their comparatively new country, and very kind in giving me information about it. Amongst others I was introduced to Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie, M.P.P., a gentleman well-known throughout the province of Manitoba and the vast North-West Ter-

ritory as one of its largest, most enterprising, and successful farmers. Mr. Mackenzie was so kind as to invite me to accompany him to his home at Burnside, about nine miles from the Portage, which I did, and there spent a couple of days under his hospitable roof. I was greatly indebted to Mr. Mackenzie for much information about the management of the land, &c., in the newly-settled districts, and the yield of the various crops, as well as with regard to the stock kept in different parts of the Province, and which I was afterwards able to get corroborated with respect to most of the different branches alluded to, from other reliable sources. As Mr. Mackenzie is quite a representative man in the North-West, I propose now to give you a brief history of his hitherto very successful career as a tiller of the soil.

Originally from Scotland, Mr. Mackenzie settled early in life in the Township of Guelph, Province of Ontario, where he remained for a period of a quarter of a century, and being highly skilled as an agriculturist, and particularly with respect to the rearing and management of stock; he was very successful in his farming pursuits, and eventually became the owner of a considerable portion of land. Mr. Mackenzie would probably have ended his days in peace in Ontario, but about eleven years ago, for the sake of his large and rising family of sons, he determined to see for himself the Great North-West, and find out whether the country was as fertile as it was reported to be. At the date already mentioned it was a much more difficult matter to reach Winnipeg (then a small town with only a few hundred inhabitants) than it is now, and Mr. Mackenzie had to buy a team of horses and Red River cart at St. Paul's, in the State of Minnesota, to travel a distance of nearly 500 miles to the new province. He remained in the province about a year, and at last was so thoroughly satisfied with the richness of the soil, its capability to produce heavy grain crops with very little expense, and the great future that awaited the country, that he finally determined to return to Ontario, sell off his land, and migrate with his whole family to the new land of his adoption, and he informed me (what I could well believe) that he never since had reason to regret the decision he then arrived at. At that time, in the year 1868, there were comparatively few settlers in Manitoba, and Mr. Mackenzie had the length and breadth of the land to choose from, and from what I was able to see of his different possessions, he had certainly displayed great judgment in fixing on most desirable sites, where the land was dry and good, with plenty of timber, and last,

though far from least, on the borders of running streams. Mr. Mackenzie at present owns about 18,000 acres of first-class land in various parts of the province and territory. He resides on the Burnside Farm, containing 2400 acres, and his sons (four of whom I had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with, and who are all very enterprising and intelligent young men) are in possession of his other farms. Mr. Mackenzie, during my stay at Burnside, took me over his farm, showed me his stock, and readily gave me all the information I wished. I was certainly surprised at the wonderful fertility of the soil, which is a rich black loam, averaging about 18 inches of surface soil, on friable clay subsoil, 5 and 6 feet in depth, beneath which is a thin layer of sand, lying on a stiff clay. The land is quite dry, and is well watered by a fine stream which flows through it. Of course every one cannot have the same advantage with respect to running waters, but he informed me that a plentiful supply could always be obtained in that part of the country by digging wells to a depth of 16 or 17 feet. I went over a large field of 180 acres on which had been grown this year a heavy crop of wheat and barley, this season's crop was the ninth in succession without any manure; indeed it appeared to me that it would not require any for many years to come, and that its fertility could be renewed at any time by bringing up an inch or so of new soil. On a portion of this field where some store stock had been getting straw, the previous winter, the crop had been much too heavy and gone down. It was quite a sight, and would gladden the heart of any farmer, to have seen the various stackyards on the farm, taking into account the comparatively limited quantity of land at present broken up. Mr. Mackenzie, when turning over the virgin soil in the early summer, merely pares the surface, he then backsets the furrow after harvest, ploughing about a depth of three inches, turning over a very broad furrow varying from 12 to 16 inches in width, and so far he has not yet exceeded a depth of four inches on any of his land. He considers the fertility of his land is practically inexhaustible, as in his opinion the friable clay underneath the surface soil, after a little exposure to the action of the atmosphere will be as fertile as that above it. With respect to the yield of his crop, he favoured me with his average for the seasons of 1877 and 1878, and his estimate for the present year, these were as follow:—Wheat crop, 1877, averaged 41 bushels; 1878, 36 bushels; this year he expects it to be close on 40 bushels per acre. The variety grown is

called Fife wheat, which has a hard, flinty, plump kernel, reddish in colour. The average weight is from 60 to 62 lbs., but has grown it as high as 64 lbs. per bushel. His estimate of the oat crop for this year is from 75 to 80 bushels per acre, weighing from 34 to 36 lbs.; last year he had a yield of 88 bushels from two bushels of seed sown on an acre; has grown potato oats of 42 lbs. and upwards, but considers he is better paid by the extra yield from the black Tartarian. His barley this year he expects will be from 40 to 45 bushels, of from 50 to 52 lbs.; the variety sown is 6-rowed. He drills his seed in as follows:— $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels wheat, 2 bushels of oats, and 2 of barley per acre. The wheat is sown from 15th April to 12th May, oats up to 20th May, and barley from 24th May to 8th and 10th June. Reaping generally takes place in August. The Manitoba wheat is much prized by millers in the United States for its superior quality, and brings the highest price in the market. Mr. M., at the time of my visit, expected to receive from 2s. 9d. to 3s. per bushel for his wheat, delivered at the Portage; for oats from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d., and for his barley from 1s. 10d. to 2s. The latter crop is at present mostly used for horse feeding. The freight on wheat per steamer to Winnipeg is now $3\frac{1}{2}$ d., and thence to Montreal 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., in all 1s. 5d.; but in the course of a short time, when the Canada Pacific reaches this district, the cost of transport to Montreal, *via* Thunder Bay, will not exceed 1s. per bushel, all expenses included. Mr. Mackenzie also grows excellent root crops, his swede turnips averaging from 30 to 35 tons, and potatoes, without any care in cultivation, sometimes even not being moulded up, will yield between 300 and 400 bushels of 60lbs., and sell from 1s. to 2s. per bushel. Onions, where cultivated, are also very prolific, yielding as much as 300 bushels per acre, and sell from 3s. to 4s. per bushel, according to the season of the year when sold. Mangold also grows heavy crops, but I did not see any on the ground. The butter produced in the district is of excellent quality, but very little cheese has yet been made, and what I saw was only of very middling quality; so that any of our first-class cheese makers going to the Far West shortly, will have a capital opportunity of distinguishing themselves, and figuring highly in the prize lists at the provincial as well as at the local shows. Mr. M. told me that both cattle and sheep thrive well, keep healthy throughout the extremes of temperature, and that no disease is yet known in the Province. With regard to labour, he has never had any difficulty hitherto in securing it, and does not anticipate any, at least in the immediate future, as many of the new settlers on

first entering the country, find it to their advantage in gaining experience, to hire themselves out for the first year. Meantime labour can be had for £40 per annum with board, or for the summer season at about £5 per month, and Indian labour at the rate of 2s. per day. Mr. Mackenzie meantime lets a portion of his land on the following terms: he provides his tenant with one-half of the seed sown, and receives in return one-third of the yield of grain, no rent being charged for the ground used for pasturage or green cropping. The land all around the Portage, and which I may here state I considered as a whole the best of the Province which I visited, is all well settled, but can be bought from 30s. to 50s. per acre, partly housed and snake fenced; a wooden dwelling-house of fair dimensions can be built at a cost of from £50 to £60, exclusive of the expense of hauling the wood. After spending a couple of days at Burnside, I started with a team of horses and buggy for Prairie City and Rapid City, lying on the Little Saskatchewan, about 180 miles west of Winnipeg, under the guidance of a very respectable farmer, a native of the Province, who was well acquainted with the country through which we had to travel. Thanks to Mr. Norquay, who made the arrangements for my journey, we were well provided with stores, and also a tent for camping out, and as the weather continued as a whole very good until our return to Portage La Prairie, the tent life, which was quite a new experience to me, was very enjoyable. I was very fortunate, too, in being accompanied for the greater part of the journey by Lieut.-Col. Higginbotham, ex-M.P. for Guelph, who owns a considerable tract of land in Palestine, and Mr. Coulthard, also a native of Ontario. These gentlemen proved themselves to be most agreeable companions, and I will long look back with pleasure to the pleasant days in travelling over the prairie, and cheerful evenings by our camp fire, which I passed in their society. The Colonel was well provided with guns and ammunition, and we were enabled to provide ourselves with a variety of game, which proved a welcome addition to our regular fare whilst on the prairie. After leaving Burnside, the land for a considerable distance was of a similar character to that I have already described; afterwards it got more swampy, and where dry, was of a lightish sandy nature, until we approached within a few miles of Gladstone, the capital of Palestine, when the soil again got heavier. Gladstone, at present only a small town, is situated on rising ground on the banks of the White Mud River, and the country surrounding

it is well covered with poplar and grey willows, but there is little or no heavy timber. About a couple of miles past Gladstone we entered upon the North-West Territory; the land for a short distance was a sandy loam, and then we drove through a low and swampy country for many miles, on which there were no settlers, and which indeed is unfitted for settlement until drained. At the further side of this extensive marsh we came to a large poplar wood or plantation, on emerging from which we entered on the Beautiful Plain on the western side of which flows the White Mud River, at this place a clear, rapid running stream. The Beautiful Plain is a level ridge of land rising above the surrounding country many miles in length, and varying in breadth from a quarter to a half mile, and the view to be obtained from it is very extensive and grand. Here we spent some time at another of Mr. Mackenzie's farms, the management of which is carried on by Mr. Adam Mackenzie, his eldest son. This farm extends to 1,700 acres, but only 300 are at present under crop. At one end of the farm there is a valuable meadow, which in spring is covered with the overflow from the river, and afterwards yields heavy crops of hay. The whole farm is dry, and I considered the soil on the portion of the land which I examined to be the richest I have ever seen. The crops have been very heavy this year, and were expected to yield similarly to those already reported as grown on the Burnside farm, but I may here remark that these yields must not be taken as the average of the whole country. Meantime they are considerably higher, and must be accounted for by their generally superior management and the excellent quality of their lands. Mr. Adam, like his father, is fond of stock, and had a large herd of well-bred cattle on the farms, which I was fortunate enough to see. On remarking to this gentleman that he was a long way from a market, he informed me that he had at present no difficulty in disposing of his stock or crop at remunerative prices to passing settlers, and by the time the country is well filled up the new railway at present in formation will have opened the province to the markets of the world. Mr. Mackenzie has another large grazing farm well watered about twelve miles north of the Beautiful Plain, from 800 acres of which he could cut as much hay as would winter well 2,000 head of cattle. On resuming our journey from the Beautiful Plain the land for some distance was of fair quality, afterwards got light and sandy on the level land, but improved considerably when we came to the Rolling Prairie and over the Riding Mountains. This

district is well watered by the Stony Creek River, and large numbers of small ponds or lakes, and seemed to me to be well adapted for mixed husbandry. At present the country there is only thinly settled, and you would scarcely see more than one farmhouse in a day's journey. We passed over the south-east end of the Riding Mountains, which was covered with good sized poplars, unless where burned through by prairie fires. On arriving at Prairie City I was somewhat surprised at its size, as meantime it would not make a respectable clachan in Scotland, and does not at present contain a score of inhabitants. The site, however, is well chosen on the banks of the Little Saskatchewan. It is surrounded by high land, and may some day become a place of importance. The country in the neighbourhood of Prairie City abounds with game, prairie chickens, snipe, plover, &c. The lakelets are crowded with wild duck, and the ardent sportsman may occasionally get a shot at a bear or wolf. Wild strawberries, raspberries, currants, and cranberries grow plentifully in this district. The land in the immediate neighbourhood of the Little Saskatchewan is of a light, sandy, and gravelly nature, and would not stand much cropping, but at a distance of a mile from the river, on its eastern side, the land is very rolling, and much heavier, with a fair depth of black loam for surface soil. This district is thickly covered in many places with scrub, and is dotted here and there with lakelets, some of which in size and appearance reminded me much of the pond at Castle-Kennedy, although the most of them were considerably larger. Many of them are impregnated with alkali to such an extent that they cannot be used for drinking or cooking purposes; in others the water is quite good in the early part of the year, but becomes rotten further on in the season. Good water, however, I was informed can generally be got at a depth of five or six feet from the surface. I have already said that I thought this district to be well adapted for mixed husbandry; indeed, I considered it about the most suitable for stock farming of any that I have seen in the North-West, although on the whole the soil was nothing like so rich, in my opinion, as that from Poplar Point to Burnside in the vicinity of the Portage. Arrow or spear grass grows in this country, and frequently enters the bodies of sheep and kills them, but it is dangerous in this way only at certain seasons of the year, and disappears as soon as the land is brought under cultivation. I visited several farms on the journey from Prairie to Rapid City, which had been lately settled on.

At one of these farms about ten miles distant from Rapid City I examined the soil in one of the fields where several teams were at work, and found it to be black loam to the depth of about twelve inches, on a clay subsoil. The crop of this year appeared to have been a very bulky one, but having been late sown the grain was very light. I was informed that this land was only taken up the previous season, the tenant having obtained 160 acres as a homestead for £2 as fees, and pre-empted another 160 acres for which he had to pay about 4s. per acre during the first three years of his occupancy. On nearing Rapid City I came to more newly-settled farms, on one of which part of the crop, which had also been late sown, was still outstanding in the field. The crop had also been a heavy one, so far as the straw was concerned, but on examining the grain I was again disappointed with the quality, as it would not have made respectable drawings with us. I was, however, given to understand this was frequently the case with first crops, especially if too late sown. One of the farmers through whose lands I passed was busy thrashing out his grain in the old primitive style with the flail, and on the next farm in a field of beautifully coloured oats in stook a team of oxen was already busy at work turning over the soil for a succeeding crop. On reaching the rising ground at the end of the Saskatchewan Valley we looked back over a very pretty landscape; but to the west, on the other side of Rapid City, we saw an immense expanse of prairie, as far indeed as the eye could reach, burnt black with a recent prairie fire, the farmhouses that had been saved looking very dreary in the midst of the blackened plain. I learned afterwards that this fire had burnt a district 30 miles in length by from 10 to 12 in width, causing considerable loss through the destruction of farm buildings and stacks of hay. I found Rapid City to be somewhat larger than its rival farther up stream, as it can already boast of some twenty inhabited houses, and several more were in course of erection. There were also some goods stores in the place, and altogether it had a bustling go-a-head look about it, as much as to say that it would be a place of importance some day should the railway pass that way, as I have reason to believe it is now likely to do, and it is certainly wonderful how quickly large cities spring up in a new country, as witness Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, which seven or eight years ago had only a population of 400, and has now from 8,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, with beautiful villas in all directions, and as extensive stores as you will find in many of the older and larger

towns of the Dominion. At Rapid City I had a letter of introduction to Dr. M'Intosh, who has lately started a saw mill there, and is now doing a large and profitable business. Meantime he has to bring his large timber down the winding Saskatchewan a distance of nearly three hundred miles. Finding it impossible to spare the time to go farther West, I was indebted to the doctor for the following information about the land in that direction. The land between the city and the Assiniboine, which lies to the southward, 25 miles distant, is a nice loam with clay subsoil on top of gravel. The land is all quite dry; plenty of water can always be had, but wood is scarce. Direct west to Oak River, 18 miles distant, the soil is of a similar nature, but there is more timber, some of it oak, and the country is being rapidly settled. At the Shoal Lake, a settlement 40 miles distant, the soil is all of a similar nature to that already described and much of the same character at Fort Ellis, and the Touchwood Hills still farther away, and at Edmonton, 850 miles distant, the land is undulating, and the soil of the very best description. When at Rapid City, I was much surprised and much pleased to meet with Mr. Lockhart, recently from Liverpool, a gentleman related to Messrs. Lockhart of Kirkcolum; who had finished his education at Glenlucc, and was well acquainted with all the places and many of the old inhabitants of the district. He had bought a considerable tract of land bordering on the Saskatchewan, and felt very sanguine of success. On leaving Rapid City, on our return journey, we took the south trail, which enabled me to see quite a new tract of country. At first the land was very rolling prairie, with a good strong soil; afterwards we got on to the level prairie and entered on the Big Plain, where you could scarcely see a tree or elevation as far as the eye could reach. About 25 miles or so from Rapid City I came to another of Mr. Mackenzie's farms, and was hospitably received and entertained by his two sons, who were at that time residing there, and busy at work with five teams, three of which were horses, one oxen, and the other mules. This farm contains 4,000 acres of land and was entered on last year; the crops this season had been good considering that sowing was not commenced until the 26th May; of course much too late to allow the wheat crop time to mature properly. I examined the oats and barley, and found them to be of fair quality. 50 acres of this farm were broken up last year; this season they expect to have 220 acres turned over. Their second ploughing is from three to four inches deep, and from 12

to 16 in width. The work, to my eye, was somewhat rough, and would not altogether satisfy our prize ploughmen in the Rhins, but, notwithstanding, the prolific soil always yields bounteous crops; consequently more regard is had to the quantity of the work done rather than to the quality of the ploughing, &c. The Messrs. Mackenzie told me that each team was at that time daily turning over upwards of two acres of ground. The soil of this farm averages about 12 inches of surface soil, and is a sandy loam on a clay sub-soil. I was given to understand that the water supply was pretty good, but there was no timber meantime growing on the farm. After leaving the Messrs. Mackenzie our course was continued through the Big Plain for many miles, until we arrived at the Sand Hills, near the eastern boundary of the Territory. This large extensive plain is very level, and, as I have already stated, is quite destitute of timber, a want I fear that will be much felt there, as well as in many other parts of the North-West for some time, until the country becomes more settled on, when settlers will, no doubt, plant a certain portion of their own lands. On examining the soil in various places on the Big Plain, I found it all to be a sandy loam, in some places of fair depth, in others rather light, and wherever there was anything approaching a ridge the soil was gravelly. The prairie grass, too, was much finer and shorter than I found it on the north trail, or in the other districts I visited either in the North-West or in Manitoba. The plain is watered by Boggy Creek, a clear stream of water, and by several small lakes. The land is all quite dry and requires no drainage, but will not be able to stand anything like the cropping of other parts of the country I visited, without resorting to the manure heap. The Sand Hills, through which we passed after leaving the Big Plain, are some miles in width, and extend as far as the Assiniboine, fully twenty miles away. It was mostly very useless land, and in some places entirely destitute of vegetation. A few scraggy oaks and poplars were here and there, also some pine trees which helped to beautify the landscape. This district is well watered by the Pine Creek, on the borders of which, in some places, good sites might be found for grist and saw mills, in both of which there appeared to be a great want in most of the districts which I visited in the North-West. On emerging from the Sand Hills we entered on a scrubby plain which appeared to be good soil, and a little farther on, the land was lower lying and the soil deeper and richer, and this continued to be the character of the country until we again struck the main trail a few miles from Burnside, my

starting point, except that at some places the land was somewhat swampy. This district is still thinly populated, but the most of the land bordering on the trail has already been bought up, and will shortly be brought under cultivation. As already mentioned, my short visit to the North-West Territory was very enjoyable, the daily drive from morning until sun down, over the Prairie in the fine air and moderately warm sunny days of the Indian summer season, was delightful as well as exhilarating, and although anxious to get on with my journey as quickly as possible, I experienced a feeling akin to regret when I found it drawing to a close, but I became quite reconciled to my lot, and thankful indeed that I had got so far on my return trip, when on the day before our arrival at Burnside, the weather changed, and the district through which we were passing was visited by a severe thunderstorm, accompanied by a heavy fall of rain, which soon converted the previous good trail into an almost impassable quagmire, making me wonder what the track would become like in the rainy season, as very little progress, indeed I may say none has yet been made, either in Manitoba or the North-West in the matter of road making, and this certainly is one of the present great drawbacks to new settlers, and will be somewhat difficult to overcome, as there are very few beds of gravel to be found anywhere along the few hundred miles over which I passed. During the thunderstorm we took shelter at the farm house of Mr. Cook, where we were most hospitably received, and when there our host informed me that he had taken up his land about eighteen months previously. He liked the country very well, and although previous to the time of settling in Manitoba he had no knowledge of farming, yet he was getting on first-rate, as the land did not require very particular management, and he had no fear of his ultimate success. Early the following afternoon we reached Burnside, and shortly afterwards again started for the Portage, where I was so fortunate as to meet Mr. Walker, the Attorney-General of the Province of Manitoba, who was on his way to Winnipeg, and kindly gave me a seat in his buggy to that rising city; on our way down we met a great many covered wagons and Red River carts filled with emigrants and their stores on their way to the Far West. Indeed, on my journey eastward, from Rapid City, I felt greatly surprised at meeting day after day, long trains of wagons and carts going west, many of the emigrants being newly out from the Old Country, as England is generally designated in the Dominion. At Winnipeg I met with several of the Dele-

gates, who had preceded me to Canada, and who had just returned to the city from visiting another part of the province. They were all much pleased with what they had seen, and Mr. Biggar, the Delegate from the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, son of Mr. Biggar, of Chapelton, a gentleman well known in this county, was kind enough to favour me with the following notes on the district through which he passed. [Mr. Cowan then read Mr. Biggar's description of the Pembina district and the great Dalrymple Farm in Dakota.] Messrs. Logan, from Berwickshire, and Peat, Cumberland, were also very kind in giving me every information that I desired. During our short stay at Winnipeg we were very courteously treated by every one with whom we came in contact, and were honoured by an invitation to attend a banquet given by one of the political parties in the Province to Messrs. Mackenzie, Bowell and Aikins, members of the Dominion Government, who were at that time visiting Manitoba. The banquet was a success. Many eloquent speeches were delivered and our healths were proposed and enthusiastically received. Our stay at the Capital was not, however, taken up altogether with banqueting, and we were much indebted to Messrs. Gerrie, Ashdown, and Ross, for driving us to a number of farms in the vicinity of Winnipeg. The first-named gentleman, besides being a merchant and a landowner, is also a farmer on a large scale; he at present owns about 43,000 acres of land in the Province, of which, however, he only farms 4000 acres lying at a few miles distance from the city; he was kind enough to drive us out to and over the farm, and gave us every information about its management, cost of working, &c. The soil is a good deep loam on a clay subsoil, the land dry and well watered by a creek passing through it. He grows wheat, principally of the Fife variety, and black Tartarian oats; he estimates his yield of the former this season at fully 30 bushels per acre, and had been offered 3s. per bushel delivered at Winnipeg. He also has had no difficulty so far in getting a sufficiency of labour, has paid as high as £48 per annum, with board for a good man. His expenses of management per acre were as follow:—The first breaking of the land costs 12s., and second ploughing in autumn 8s., and can get it done by contract for the above sums; seed, harrowing, harvesting, thrashing, 20s., which in addition to the first cost of the land, say 20s. per acre, amounts in all to £3 per acre. So that anyone who will take the trouble of calculating the value of the first crop grown on the land as given above, will see that for at least the por-

tion of the farm brought under crop, the owner of the land has been fully paid both capital and interest for his outlay during the first year. Mr. Gerrie, who is a good specimen of an intelligent, shrewd, canny Scotchman, informed me that he is always prepared to dispose of some of his extensive property, that early this summer he had sold 240 acres not far from his own holding at £1 per acre; and that good land within easy distance of Winnipeg could at present be bought for that sum, whilst low lying swampy land, capable, however, of drainage, could be bought as low as 8s. per acre. On our return to town we passed through some very swampy lands, from which large quantities of hay can be cut in the dry season. Before leaving Winnipeg we were also indebted to the Mayor (Mr. Logan) and Mr. Ross for a pleasant drive to the Springs on the Gravel Ridge at Birds Hill, about 11 miles from the city. From the highest point of the Ridge we obtained a splendid view of the surrounding country, in different parts of which several prairie fires were then raging: the atmosphere was so clear that we could see quite distinctly a portion of Winnipeg in the distance. During our drive along the Red River to the Springs we passed through the well-known Kildonan settlement, one of the oldest in the province, and which was settled on as far back as 1812 by a colony of Scotchmen taken out by the late Earl of Selkirk. The soil in this district, bordering on the Red River, is a loamy clay of great depth and very fertile. We spent a short time on the farm of Mr. M'Beth, and walked over a field belonging to him which I was informed had been continuously under crop for 54 years, except during three years when the province was visited by grasshoppers, during which time it was allowed to have a rest. The crop this season had of course been gathered long before the period of my visit, but the strong and thick stubbles showed that it had been a good one; and I was told that it would average at least 28 or 30 bushels of wheat per acre. This land had never been manured; indeed the tenant did not consider that it yet required any stimulant, although he proposed laying on a little manure shortly as an experiment. I saw many large dung heaps in this neighbourhood, some of which were said to be the accumulation of the last 50 years, and in many instances, to get quit of the manure, the farmer casts it on to the ice on the Red River during the winter months, and allows it to be carried away by the river when the ice gets broken up in the spring. Before leaving Mr. M'Beth's farm I secured a small portion

of the soil of the field which had been so long under crop, and brought it home with me, and if any gentleman present is desirous of seeing it I will have much pleasure in showing it, as well as a few samples of grain, &c., which I also brought home with me from the far West, at the conclusion of my address. For these samples of grain I was indebted to Mr. Harrison, who at present farms extensively within a comparatively short distance of Winnipeg. This gentleman, on account of ill health, proposes selling off his farm, of which he gave me full particulars. On our return journey to Ontario from Manitoba we were greatly indebted to the managers of the different railways over which we passed through the American States, for their courtesy and kindness in giving us free passes over their lines. These railways, viz., the Michigan Central, the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul's; and St. Paul's, Minneapolis, and Minnesota are well managed railways—at least so far as their roads and commodious carriages are concerned—and the scenery along the route is sometimes very grand.

On returning to the Province of Ontario, we first visited the town of Stratford, in the immediate neighbourhood of which are several large cheese factories. I was fortunate enough to have a letter of introduction to Mr. Ballantyne, M.P.P., who resides in Stratford, and who received me in the most kindly manner. Mr. Ballantyne, a highly intelligent gentleman of active business habits, is a great enthusiast in the manufacture of cheese, and has perhaps done more than any other man in Canada to perfect the system of factory cheesemaking. He owns one or two factories, and is also an extensive buyer of cheese throughout the province. We were privileged to see through the Black Creek Factory, which is situated in a fine, well-watered, grazing country, well suited for dairy purposes, about eight miles from Stratford. This factory, which gathers in its supply of milk from about 1,000 cows, was one of the very first established in Canada in 1864. It belongs to Mr. Ballantyne, but is conducted on the co-operative principle, Mr. Ballantyne charging the farmers a certain sum per gallon for hauling the milk and making the cheese. Mr. Ballantyne fully explained to me the whole process of factory cheese-making, of which he is a thorough master. The season begins in Canada at 1st May and closes on 1st November; the busiest time is in the month of June, when the cows are in full milk. During this month 26,000 lbs. of milk was sent to the factory this season, and the make of cheese per day ran from 2,600 to 2,700 lbs. Mr. Ballantyne informed us that 'in

the early part of the year between the fodder and the grass he found the greatest difficulty in making cheese of good quality; this applied also to certain portions of the months of July and August, when the weather became extremely hot. Mr. B., however, has now managed to overcome in great measure the difficulties of making a really good article during the hot season, when the water is not very good, and the milk in some instances becomes tainted before it leaves the udder of the cow, and I tasted several cheese made at this factory from impure or tainted milk that were quite free from any impurity in either smell or taste. To attain this end, the whey is drawn off as soon as possible, even to the loss of some curd, and the temperature of the curd well kept up, the curd is also left a longer time than on ordinary occasions exposed to the action of the atmosphere, and less salt is used than when the milk is in good order. Mr. Ballantyne proposes to give a full account of his system of cheesemaking at a convention to be held in Chicago in February next, and as he promised to send me a few copies of his address for circulation among those of my friends and neighbours who are interested in this great industry, I will not meantime enter into any particulars of his system of management, and will only further remark that in the large, well-ventilated, and commodious cheese-room at Black Creek, I was somewhat surprised to find such uniformly high-class cheese, quite equal, if not superior to the finest makes in the Rhins of Galloway. The cheese were mostly uncolored, and would average about 60 lbs. in weight, and were very uniform in size as well as in quality. At the time of my visit the Kane had been disposed of up to the 1st August. They had gone to the London (England) market, where cheese from the Black Creek factory command the highest prices. On making inquiries about the future prospects of the cheese trade, Mr. Ballantyne assured me that they were much brighter than they had been during the previous two years, that the price of cheese was certain to keep up during the remainder of this season and for some time to come, as, owing to the severe losses sustained through the unremunerative prices of the last two years, a great many factories had been closed down both in the United States and in the Dominion, large numbers of the cows from which these factories had been supplied had consequently been fattened and sold off, and that many of the farmers were now turning their attention to the raising and fattening of cattle for the British market, and that in his opinion

the deficiency in the make of cheese in America next year, comparing it with the previous one, would be as much as 25 per cent. We afterwards visited another large factory at Strathaven, and were privileged to see through it. It belongs to a joint stock company, and was put up this summer, and consequently has all the latest improvements; it also is situated in a fine grazing country and very convenient to a railway station. They had about 1,000 cheese on hand when we were there, all of which had been sold at 12½ cents or fully 6d. per lb. This, taking into account the expense of freight to England, commissions, &c., was at that time a long price, and they would require to realise from 65s. to 66s. per cwt. in the English market to leave any profit to the purchaser. This factory was managed in quite a similar manner to the one we inspected at Black Creek. From Stratford we (Mr. Logan, delegate from Berwickshire, with whom I had travelled ever since leaving Chicago) proceeded to Toronto, where we were again joined by Messrs. Maxwell, Biggar, and Peat. In passing I may remark that Toronto is a handsome, thriving city, containing about 80,000 inhabitants. We stayed there a couple of days, and enjoyed the hospitality of several of its most influential citizens, to whom we had got introduced, and from whom we received information that proved very valuable to us during the remainder of our tour through Ontario. At Toronto our small party of delegates again got broken up, Messrs Logan and Peat going their several ways, whilst Messrs. Biggar, Maxwell, and myself kept together, and I was fortunate enough to have the pleasure of the society of these two gentlemen, who proved themselves most agreeable and intelligent companions, during the remainder of my visit to Canada. On leaving Toronto, we took the cars for Guelph, where we were met by Captain M'Crae, a gentleman originally from the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, who kindly took us in hand, and was so good as to drive us during our stay in his district to a great many farms in the neighbourhood; amongst others, to the Model Farm a few miles from the city, and the farms of Messrs M'Crae, senr., Stone, and Hobson. At the Model Farm we were introduced to the masters, with whom and the students (88 in number) we afterwards dined. We were greatly impressed with the many advantages to be derived by a residence at this well-managed establishment, both in the lecture halls, &c., and outside in the management of the land, by the rising generation of young farmers, and have little

doubt it will do much good, and become very popular amongst the agriculturists of Canada, for whose benefit primarily it has been established. The charge for board and lodging is very moderate, the average for each student amounting only to from £10 to £12 per annum. Lectures are daily given by competent professors to the students, the latter afterwards assisting in the work on the farm. The large and commodious residence and farm offices are situated on rising ground in the centre of the farm, which consists of 550 acres of various qualities of soil, ranging from good to inferior. The most of it, however, being a clayey loam, resting on a sandy and gravelly subsoil. The farm is well watered and fenced. Mr. Brown, the enterprising manager, drove us over the lands, and we saw evidences everywhere of good and careful management. The white crops this season had been very good, and the turnip crop, which were being stored at the time of our visit, were of excellent quality, and would average about 22 tons per imperial acre. We were shown several flocks of sheep, Cotswolds, Oxford Downs, and Leicesters, some of them excellent specimens of the various breeds. Great attention has also been paid to cattle, several of the bulls being superior animals of first-class pedigree. We afterwards visited Mr. Hobson's farm. This gentleman, like most Canadian farmers, enjoys the pleasure of farming his own broad acres; his land extends to 300 acres, 240 of which are under cultivation, the remainder being timber, yearly increasing in value. Mr. Hobson, an excellent judge of all kinds of stock, showed us his herd of shorthorns, some of which were very fine animals, and all of them of good pedigree. Mr. Hobson also feeds about 400 hoggets annually, generally disposing of them about Christmas. He informed us that the working expenses of his farm amounted altogether to two dollars per acre yearly. At Mr. F. W. Stone's farm we also saw some good shorthorns, but were unfortunate in not meeting with this gentleman, who, we were told, had done much good to his district in improving its breed of cattle. At Mr. M'Crae's, who is an excellent specimen of an enterprising successful Galloway farmer, we saw perhaps the largest head of Galloway cattle at present in the Dominion—they were of pretty fine quality. Mr. M'Crae owns a good farm, and the management was first-class. Indeed, we were much pleased with what we saw of the farming throughout the district, which we inspected in the vicinity of Guelph. The soil, generally speaking, is a strong clayey loam; the land is well farmed; considerable taste is displayed in the management of the farms;

the buildings are good, and an air of comfort and well-to-do-ness is to be noticed among the farming community generally. Before leaving Guelph, we were greatly indebted to Captain M'Crae for taking us over a couple of farms that were then for sale. They were situated within eight miles of Guelph, and within three-and-a-half miles of a railway station. I will here remark that during our visit to Canada, we saw as well as heard of many farms that were in the market for sale, but as it is impossible that I can take notice of them all in this report, I have confined myself to a description of those I first saw, as I believe it may be interesting to a general audience, but to any one who may think of emigrating shortly to Canada, and who may wish for further particulars about farms for sale, it will afford me great pleasure to give every information in my power. But to proceed, Mannerbank, the first farm we visited, and situated as already described, contained 255 acres, 200 acres of which had been brought under cultivation, the remainder under wood. Soil a clayey loam of considerable depth, lying on a hilly gravel ridge running through the farm. The fields were well laid off, fairly fenced and well watered. The dwelling house was a substantial stone building containing fourteen rooms, and the farm offices, which were mostly of wood, were in fair order. This farm is at present rented to an enterprising tenant, whose lease expires next year, at £120. The price wanted is 14,000 dollars or about £3200—to, say, £12 10s. per acre. The adjoining farm, belonging to the same proprietor, is also for sale; it contains 250 acres, of which 150 are under tillage, 85 acres meadow land, and 15 acres under timber. The soil is of a similar character to the above, and it is equally well watered, the dwelling house, however, is not so good, but the farm offices were better, having good pig and sheep houses attached. The price wanted for this farm was also 14,000 dollars. This land is likewise rented meantime to a good tenant. Both farms are being well managed, and are easy of cultivation. The taxes at present payable, amount on each farm to about £12 10s. per annum, and are principally for educational and municipal purposes. In addition to the above, the tenants, as elsewhere throughout Ontario, have to provide so many days' work of a man and team of horses annually, or an equivalent in money, for the maintenance of roads. We also saw another farm, within a very short distance of Guelph, which is at present for sale. It was all under cultivation, was well farmed and in good order; the price wanted for it was somewhat higher than for those

previously mentioned, owing to its convenience to the city and railway station. The opinion we formed of these farms was that they would be worth at least 30s. per acre in this country. Our time being limited we were unable to visit the country northwards from Guelph to Lake Huron, a distance of 90 miles, but were informed that the soil, if anything, was better than what we had seen, and that it was an excellent farming country. From Guelph we proceeded to Galt, where we visited a large farm of 550 acres, owned by a namesake of my own. Mr. Cowan being from home, we did not meet with him, but his sons kindly showed us his large herds of well-bred shorthorn cattle and Leicester sheep. When at Galt I called on Mr. John Adair, who has relatives in this district, and who owns a nice farm of 130 acres, within a couple of miles of the town. He was kind enough to give me some information about his management and the yield of his crop this season. These were as follow:—The first year he takes a crop of wheat after lea; second season, potatoes and turnips, and the third year, sows down with barley or oats, but few of the latter he informed me are grown in his district. His crop this year was an average one—wheat, 20 bushels of 61 lbs.; barley, 30 bushels of 48 lbs.; and about 40 bushels oats per acre. The land in the immediate neighbourhood of Galt was of a light, sandy, and gravelly nature, much inferior in my opinion to the district about Guelph, but was given to understand that it was much better a little further back. Mr. Adair also informed me that plenty of land could be rented at from 2½ to 3 dollars, or from 10s. to 12s. per acre, and could be bought at about 60 dollars, or £12 per acre. From Galt we proceeded to Brantford, and at once drove out a distance of four miles through a most beautiful country to the celebrated Bow Park farm, where we received a most hearty welcome from Messrs. Clay and Hope, the managers, to whom we had letters of introduction from the Hon. George Brown, who is well known not only in the Dominion but also throughout Great Britain and the United States as a gentleman who has done a good work for the Dominion in gathering together a famous herd of pure bred shorthorns. Mr. Hope, to whom I had been introduced some years ago in this very town by my friend Mr. M'William, Craighmore, has great credit in the management of the farm, and specially of the stock department, and is allowed to be one of the very best judges of shorthorns, and our own favourites, the Clydesdales, on the conti-

ment of America. Mr. Clay, jun., well known throughout Scotland, is also quite an enthusiast in both classes of stock. Both these gentlemen accompanied us in our inspection of the stock at Bow Park, and it was a very great treat to have explained to us the particular merits of the several high-class and valuable animals brought under our notice, many of the herd (numbering in all 340 animals) having cost as much as 2,500 guineas. We were also privileged to see the famous bull Grand Duke, walked out for our inspection, and also one or two famous cows, all well known in shorthorn circles, and the stock from which, being scattered far and wide over the American continent, must undoubtedly rapidly improve the native breeds. Bow Park, beautifully situated on a bend of the Grand River, extends to nearly 1,000 acres, the greater portion of which is a clayey loam with more or less admixture of sand. No particular rotation of cropping is observed, about 50 acres of mangold and turnip is grown annually, 200 acres Indian corn to cut green for stock, 150 acres rye, besides considerable breadths of wheat and barley. About 30 men are kept constantly in employment. The management of the stock appeared to be perfect, and the outside department seemed to be carefully as well as economically conducted. From Bow Park we drove through Brantford to Paris, on our way to which we visited the extensive farm of the Hon. Mr. Christie, which contains about 540 acres of very fair land. The soil is a lightish sandy loam, which, with good management and manuring, would yield generous crops of all kinds. It is a well watered farm, the fields are all laid off from the public road, which runs through the centre of the farm, and are of considerable extent, running up to about 60 acres. On one of the largest was the very best sole of grass we came across whilst in Ontario, indeed, on the whole, although we saw better land in many places, we considered this farm one of the most desirable that we saw in the whole province. We were also unfortunate here in not finding Mr. Christie at home, but his son kindly escorted us over the farm. From Mr. Christie's to Paris, a distance of a few miles, our drive was through the plains of Paris, a very beautiful and well watered district. At Paris we took the train to Woodstock, where we were met by Mr. Dunlop, a gentleman originally from Ayrshire. Mr. Dunlop drove us to his residence, a distance of six miles from the town, on the way to which we passed through a good tract of country. Mr. Dunlop only farms a small portion of his land, and has the remainder let to a tenant at a rent of 12s. per acre. From Mr.

Dunlop's we visited one or two well-managed farms in the neighbourhood, the owners of which were very intelligent men, and appeared to be both prosperous and happy. During our visit to the neighbourhood of Woodstock the first of the season's snow fell, and although it was by no means a heavy covering, yet it was sufficient to prevent us carrying out our intention of visiting many other portions of the Province, which we were desirous of seeing. In the course of a few days, however, I visited the great fruit-growing districts of Grimsby and St. Catherine's, the last-named town being not far distant from the world-renowned Falls of Niagara, which I need scarcely inform you I also went to see, and the sight of which, had I seen nothing more during my visit to America, would have amply repaid me for my journey. At Grimsby I had the pleasure of meeting two very old friends in the persons of the Messrs. Hewetson, well known to many people in this county as brothers of the present tenant of Balferson, near Newton-Stewart. These gentlemen, with whom I spent two pleasant days, have been many years resident in Canada, have been very successful, and although they have still a warm side to their native country, prefer living where they are to returning to the land of their birth; and I may here notice that I found this feeling very general amongst all classes of people with whom I came in contact, which of itself says a good deal for the Dominion as a place to live in. The country around Grimsby is very beautiful, lying below high lands covered with fine timber, the land sloping gently down to Lake Ontario. Nearly the whole district is devoted to the growing of peaches, apples, grapes, and many other varieties of fruits. It is well sheltered from frosty winds, and the soil, which is a sandy loam of a red colour, peculiar to that part of the country, is from two to three feet in depth, and the subsoil is sand, resting on the red sandstone. This soil, combined with the climate it enjoys, tends to make the country in the vicinity of Grimsby peculiarly well adapted for the growing of fruit, the cultivation of which is yearly extending, and is very profitable. It is possible that a description of one or two of the extensive orchards which I visited may not be particularly interesting to many of my audience, still as the growing of fruit has already become a large industry in many parts of the Dominion, it is only right that I should notice it, although but briefly in my report. Mr. Hewetson first drove me through a beautiful country to the residence of Mr. Wolverton, who owns a large orchard of 18 acres, situated about a couple of miles

from Grimsby. Mr. Wolverton has about five acres planted with apple trees, of which there are about 70 to the acre; and five acres in peaches, with from 140 to 150 trees per acre. The latter were about 10 years old, and this year produced 1500 bushels of this luscious fruit, which he sold for 2 dollars, or over 8s. per bushel, yielding him the handsome return of £120 per acre. We afterwards visited Mr. Kitchen, whose orchard extends to 60 acres. This gentleman informed me that his orchard contained 3000 apple trees, 500 peach, cherry, pear, and plum trees, and 1000 grape vines. He sold last year 2000 barrels of apples at 2 dollars per barrel, his average yearly sale of fruit and wines amounting to 8000 dollars, or between £1600 and £1700. We also visited the farm of Mr. Pettit, which contains 150 acres of very good land. Mr. Pettit has also a portion of his land devoted to fruit cultivation, but the greater part of it is in grass and under crop. I was here shown a herd of Durhams of good pedigree (the Prince's blood). Some of the animals, especially the year olds, were very promising, and for a young bull of good colour and shape Mr. Pettit had refused a long price. Mr. Pettit grows a considerable quantity of Indian corn, of which he had a good crop this season. He informed me that the average yield of this crop in his neighbourhood would be 40 bushels weighing 60 lbs., and was value for 60 cents or 2s. 6d. per bushel. As I have not hitherto taken notice of this cereal, I may here state that it is sown generally in drills about 3 feet apart, with quarter bushel of seed per acre, from the middle of May to the 10th of June. When wanted for cutting green, it is not sown until the 1st July, and yields as much as five tons of excellent food for cattle; in winter it is cut into chaff, and mixed with bran and Indian meal or other feeding stuff. Mr. Hewetson, himself, has also a very promising young orchard of peaches, which will commence bearing next season. As already noticed, we were unable to visit several other important farming districts in Ontario, and I was indebted to my friend, Mr. James Hewetson, for the following information with respect to the counties of Huron and Bruce, in the N. W. of the Provinces. As Mr. Hewetson has been many years resident in that part of the country, and at one time farmed extensively himself, every reliance may be given to his statements. In County Bruce the soil is a clayey loam on a clay and gravel subsoil; the surface soil will average about two feet in depth; little drainage is required; the land is undulating and well watered. Mr. H. considered it one of the best wheat-growing districts

in Canada, and the land was well adapted for growing green crops. Good crops of wheat, oats, and peas had been gathered in this year; the yield of fall wheat this season over the county would average 30 bushels per acre. A good many cattle and sheep are raised, the latter especially thrive remarkably well, and when paid attention to are very profitable. This county was settled about 25 years ago, and is, on the whole, well farmed. It has several large shipping ports on Lake Huron, and the Great Western railway passes through the centre of it. The farms average about 100 acres, and can be bought from £7 to £10 per acre. Good clay land similar to Baldoon could be had at £6 per acre. Not including houses, however. County Huron was somewhat of a similar character to Bruce, and was all very good farming land. In the neighbourhood of Clinton there was a splendid farming country, superior he thought to the land I had seen in the vicinity of Guelph, and enjoyed a better climate. Good farm servants could be had from £30 to £32 per annum with board, and the taxes amounted to from £5 to £6 per 100 acres. With regard to the prices of cattle, horses, &c., they could meantime be bought at the following sums:—Cows from £6 to £10; two-year-old cattle from £5 to £7; sheep from 15s. to £2; and horses £16 to £40, prices varying, of course, according to quality. With respect to the profits to be derived from farming in Ontario, accounts varied very much, ranging from five to ten per cent. on the capital invested; my own opinion being that the latter sum might readily be realised by any one who was thoroughly acquainted with his business as a farmer and was a good judge of stock. After finishing our tour through Ontario, my friends and I determined to spend a few days in the States.

At Boston we saw a fine lot of cattle awaiting shipment for Liverpool; we inspected the accommodation prepared for them on board the steamer, which, however, we did not consider very first-class. We were informed that the cattle are often sick for the first day or two on the passage, but with favourable weather they generally keep up their condition, and in some cases even improve. From Boston we proceeded to St. John's, New Brunswick, in the neighbourhood of which we spent a couple of days. We regretted very much that we had only a few days to spend in the maritime provinces, and during our too brief stay in these interesting provinces, we were only able to visit a very few places. At St. John's we were introduced to Mr. Livingstone, the Canadian Government Agent, from whom

we received much kindness, and a good deal of useful information. The land in the neighbourhood of the town seemed to be pretty well farmed, the soil was of a loamy nature mixed up with a granite sand. About 100 miles from St. John's, the land lying north of Fredericton and away by Woodstock is a good farming country; this district has good railway accommodations, and the River St. John which flows through it, is navigable for a considerable distance by flat steamers of a large tonnage. Cleared farms in this district can be bought from £8 to £12, but land equally good, still uncleared, can be had at from 6s. to 10s. per acre. At Sackville, another portion of the province we visited, lying on the borders of Nova Scotia, we saw some very fertile land. On the Sackville Marsh, which is 10 miles long by 4 in width, the soil is a good loam on a blue clay subsoil; large crops of hay are annually taken from this marsh or meadow, and during the time of our visit we saw many thousands of ricks—many of them containing 80 stones of hay—still outstanding, although a good portion had been secured in large wooden sheds. On examining the hay, we found that it was coarse and strong where grown on the natural meadows. But the sown grasses were much finer, and the hay of better quality. When in this district we were much indebted to Mr. Wood, Mr. Black, M.P.P., and other influential gentlemen belonging to the city, for their kindness and courtesy. At Mr. Wood's farm, which we inspected, we saw a herd of 60 cattle, some of which were fairly well bred animals. He had 22 large cattle tied up, and being prepared for the English market, and a few had that day been sold and sent off. The price at which Mr. Wood had sold was 4½ cents., or say 2½d. per lb., live weight. Two of these cattle, under three years of age, weighed 2,970 lbs., and would consequently be value for £12 15s. each at home, which, with the cost of transport, &c., to Liverpool, amounting to £6 per head, would make them about £19 in Liverpool. Mr. Wood's farm is partly upland and partly marsh, very suitable for stock purposes. On the marsh he raises crops of hay, averaging from three to three-and-a-half tons per acre, and the uplands are well adapted for growing green crops. His turnip crop, however, did not appear to have been a heavy one this year. Land in the vicinity of Sackville sells as follows:—Marsh land from £10 to £24, and hard land from £6 to £8 per acre. During our flying visit through the province of Nova Scotia we passed through the Annapolis Valley, which is of considerable length, and in some places several miles in width.

There are several good marshes bordering on the Annapolis River. These marshes are protected by high banks and produce good crops of excellent hay averaging about three tons per acre. We also passed through the Grand Pré Marsh, which is situated in the neighbourhood of Woolfville. The Grand Pré is not so large as the Sackville Marsh, but is very productive, and is called the garden of Nova Scotia. These fertile marsh lands contain the best land in the two Provinces, and are very valuable. They are enclosed by dykes, and whenever it is found necessary to enrich the soil, exhausted, it may be, by continuous cropping, the sluice gates are opened and the tide is allowed to overflow the meadows, and leave a rich deposit of alluvial matter to the depth of one or more inches on the surface. During our run through the maritime provinces we spent a short time at Halifax, and whilst there were much indebted to Messrs. Rodger, fishery inspector of the maritime Provinces, and Clay, Government agent, for their courtesy and readiness to impart information.

The Province of Nova Scotia contains about 11,000,000 acres, two-elevenths of which is covered by water, four-elevenths barren rocky land, and the remainder suitable for tillage. Only a small proportion of it, however, has as yet been brought under cultivation. The south-west portion of the Province being near the Gulf Stream has a moister and warmer climate than the other districts, and sheep can be pastured out the whole winter. In the neighbourhood of Windsor we saw some excellent land, which produces good crops of wheat, barley, and corn, as well as all kinds of green crop. The land was fairly timbered, and few of the farms were altogether cleared. Land could be bought there from 30s. to 50s. per acre, partly cleared. Nova Scotia is particularly rich in iron and coal, and several of its mines are at present being profitably wrought. This Province has the great advantage of having ports on its seaboard open during the whole of winter; and in conjunction with its neighbour Province, New Brunswick, should consequently be in a better position than the more northern Provinces of the Dominion to raise stock profitably for shipment to English ports. The winters are similar to those experienced in the other Provinces, but, whenever spring sets in, vegetation is very rapid. Ploughing is resumed in April. The crops are generally sown in May, and reaped in August. Cultivation of fruit for export is becoming quite an industry in some districts, and the apples especially are of excellent flavour. The fish crop is at

present the most important industry in the maritime Provinces, and will likely continue to be so until their internal resources are more fully developed. We were informed that the average yearly yield to Nova Scotia from fish alone, amounts to no less than 6,000,000 dollars. After leaving the maritime Provinces we proceeded direct to the Eastern Townships of Quebec, a railway journey of fully 700 miles from Halifax. On our arrival at Compton we went at once to Hillhurst, the residence of the Hon. Mr. Cochrane, the well-known and successful breeder of shorthorns, &c. Here we were most courteously received and entertained by Mr. Cochrane, who showed us through his valuable herd, all of which were of excellent pedigree, and some of them of great value and well known to shorthorn experts. I saw also a good many cattle being prepared for the English markets; they were receiving a liberal supply of hay and roots all chopped up, mixed with meal, and would be good animals by the spring, when they are generally sold off. Last year Mr. Cochrane sold his fat cattle (96 in number) to a home dealer at $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents or about $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. They had been kept on the farm for a period of 11 months, and paid 50 dollars or at the rate of about £1 per month for keep. We also saw his flock of ewes, hoggetts and tup lambs. They were principally Cotswolds of good quality. At the time of our visit, the 20th of November, the ewes were still on the pasture fields, but were to be housed immediately. Mr. Cochrane informed us that he sells his tup lambs as high as 25 dollars or £5 per head. We did not think so much of his work horses, but his harness horses were very good, one of his mares being superior to anything of the kind we had seen in the Dominion. His pigs of the Berkshire breed were also very excellent, in fact the whole establishment and system of management was of a high order and quite equal to the best managed farms in this country. The farm contains 1,000 acres, well fenced and laid off in large enclosures. Water is abundant, and the soil is well adapted for growing good white and green crops, the average of the turnip crop this year being over 23 tons per acre. After leaving Mr. Cochrane we visited Sherbrooke, a rising town of from 13,000 to 15,000 inhabitants, and beautifully situated on the St. Frances River. Here we were fortunate in meeting Mr. Lindsay, a large farmer in the district who drove us into the country for some distance and gave us every information desired. We also met with Mr. Pope, son of the Hon. Mr. Pope, Minister of Agriculture. This gentleman farms extensively in the vicinity of Sherbrooke, and feeds off a good many

cattle. He informed us that he frequently takes quarters from his neighbour farmers during winter for his store cattle, for which he pays about 5 dollars, or £1 per head. They are fed altogether on hay, which at that time was being sold for 6 dollars, or say 25s. per ton. Mr. Lindsay also deals largely in cattle and sheep. Last spring he sold his sheep at 4 cents., or 2d. per lb. live weight for shipment to the English market. To Mr. Lindsay I was indebted for the following information respecting the Eastern Townships. The farms vary in size from 100 to 500 and 600 acres, and could be bought at present from £3 to £5 per acre. At the latter price the land would be in a high state of cultivation, with very good farm buildings; for wild or uncleared land from 2s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per acre, according to the location. The average yield of crops this season were as under:—22 bushels wheat, 45 bushels barley, 50 bushels oats, 26 bushels peas, 275 bushels potatoes, and from 800 to 1,000 bushels turnips. Wheat was selling at over 5s., barley at 2s. 8d. of 48 lb. bushel, and oats of 32 lb. at 18d. Milk cows were value for from £4 to £6, good shipping steers from 2d. to 2½d. per lb. live weight, sheep 2d. per lb. live weight, and lambs at 3 to 5 months old from 9s. to 12s. 6d. per head, butter from 11d. to 1s., and cheese 6d. per lb., pork 3½d. to 3¾d., turkeys 5d., and poultry 4d. per lb. Here, gentlemen, ends my report, and it now only remains for me to give you a summary of the impressions I formed of the great Dominion of Canada as a suitable field for the energies of the agricultural classes of this country; and in giving you my opinions I must again remind you that, owing to my short visit to Canada, as well as having been there only at a certain and probably the most favourable season of the year, so far as its climate is concerned, some of the statements I may make may be too high coloured, and be open to criticism. But I can at least assure you, they are given in good faith, that I have no personal interest to serve, as I do not at present own, and possibly never may own, a single acre of land in any part of the country, that during my tour through its various provinces no attempt to bias me in any way was made by Government officials, or by parties who might be otherwise interested, and that whilst every facility was given me to see all that I desired, I was left entirely to follow out my own programme. I feel, however, that considerable responsibility rests upon me, in giving expression to the views I hold with respect not only to the present, but to the future of the great country I have just returned from visiting; and I purposely desire to speak guardedly, lest

I may be accused of being too enthusiastic, and that at some future time, some of those present, or others who may read my report, and who thereby may be led to leave comfortable homes in their native land to try their fortunes on the other side of the Atlantic, not finding all they were led to expect, may blame me in consequence; for without doubt there are many people who will no more succeed there than in this country, and I would prefer that more attention should be bestowed on my report, in which I have endeavoured to give as much information as possible, with regard to the different districts I visited, in so far as their soils were concerned, their suitability for cropping or stock raising, the prices at which such could be bought, the cost of management, &c., rather than to my own opinions. First in order comes Manitoba and the North-West, in which I spent the first few weeks of my visit to Canada. This immense tract of country, the extent of which seems boundless, has only become known to the outer world during, I may say, the last decade of years, and it is a matter of wonder that the fertility of its soil, and its capabilities as a wheat-growing country, should so long have remained unknown, seeing that it has been in possession of the Hudson Bay Company for upwards of 200 years. At present this great country, which is supposed to be capable of sustaining a population of upwards of 80,000,000 of people, is, comparatively speaking, almost unoccupied, although emigration from the older Provinces of the Dominion, as well as from the American States and our own country, is yearly increasing, and now that the country is being opened up by the formation of the Canada-Pacific Railway to the Rocky Mountains, and thence through British Columbia to the Pacific Ocean, as well as by other railways, there can be no doubt that the tide of emigration westwards will continue to go on in an increasing ratio year by year, and that in a very few years it will have a considerable population. During my short visit (and I was only able whilst there to travel over about 500 miles of its prairie lands, and my remarks, it must be borne in mind, are only strictly applicable to what I saw) I was very highly impressed with the fertility of the soil, some of it being without exception the richest I have ever seen, and I have little doubt it will continue for many years to produce excellent crops of grain without any manure, and with very little expense in cultivation; and I would say to any one blessed with health and strength, who is possessed of moderate means, and who is of sober and industrious habits, that in Manitoba or the

North-West he would have no difficulty in realising a competency in a very short time, and in many cases, in a few years, a fortune. For example, 160 acres of land is now being offered by the Canadian Government free on the condition of settlement, and 160 acres more at a price that would not amount to one year's rental of very moderate land in this country. Of taxation, meantime, there is almost none, and although churches and schools have in a great measure yet to be built, it is only a question of time, for all the settlers with whom I came in contact are as much alive to the advantages of education as we are at home, and no differences in religious belief as yet trouble the inhabitants, for I found Episcopalians, Methodists, and Presbyterian all working harmoniously together. The North-West Territory, I may mention, will in a special manner commend itself to our temperance friends, for no liquor is permitted to be sold in its vast bounds, and heavy fines are liable to be imposed on any one in whose possession it is found without having a permit from the Governor. No doubt in this new country, as in every other, there are many disadvantages to be encountered and difficulties to be overcome, and people going there must be prepared, if I may so express it, to rough it for a few years. Its climate goes to extremes, the summers being hot and the winters severe, the thermometer, I was informed, occasionally marking about 70 degrees of frost. The snowfall, however, is not so excessive as in some parts of the Dominion, seldom exceeding a depth of from eighteen inches to two feet; but people who have been resident in the North-West for many years assured me that, owing to the dryness of the air, with a little care, they never suffered from the severe cold. In summer, I was given to understand that, in common with all hot climates, life for a time was made rather miserable to the new settlers by the mosquitoes, sand flies, and other pests; but these troubles are not considered of much account by the pioneers of civilisation. The scarcity of timber on these vast prairies is also to be noticed. This is a want that will undoubtedly be felt by many settlers for some time, but in the course of a very few years, will be overcome, when the country becomes more settled and the land brought under cultivation, which will prevent the ravages of prairie fires, which are at present unchecked, and keeps down the growth of timber except on the borders of the streams and rivers. The roads, too, as I have already noticed, are still in a state of nature, and become worse in the rainy season, and this is at present a difficulty with the new settler, but even

now they are in a fair state for travelling over, and for hauling purposes during about three-fourths of the year. As soon as railways are made through the country, they will tend to divert the heaviest of the traffic from the roads. Tramways are also likely to be found very suitable for the prairie country, and are sure to be brought into requisition at no distant day, and even the present roads can be greatly improved by the judicious use of brushwood and proper water tabling. With regard to water, I fear that this may prove to be one of the greatest disadvantages with which many of the settlers may be called to contend. In all the districts I visited my enquiries were specially directed to this subject, but from information I received, I am led to believe, that although in the summer months there was in some places more or less difficulty in getting a pure and sufficient supply, yet good water had always hitherto been obtained from wells sunk to a lesser or greater depth from the surface. I also made enquiries as to the ravages of grasshoppers, but although it was conceded that the Province had occasionally suffered severely from these pests, settlers did not anticipate much loss through them in the future, when the country was brought more under cultivation. I have now brought before you the good and the evil, and will only further remark, that in my opinion a very great future awaits Manitoba, and the Canadian North-West. Its boundless prairies will soon be brought under cultivation, and when opened up by railways, and also by water communication through the Hudson Bay direct to this country, it will become the granary of the world, and be able to supply the wants of many peoples with the staff of life, and at a price that will be a blessing to our struggling millions, but will bear hard on the occupiers of grain-growing lands in this country. With regard to the next part of the Dominion which I visited, viz., the Province of Ontario, I was also much pleased with what I saw of its agricultural resources. The greater part of the country through which I passed was very good farming soil. Several districts were perhaps as well farmed as our own country, but, as a rule, I did not consider the farming of a very high class. No regular rotation seemed to be observed, and the value of manure, as an aid to raising good crops, if understood, did not appear to be acted upon. Too much attention appeared to me to have been given in the past to raising cereals, and too little to the raising of stock. But farmers seemed now to be turning their attention more that way, and I have no doubt that

when farming is pursued in a systematic manner, similar to that observed in this country, that a prosperous future awaits the agriculturists of Ontario. In my report I gave full details of the prices of land, stock, and working expenses, so I need not now allude to these matters. But to anyone thinking of emigrating to Ontario, I may tell him, that with the exception of the climate, which, however, I was informed, is not so extreme, either with heat or cold, as in the North-West, he will have none of the difficulties to encounter in the districts I visited that he would have to face in Manitoba. Indeed I thought it very much like our own country with respect to its large and thriving towns and villages, and the appearance generally of its country district. It has sufficient railway and water facilities through all its bounds. Its roads are excellent and in good order. Its educational system is, I think, better than our own—in fact, it enjoys all the advantages that we possess in this country. And now with respect to the Maritime Provinces and the Eastern Townships in Quebec Province, I do not feel myself to be in a position to say much. I had only a hurried run through both, and the season was too far advanced to see much of them. The former, in my opinion, has the great advantage of being near shipping ports that are open throughout the year, and the places I visited seemed to be well adapted for raising and fattening stock. I felt greatly pleased with the little I saw of the Eastern Townships. The country greatly resembled many of the best districts in Galloway. The land was undulating, well watered and wooded, and the soil appeared to be good, and particularly well suited to grow first-rate green crops and excellent pasture. I thought too that land, considering its quality, was cheaper than in its neighbouring Provinces. And now with respect to these older Provinces of the Dominion. Whilst the mother country may in a few years look to the great North-West for abundant supplies of cheap grain; from them she will also receive yearly increasing quantities of excellent beef and mutton, &c., at moderate prices. And now to sum up briefly, to those who think of emigrating to Canada, I would say, that in my opinion the Dominion has the advantage of being nearer England than any of her other colonies, that to whichever of her Provinces they may go, they will meet with the kindest, most hospitable people on the face of the earth; they are also as loyal subjects as Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen has in any other part of her vast Dominions, they will go to a land

of immense mineral as well as agricultural resources yet to be developed, a land that has a great future before it, and which I feel assured, will some day become one of the mightiest countries on the face of the earth. (Loud and continued cheering. Mr. Cowan was also repeatedly applauded during the delivery of his lengthy address.)

At the conclusion of the address, which was listened to with intense interest,

The Chairman said Mr. Cowan would be glad to answer any questions.

No questions were put, the audience evidently thinking that Mr. Cowan had given them all information that an intending emigrant could desire.

Mr. Rankin, of Airds in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Cowan for his able address, said he wished Mr. Cowan not merely to be thanked for the excellent and interesting address they had just listened to, but for the patriotic way in which he had acceded to the wish of the farmers in leaving home and his business at so short a notice to go to such a distant country for a long period of time without fee or reward. (Cheers.) The able report they had listened to proved the wisdom of their choice. (Loud applause.) It was not too much to say that there were few men in the kingdom who could make those observations and put them before the public in such a practicable manner as Mr. Cowan had done. (Cheers.) His information had been given in such a form as to be of the greatest use to those who intended to emigrate to Canada, and it was most satisfactory to find that country so highly recommended by a gentleman so competent as Mr. Cowan undoubtedly was. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Cowan's promptitude in making his report had added greatly to the obligations they were under to him. (Loud cheers.)

The vote of thanks having been carried most enthusiastically,

Mr. Cowan acknowledged the compliment, and said he thanked them most sincerely for their great kindness. He could assure them his visit to Canada had been a most enjoyable one, and that he would always look back with pleasure upon it. He could have given them much more information, but he knew that it would be wearisome to them, and, as he had already said, he would be happy to give them any information they desired at some future time. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. White proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, and the proceedings, which lasted two hours, terminated.

Mr. Cowan exhibited some wonderful specimens of Canadian potatoes and grain, which were inspected with much interest.

REPORT BY MR. R. W. GORDON, THE ANNANDALE DELEGATE.

A MEETING of farmers was held in the Town Hall, Annan, January 9th, to hear the report of Mr. Robert W. Gordon, Comlongan Mains, Ruthwell, the Delegate appointed by the Annandale farmers to proceed to Canada and report upon that country as a field for emigration for agriculturists. There was a very large attendance, the hall being uncomfortably crowded, and some were unable to gain admission. Among those who accompanied Mr. Gordon were Mr. Johnstone Douglas, of Lockerbie; Provost Nicholson; the Rev. Mr. Gillespie, of Mouswald; Mr. Marshall, Howes; Mr. W. J. P. Beattie, Newbie; Rev. W. P. Johnstone, Kirtle; Mr. Brown, Hardgrave; Mr. Crawford, Northfield; ex-Provost Batty, Mr. C. McLean; Mr. James Bell, seedsman, Dumfries, &c., &c.

On the motion of Mr. Marshall, Howes, Provost Nicholson was called to the chair.

The Chairman, in introducing Mr. Gordon, said—I am sure it affords us all very much pleasure to welcome Mr. Gordon home again from his arduous, but I have no doubt interesting journey. (Applause.) I have been highly pleased to hear the universally expressed satisfaction at the appointment of the Delegate sent from this district, for every one seems to think we have made a very judicious choice. From what I know of Mr. Gordon's powers of observation and his general intelligence, I am sure he will give you a most interesting and, I have no doubt, a most instructive report of what he has seen and heard since we appointed him about three months ago. (Applause.) I will not detain you longer, but will call on Mr. Gordon.

MR. GORDON, who was warmly received, and frequently applauded during the delivery of his report, then proceeded—I suppose I need not apologise for appearing here before you to-day, nor need I waste your time by explaining the circumstances under which I was appointed to visit Canada, but will at once proceed to give as faithful an account of the districts I visited in the three Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba, which constitute a part of the great Dominion of Canada, as it was in my power to obtain. I shall conclude with a short summary of each Province as a field for emigration from this country, but shall do so with some diffidence, in consequence of

the short time I was able to spend in each district. The season of the year selected was also greatly against my using my faculties of observation, as the corn and potato crops were gathered, and a considerable quantity marketed before I arrived.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS

My party, on landing in Canadian territory at Point Levis, Quebec, on September 21, proceeded as fast as an emigrant train would allow us to visit the Eastern Townships. These Townships constitute part of the Province of Quebec, and occupy the south-eastern portion of it. They are bounded on the north by the river St. Lawrence, on the south and west by the United States, and on the east by what are called the Maritime Provinces. They lie between latitudes 45 deg. and 47 deg. north, which traverse also the south of France. The climate consequently in summer is similar to that experienced in the south of France; but the winter is a rigorous one, and is estimated to last a fortnight longer than in Ontario. Our visit to these Townships lasted only two days, but during that time we were shown a fair sample of the district. The surface of the country is undulating, and as a consequence the soil is very varying in quality, alternating from rich alluvial deposits to almost barren sand. The water supply is excellent, beautiful crystal springs catching the eye on all sides. The woods were at that time quite a feature in the landscape from the variety of their tints; and contain cedar, maple, hickory, elm, ash, spruce, &c.—all trees which indicate, we were told, good farming land. Clover, Timothy grass, roots, barley, and oats grow to perfection. Second cuts of clover are equal to crops in this district, roots are superior to our average crops, and grown without artificial manures. Land here will lie out in permanent pasture. Fruit is in great abundance and of splendid quality from apples to outdoor grapes. The inhabitants are for the most part composed of English, Scotch, Irish, and French—the French element being the strongest. The latter do not, as a rule, make good settlers: but are quiet peaceable neighbours, very merry, and an advantage to our countrymen in this way—that they make capital labourers. Wages are pretty much the same as with us, men being procurable at about £50 a

year without board, and relatively cheaper when board and lodgings are provided. Land is procurable at prices ranging from £2 to £10 per acre, according to the quality of the soil, the situation as regards markets and railway accommodation, and the value of the buildings, fences, and other permanent improvements which have been executed. I may just remark here that the buildings, as a rule, are inferior, and that there is great room for improvement in the cultivation of the soil. The cattle are chiefly what are called native and are, one would fancy, to look at them, a cross between the Ayrshire and the old-fashioned Irish breeds. There are, however, several herds of shorthorns, and these are gradually improving the native breed; in fact the first cross makes a good marketable animal. Horses are light, active, clean-legged and very hardy, admirably adapted for the work required of them. The sheep are of the Leicester and Cotteswold breeds generally, and are much too fat and heavy weights to suit the English markets. Farmers are beginning to find this out, and are enquiring for sires containing a larger proportion of lean flesh, such as the Shropshire, Hampshire or Southdown. Berkshire pigs are bred extensively, and seem to thrive as well as in their native country. Schools and churches there are but as yet not thickly planted; the roads also are for the most part in a primitive state. There is, however, no want of material for making them, and doubtless as the country gets more settled they will be improved. Railway communications are good.

THE VALLEY OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

We next passed through the valley of the St. Lawrence, where, although we were informed the soil was 10 feet deep, the appearance of the country was wretched through utter disregard of the first principles of farming. The inhabitants are nearly wholly of French extraction, and lay out their farms, as they do also in the Eastern Townships, in long, narrow strips, sometimes in width only room enough for a house and stretching back a couple of miles. This system is adopted in consequence of their fondness for society, and for keeping their families, even when married, around them, which leads to the erection of their houses along the roads and in close proximity to each other.

ONTARIO.

We ran through the Province of Quebec and entered Ontario, the most important Province at present in the Dominion. It is bounded on the south by Lakes Erie and Ontario and the river St. Lawrence; on the west by Lake Huron and the

Great North-West territory; on the east by the Province of Quebec; and, like Quebec, has no limit northward till it reaches the North Pole. The 45th parallel, however, runs north of the bulk of the land at present settled. The surface of the parts we visited in this province is not so undulating as the Eastern Townships. The winter is shorter, and the snow often disappears, leaving the ground bare, a condition of things not desirable in so cold a climate. The summer, however, is warmer, and ripens Indian corn, tomatoes, &c., while grapes and peaches grow as if they were natives. One thing strikes the traveller very forcibly while passing through Ontario, and that is the almost total absence of anything resembling our Scotch burns, which leads him to fancy that there must be a great scarcity of water. This, however, is not the case, as on enquiry we found that good water off limestone rock can be had by sinking wells deep enough in all but very isolated cases, and this we found verified by the number of windmill and other pumps we saw as we drove through the country districts. As in the Eastern Townships, there are still forest lands to be broken up, and fields are here and there studded with the decaying stumps of primeval monarchs of the forest. Oak, elm, maple, cedar, tamarac, hickory, spruce, pine and other timbers are to be found in different localities. The first place we halted at was Ottawa, and we were just in time for the Dominion Show, which is held by rotation in the principal cities. We found the show on the whole a creditable one, considering that the exhibits were all from a distance, as although Ottawa is the capital of Canada, it is situated in anything but a good farming district; in fact, it has no industry worth the name with the exception of the lumber trade, and that is indeed an extensive one. In cattle there were represented the shorthorn, Hereford, Devon, Galloway, Ayrshire, and native cross-breeds—in all of which classes, with the exception of the Galloways, there were some good animals. Sheep were not well represented. In horses, what we consider the correct stamp, was almost totally absent, the horses of the district being much lighter than ours, and are bred with a view to rapidity of motion rather than heavy draught. The feature of the show was the trotting horses, driven single and double in buggies round and round the enclosure, and doing their best pace. Roots, vegetables, and fruit were an extraordinary good show; for size, variety, and quality, I never saw them equalled in our own country. Machinery and implements were excellent, and combined

lightness, simplicity, durability, and great ingenuity, with cheapness. Harness also may be described in the same manner. The land around Ottawa is, as I before mentioned, very poor—being either very light, sandy soil or too rocky for good cultivation. It is selling at from 10s. to £10 per acre. There is a very extensive lime quarry about two miles out of town, and a hill of phosphate of lime about eight miles out, which is quarried and exported. From Ottawa we journeyed to Toronto, doing most of the distance by night, and crossed Lake Ontario to visit the Falls of Niagara, which, although not strictly within our mission, have such world-wide reputation that it would have been a mistake to have passed them. And well were we rewarded. To stand and watch one hundred million tons of water, travelling at the rate of 26 miles an hour, falling 160 feet and rebounding from the rocks below, forming clouds of spray, is a sight never to be forgotten. Leaving Niagara, we returned to Toronto, passing through hopyards and magnificent orchards of peaches, apples, &c.—the climate and soil being admirably adapted for the growth of these products. After spending one night in Toronto, we left for London to attend a local show, or fair as it is named in Canada. We found the exhibits much as at Ottawa, except the sheep, which were decidedly better. The soil, judging by the view we got of it from the railway carriage from Toronto to London, is rather stiff, except in the neighbourhood of Guelph, which is a good district and well farmed. Orchards abound; and young wheat when we were there, in the the end of September, was from 6 inches to 1 foot high—much too luxuriant we thought. Cattle, sheep, and pigs were turned into the fields to eat it down, as when snow falls it is smothered and rots. In London we were shown over a large brewery, fitted up with every modern appliance, even to the consumption of petroleum tar in the engines as fuel instead of coal or wood, which, we were told, saves 30 per cent. in the outlay. Canadian-grown hops are used, and barley costs from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per 48 lbs. From London we passed through Bothwell to Chatham, then along Lake Erie shore to Blenheim and Thamesville, and thence to Ingersoll. Soil of almost any quality can be got on this route, from forest lands at £2 to magnificent deep clay and sandy loams worth from £15 to £25 per acre. The Indian corn grows here luxuriantly, yielding from fifty to sixty bushels per acre. Fall or autumn wheat, clover for seed, and roots are the principal crops. The farmers are making experiments in growing sugar

beet, which, if successful, will return them \$40 per acre. They are promised by a company £1 per ton for the roots delivered at drying kilns erected from five to ten miles apart. The pulp, when dried, is forwarded to the sugar factory; and as they estimate they can grow on this land forty to fifty tons per acre, the success of the experiment is looked for anxiously. Orchards are also a feature of this district, particularly along Lake Erie shore. Making Ingersoll and Woodstock our headquarters, we drove to Paris, Brantford, East Zorra, Norwich, Dereham, and Simcoe. This is a great dairy district, the cows being almost entirely of the native breed, although some have a dash of shorthorn in them. Well-managed cheese factories stud the district, which collect the milk night and morning with their own carts. They are owned generally by a company of the farmers themselves, who put in a manager, and remunerate him either in cheese or a percentage on the year's sales in money. The expenses are deducted at balancing time, and each farmer gets an equivalent of money in proportion to the quantity of milk he supplied to the factory. In this way a much more uniform make for the whole district is secured, and consequently a higher price. One factory was making one ton per day, and another 15 cwt. Unfortunately some of the managers had sold their season's make of cheese at 3½d. per lb., a very unremunerative price, but before we left it had risen to 5½d. This will encourage dealers to give a good price for next season's make. Fruit is grown here also in abundance; the soil is very variable, and suited to all kinds of crops. We came across an Osage orange fence when near Lake Erie, which grows so close, so quickly, and is of such a prickly nature, that all further difficulty in the matter of permanent fencing seems to be at an end. The fencing question would have been a difficult one to solve in a few years, as wood is getting in some districts scarce and dear. There are no stones, at least you can travel miles without seeing one; and our white thorn will not grow. When at Brantford we visited the celebrated Bow Park farm, where the largest herd of shorthorns in the world is kept, and saw a number of animals of great merit. The farm is kept entirely or nearly so for raising food for these cattle. I may mention here that when in the Eastern Townships we paid a visit to the Hon. M. H. Cochrane's farm, with whom your townsman, Mr. Simon Beattie, was so long connected. We saw a splendid farm of 1,200 acres in extent, highly cultivated, and grazing a herd of world-renowned shorthorns and

a nice little flock of Shropshire sheep. We were introduced to a fine cow called Dairymaid; sire, Knight of the Tyne, whose dam (Milkmaid) was bred by Mr. Marshall of the Howes, and exported, I believe, to Canada by Mr. Beattie. In this district (I now return to Brantford) it is the practice to sow both rye and Indian corn to be used as green fodder or made into hay. Indian corn yields 40 to 50 tons of green food, and when made into hay about 9 tons per acre. It is considered equal to turnips for feeding cattle. Timothy, orchard grass, and clover are the only grass seeds sown in the province. Permanent pasture is, I believe, unknown. Our next move was to Stratford, thence to Listowel, Harriston, Walkerton, Clinton, and Seaford, where we took rail to Guelph. We saw the same variations in soil and crops as in other parts of the Province, but noticed that although the land was fully as good as we had seen it was not so well farmed, nor were the houses and buildings so good, and orchards were not so numerous. We were informed that it was a younger farming country, which would account in a great measure for these deficiencies. These remarks do not apply to the immediate neighbourhood of either Stratford or Guelph. The Agricultural College here is a grand institution, and says much for the enterprise of the Ontarians. It is a fine building, about a mile out of the town of Guelph, and situated on a rising ground about the centre of the farm. There is accommodation for 91 students, and at present it is quite full. The students practically execute the whole labour on the farm, and are instructed in the sciences applicable to agriculture and horticulture, the course of instruction lasting two years. The Government aids private parties in providing the funds, and in addition each student pays about £20 a year. He, however, is paid in return for his work, and it is calculated, if he is careful, that he should save £7 each year. Judge, then, of the value of an institution which teaches what will be all-important to future generations of farmers, and at the same time may be a source of present profit to the student. Our own country might well follow such an example. There is a staff of professors, headed by a principal, and instructors in the working and stock departments. The flock consists of 100 ewes, and their produce, of the Leicester, Southdown, and Hampshire Down breeds. The herd is composed of four or five animals each of the Shorthorn, Hereford, Polled Angus, Galloway, Ayrshire, and native breeds. The present result of careful comparison of these several breeds is in favour of the

Hereford and Polled Angus. The farm is over 500 acres in extent, the soil being in some fields a sandy, and in others a clay loam, with a gravel subsoil. We were informed that their wheat crop averages 35 bushels. After leaving Guelph we again returned to Toronto, and from there visited St. Catherine's, and passed Grimsby and the Welland Canal. Near St. Catherine's we visited a manufactory of native wine: the vineyard which supplies the grapes is 50 acres in extent; the soil is a stiff clay of a reddish colour, which is considered the best class of soil for fruit growing. The climate here is remarkably mild; winter is shorter and not so severe as in other parts of Ontario. The Welland Canal passes St. Catherine's. There is a new one in the course of construction, which is of a capacity to allow Atlantic steamboats to pass up through it, and thence to the great lakes. The neighbourhood of Grimsby is admitted to be the best fruit district in Canada.

THE INLAND SEAS OF NORTH AMERICA.

Leaving Toronto we took the train for Sarnia, *en route via* the Great Lakes for Manitoba. In the largest of these lakes it is boasted by the Canadians that they could give the whole of our Little Island a bath. And certainly if it could be ground into powder and shipped across the Atlantic I am not sure but that such would be possible. Lake Superior is the largest body of fresh water in the world; it is 360 miles long, has an average width of 85 miles, and an area of 32,000 square miles; its greatest depth is 800 feet, its height above the level of the Atlantic Ocean is only 600 feet, so you will understand that the bottom of the lake at its deepest place is 200 feet below the level of the ocean. The first point of interest we touched at was Sault Ste. Marie, opposite which the river which connects Lakes Superior and Huron is rendered unnavigable by rapids. There is a canal at present up which pass the Lake steamers, but in course of construction there is another canal sufficiently large to complete the connection here with the Atlantic in the same manner as the new Welland Canal does between Lakes Erie and Ontario. There is also a talk of a company being formed for the construction of a railway from the Sault Ste. Marie to Lake Nipissing, which will connect with the Canadian-Pacific Railway when constructed from Montreal to Winnipeg *via* Thunder Bay. We next spent a few hours on Prince Arthur's Landing, which is the rival port at present to Fort William, from whence will be shipped goods from the great North-West, and brought here by the Canadian-Pacific Railway. On our voyage from here to

Duluth, the terminus of the Lake route, we had the great pleasure of a visit to Silver Island, which lies at the foot of Thunder Cape, a basaltic cliff 1350 feet high. The silver mine from which the island takes its name is worked by an American company having their headquarters in New York. The quartz, which is very rich in silver, is crushed on the mainland close by; the silver is then washed out of it and conveyed by steamer down the lakes to its destination in the States. One of the shafts is 700 feet deep, and the workings are carried on underneath the waters of the lake. An island which rises 900 feet above the lake near here has a small lake on its summit in which are fish of a different species from those which inhabit the surrounding lake.

MANITOBA.

After resting a few hours at Duluth, we continued our journey to Winnipeg by train via St. Vincent and Emerson. The province of Manitoba, of which Winnipeg is the capital, lies north of the 49th parallel, along which runs the boundary line dividing the United States from Canada. This line also traverses Belgium, Germany, and Austria. It forms the centre of a circle which might be drawn round the continent of North America, and is thus described by Lord Dufferin in his well known eloquent language—"From geographical positions and its peculiar characteristics Manitoba may be regarded as the keystone of that mighty arch of sister Provinces which spans the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It was here that Canada emerging from her woods and forests first gazed upon her rolling prairies and unexplored North-West, and learned as by an unexpected revelation that her historical Territories of the Canadas; her eastern seabords of New Brunswick, Labrador, and Nova Scotia; her Laurentian lakes and valleys, corn lands, and pastures, though themselves more extensive than half-a-dozen European Kingdoms, were but the vestibules and anti-chambers to that till then undreamt of Dominion, whose illimitable dimensions alike confound the arithmetic of the surveyor and the verification of the explorer."

Such is the opinion expressed by the late Governor-General on the occasion of his visit to Winnipeg in 1877 of a country which until a few years ago was the hunting ground of the Indian and the pasture field of the buffalo. The traveller's first idea on gazing across the vast prairie lands is that it deserves the name applied to it, or rather to the whole North-West, by Lord Beaconsfield, when he called it "that illimitable wilderness." But upon a closer examination he sees that beneath that surface of dried grass or ashes, consequent

from the frequent fires, there lies hidden a treasure in fertility of soil which when developed will sustain millions of the human race. All prairie lands are, you may say, almost level, and this Province forms no exception to the rule. There are, however, here and there bluffs or ridges, and also what is called rolling prairie, but which displays no more irregularity of surface than is to be found in many parts of England, where, before the era of drainage, the plough was used to ridge up the land. Along the river banks and up on the bluffs timber abounds, oak and poplar being the prevailing kinds, and amongst the brushwood we noticed the raspberry, dogrose, and a thorn very much resembling the white thorn of England and Scotland. Of roads there are none, Indian, trader, and settler having as yet ignored them. The same absence of streamlets here, as I mentioned before in Ontario, is forced upon one's attention, but this want is aggravated by the circumstance that when found, which is done by sinking wells, the water in many cases is not palatable. Cattle, however, thrive well on it, and we were assured that if these wells were sunk deep enough, good water would be found. We came across one, however, where, although it had been sunk 90 feet, good water had not been secured. They had, however, struck rock, and were in hopes of succeeding at last. As this requires a considerable outlay of money, settlers would do well to locate where good water is known to be attainable at less cost. The climate varies from almost tropical heat to arctic cold, the thermometer marking occasionally 70 degrees of frost. Old settlers told us that though they occasionally got frost-bitten, the cold was not worse to bear than in Ontario in consequence of the stillness of the air and the extreme dryness of the atmosphere. Snow seldom falls to a depth of twenty inches. The grasshopper plague, although a serious one when it arrives, comes seldom; for, it is said, they have appeared only five times within the last 50 years. Mosquitoes, also, are a great annoyance, but disappear before improved cultivation. From Winnipeg we drove to Selkirk, Niverville, Otterburne, Cook's Creek, Moosesknove, and Birds' Hill. These two last-mentioned places constitute part of a gravel ridge which commences about twelve miles from the city, and is the only place we came across from whence may be acquired material for road making. The soil is nearly all of the same formation, although in some places the variation in depth is very considerable; but as the ground was frozen we had less opportunity of testing this than we desired. We, however, never saw the subsoil turned up by the plough,

and where there were water runs or holes dug we noticed as great a depth as four feet. We were told that it is found even nine. The subsoil in most parts is of deep clay, and of such a rich friable nature that we could fancy it would grow wheat without the assistance of the surface soil. The price of land varies, if bought from speculators, from 4s. to £2 10s. an acre; but settlers can get from the Government, under condition of residence and cultivation, 160 acres for nothing, and if they choose, can pay for 160 acres more at from 4s. to 10s. an acre, 4-10ths of the purchase money, together with interest on the latter at 6 per cent., being payable at the end of three years, the remainder being payable annually thereafter in six equal sums, with interest at above-mentioned rate on each unpaid instalment. This is called a pre-emption, and the buyer binds himself to commence to work this along with his first acquired 160 acres, which is called a homestead within three years. What is called railway lands can also be bought from the Government with no condition of residence or cultivation, at 4s. to 20s. per acre. The native cattle, which are much better than in the other Provinces (I do not speak of improved ones), seem to thrive well on the prairie grass in summer and on hay in the winter. They were invariably in good condition, and are fattened readily with the addition of a little grain. There are few sheep kept yet, as the wolves on the one hand and spear grass on the other play havoc with the flock. Spear grass we did not see, but were told that it penetrates the skin and kills the animal. When the land is all settled and cultivated, both of these enemies of the fleecy tribe will disappear; but I am of opinion that, as a rule, Manitoba is not a sheep-growing country, the land being too level and too soft. Horses are mostly imported from the States and Canada, and suffer from a debilitating fever until they have been some time in the country. Some attribute this disease to the climate, some to the water, and others to the prairie hay; but as oxen thrive well, are kept more cheaply, do as much work in ploughing, and are not far behind in carting, why should they not take the place of horses until these are bred in the district? Wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes are the principal crops; and turnips, cabbages, &c., have grown well where planted. I may say here that the samples we saw at the Ottawa show, and also in our route through the country, prove beyond the possibility of a doubt that both quality and quantity of roots can be grown; that the country is thoroughly adapted for wheat growing; but that barley and oats, although the yield is good, ripen too fast,

and are therefore badly filled, and consequently light. On leaving Winnipeg we turned our faces in a south-westerly direction, and drove through Morris and Nelsonville, across the Pembina river to Crystal City, and thence to Rock Lake, when we again changed our direction, and made for Emerson, passing Mountain City and a large Mennonite settlement. The Mennonites are, although of the German race, emigrants from Russia and have two large reserves in the Province granted them by the Government of Canada, for which I believe they paid nothing, and also were granted immunity from the payment of taxes, and also from serving in the army. They are a quiet, peaceable, hard-working, frugal people, something after the nature of our Quakers, and are laying by money. The cities I have mentioned are only cities in name as yet, for although the adjacent land has been laid out by surveyors in town lots, two or three houses compose the present city. It is expected that a railway is to run in this direction, starting at Winnipeg, passing Rock Lake, and tapping the coal region on the Souris river. We were informed when in Winnipeg that a company had already been formed to carry out this scheme, and that coal would then be had in Winnipeg for four or five dollars—*i.e.*, 16s. to 20s. per ton. When the great Saskatchewan coal fields are tapped also, it may be expected to be even cheaper than this. I will not weary you further with a description of our journey than to mention that on leaving Emerson we proceeded to New York, passing a short time in each of the following cities:—Minneapolis, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, and Boston, all, as you know, cities of the United States.

SCHOOLS.

The school system in Canada is founded on this basis. All public schools are free and managed by School Trustees elected by ratepayers in each school district. The funds are raised by rating the inhabitants of these districts. In Manitoba a school rate will be long in being required, as the Government have set aside a large quantity of land to be sold solely for the purposes of education, so that education in the public schools there will, for many years, be absolutely free. In the other Provinces, in country districts, the rate is very light, and as the election of Trustees is periodical, and entirely in the hands of the people themselves, there is little likelihood of it becoming burdensome. In Ontario the number of public schools is very noticeable, and the teaching very efficient; in Quebec they are more widely scattered;

while in Manitoba there are few as yet, although there is, as in the other Provinces, a perfect system of education in operation. All the principal cities in the Dominion have also numerous higher class schools, in which a capital education may be had, and at a less cost than at home. It may not be out of place to remark here that Canada, and especially the smaller cities in the Province of Ontario, is a good country to which people with families and limited incomes might emigrate. They would have the advantage of good and cheap schools, their cost of living would be much less, and they could invest their money to greater advantage than in this country. Seven to nine per cent., according to the ability of the lender, can be made with perfect security, and it is estimated that a family spending £300 a year at home can live as well there for £200. There is also a wider field in which to start young people in the world. Canada is a country in which no one says he cannot work, but where every one says, "To beg I am ashamed." Perhaps this is the reason there is not a poorhouse in the Dominion.

THANKS TO THE CANADIANS.

Our visit to Canada was rendered the more enjoyable on account of the kindness and courtesy we received from all ranks of society there. The Canadians are a frank, enlightened, high-spirited, and specially hospitable people, and vied with each other in their solicitude to do us a service. Our thanks are due in a very high degree to one and all of those with whom we came in contact. At the same time I would disposses them of the idea which was expressed by one gentleman at a public meeting, at which I was present, that we on this side of the Atlantic are the cold inhospitable people he then pictured, but would remind them that although perhaps of a more reserved and less impulsive nature, our hearts are none the less warm, nor are our hands less ready to welcome the stranger who visits our shores.

THE PROVINCES COMPARED.

I now come to the important questions—Is Canada the place to emigrate to? and, if so, which of her Provinces is the most desirable? The first question I will answer in the affirmative, (1) because of its boundless extent of cheap and at the same time fertile lands; (2) because of its proximity to our own country, and therefore to the best market in the world! (3) because of the similarity of its people to ourselves; and (4) because of its loyal allegiance to the British Flag. The second I will leave you to decide for yourselves after pointing

out shortly the advantages and disadvantages of each Province as I was able to discover them. The capital required varies of course according to the system adopted and the district chosen, and may be roughly estimated at from £3 to £30 an acre. This includes the first cost of the land. After that, of course, there is no rent to pay. Land, however, can be bought to be paid in a certain number of years, with interest on the unpaid portion. In this case less capital is required, but this leaves a yearly burden in the shape of interest, which virtually forms a rent for a limited time. The yield of wheat in Quebec and Ontario varies from 10 to 40 bushels per acre, but the average, I fear, can hardly be put down at more than 17 bushels of 60 lbs. weight. This low average is a result of the land having been so badly farmed in the past. The farmers, however, are now alive to the fact that they must turn their attention more to the rearing and feeding of live stock for exportation to the British markets than to the growing of wheat. The yield of barley may be reckoned at 35 bushels of 48 lbs., oats at 50 bushels of 32 lbs., and Indian corn, where it will grow, also at 50 bushels of 60 lbs. Wheat was making 5s., barley 2s. 4d., and oats 1s. 4d. per bushel. Fruit is also a valuable adjunct in these Provinces. Turnips and potatoes are similar to our own crops in ordinary years. Beef was selling retail at 5 per lb.; mutton about the same figure; and the 4-lb. loaf at 4½d. to 5d.; cheese, when we landed, at 3½d. per lb., when we left, 6d. From all I could learn, a farm can be worked cheaper than in this country, for although wages are higher, fewer hands are required. Labour may be estimated, when all paid for, at 10s. to 15s. per acre. For every £100 invested in land, the total taxes payable do not exceed 15s. It will be understood that as nearly all farms are owned and occupied by the same parties, this tax is equivalent to both landlord's and tenant's taxes in this country. I may say that, as a rule, no artificial manure is used. The capital required for Manitoba need not be so highly estimated, as in no case can the sum required exceed £5 per acre; but, on the other hand, no man should go there from this country with a less capital than £500 to attempt to cultivate 160 acres. He can easily start and flourish with the half of this, provided all things go well, but there are contingencies, such as grasshoppers and severe weather, it would be well to provide for. Wheat may be safely estimated to yield, with reasonable cultivation, 30 bushels of 60 lbs., and oats 60 bushels of 32 lbs. The yield of barley I

did not ascertain. Grain is not expected to require much outlet for some years, as the new settlers always require seed and food for themselves and animals until their own crops are matured. There is a demand also from railway contractors, and by the time these markets fail, communications will be better. Wheat was worth 2s. 6d. to 3s. per bushel, and oats 1s. 8d to 2s. Potatoes and turnips grow well, as I have stated previously, and cattle do well on prairie grass in summer and on hay in winter, which can be got as yet in any quantity off unsettled land in the neighbourhood. There is nothing to pay for it except the labour. The first breaking of the land out of prairie can be let by contract for 12s. an acre; the next and following years it can be ploughed for 8s. Harrowing is a mere bagatelle after the first year; and harvesting, owing to the dry climate and the level nature of the surface, is inexpensive. In Quebec (when I speak of this Province I mean the Eastern Townships) you have the advantage of being near the seaboard, consequently the freight to the European market is low. You require less capital than in Ontario, as land of the same quality is cheaper. The wages are lower. Water is in better supply naturally, and permanent pasture is found to answer. On the other hand, Ontario can furnish a greater choice of more valuable land; roads are better; schools more numerous; winter is shorter; and the people generally are more like ourselves. This arises from the absence in a great measure of a foreign element as compared with Quebec. Ague is still present in some parts of Ontario, while Quebec and Manitoba are free. Manitoba has a disadvantage as compared with both these Provinces in her distance from a market, in her sparse population, greater scarcity of schools and churches, roads and good water, and a longer and more severe winter. On the other hand she has a virgin soil of vastly superior quality, which is to be had at a comparatively low price, less labour is needed, although wages are higher (railroad men earn from 6s. to 8s. a day), and there are no taxes. Quebec and Manitoba, as settlement advances, will have better roads, and more churches and schools. A very good idea of the rate at which settlement in the latter Province is advancing is gathered from the fact that the post offices have been increased in little more than a year from 58 to 120; one land office last year, had located 900 settlers, and sold 400,000 acres of land. The communication between here and the old world will soon be vastly improved through the competition of the Thunder

Bay route and the construction of new railway lines now in contemplation. A new route is also proposed, *via* the Nelson River and Hudson Bay, which will bring Winnipeg as near Liverpool as New York is at present. The grasshopper and mosquito plagues will moderate or disappear altogether as they have already done in older Provinces, and the prairie fire, which is the dread of the new settler, need do him no damage, except through his own extreme carelessness. Persons going out here, however, should be still robust and active, as of course at present it is a pioneer's life, while if they go to the older Provinces, when once there they can make themselves as comfortable as at home.

COMPETITION IN PRODUCE IN THE PAST AND WHAT WE MAY EXPECT IN THE FUTURE.

And now, before concluding, it may perhaps interest you to hear the increase in imports to the United Kingdom of various agricultural products for the past five years, and also to listen to a few arguments showing why they are likely still to increase. The following figures show the greater quantity of agricultural produce imported to this country from all foreign parts in 1877-8 than was brought in five years previously—that is, in 1873-4, the quantities being expressed in tons and round numbers:—

Wheat ...550,000	Beef 23,000
Flour..... 75,000	Pork 650,000
Barley ...275,000	Butter ... 26,000
Oats 60,000	Cheese ... 15,000

These figures do not include the live cattle, sheep, and pigs daily arriving at our ports. Nor do they give you an idea of the much greater increase I could have shown you had I calculated for ten years past instead of five. It is estimated that at the present time the population of the United Kingdom is little less than thirty-five millions, while that of the North American continent is about fifty millions, yet these fifty millions occupy a country fifty times larger than would have to support, were there no importations, the thirty-five millions. Imagine, then, what these fifty millions of people can produce over their own wants, with hundreds of thousands of square miles of virgin soil to work upon, with railways made, or which can be made, through these districts at little cost, and with thousands of miles of navigable rivers and inland seas to oppose them. Look next at India; she too is coming to the front as a wheat-exporting country. In 1870 the export of wheat from the port of Calcutta was only 17,000 bushels, while in 1878 it reached the extraordinary number of

7,369,772 bushels. We have Australia in 1874 exporting 3,400,000 bushels of wheat, and in 1878 an aggregate of 5,000,000 bushels, of which nearly one-half reached these shores. And now she too threatens to send us live cattle and sheep. The estimated increased acreage of winter wheat sown this year over last in the United States alone is 12 per cent.; while in Canada there is also a very large acreage, and it was never known to look as well. Mr. J. W. Barclay, M. P., in speaking of America the other day in a contribution to the January number of the *Fortnightly Review*, says—"In the present agricultural crisis, I observe that hope is maintained in some quarters by the notion that the supply of agricultural produce from America will fall off; this hope is based on the expectation of an increase in the cost of transport, and of the inability of the American farmer, in the face of an increasing home demand, to grow wheat as cheaply as he has hitherto done. It seems to me that for some years to come, at all events, these expectations will prove delusive. In the Western States it cannot be doubted that wheat can be raised on the grand scale at a price with which the British farmer cannot compete, assuming that he continues to pay the present rents." And then he goes on to say, in reference to the freights, which are expected also by some to increase in the future—"From the improvements to be expected in steamers, and an increase of competition by the opening of new lines of communication by land and water, the reasonable prediction is that rates of carriage will be lower in the future than in the past. I cannot, therefore, bring myself to think that we have seen the last of American competition, or that the lowest point in depression has yet been reached." Mr. John Clay, one of the British Commissioners now travelling in America, similarly expressed himself the other day in Chicago when interviewed by a newspaper correspondent. And I am certain that no impartial traveller there could return without a similar impression. The inflation of prices of produce lately is believed by many well-informed men to be only temporary, and to be caused mainly by a large ring of speculators on the other side of the Atlantic preying upon the supposed needs of not a few of the countries of the European continent.

A WORD TO LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

And now (I am speaking to my brother agriculturists) in the face of this fierce competition, and with the alternative before you of emigration to a country where traffic in land was free and untrammelled,

would it not be well for you to bestir yourselves and throw off the yoke that has hung about your necks in times past? Would it not be well for you, by emigration or otherwise, to rid yourselves of such unequal laws as Hypothec and the like, and would it not be well for you to acquire more security for your capital and more freedom of action than is accorded by the most of your leases, drawn up as they were by lawyer factors 50 years ago? On the other hand, would it not be well for landlords to relax somewhat these stringent clauses, framed under conditions which no longer exist? Would it not be well for them to look more closely and personally into their own interests? Would it not be well for them (although there are some generous, and in the long run wise exceptions, who have already done so), to extend to the tenantry a helping hand, and thereby assist to remove a load which is threatening to cripple, if it does not destroy, the greatest industry of the kingdom? By failing to do so they may either banish from their native land a patient, industrious, and frugal tenantry, whom, when too late, they may wish to retain, or they may condemn them, if they stay, to a ruin from which it may take even a lifetime to recover.

CONCLUSION.

Then, gentlemen, if any of you can make up your minds to leave the shores of your native land to find a home on Canadian soil—if you can make up your minds to face the inconveniences and hardships I have endeavoured to portray—and if you come to the conclusion from these remarks of mine, and from information you have gathered or can gather from other sources, that you can better your position by going there, I may tell you that you will go to reside among a people in whose veins runs the blood of your own ancestors—a people strong in the hope that a great destiny awaits their country—a people peaceable and law-abiding—a people of like aspirations with yourselves in social and intellectual life, who will extend to you the right hand of fellowship with a vigour and an earnestness which will cause you almost to blush.

Mr. Brown, Hardgrave, said some weeks ago he had the pleasure of proposing that Mr. Gordon be sent to Canada as the delegate from Annandale. He did so knowing full well the qualifications Mr. Gordon possessed for discharging the duty, and he thought the able report to which they had just listened fully justified them in their choice. (Applause.) He would ask them to accord a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Gordon for his excellent report. If the old country should ever be played out, as some seemed to think it would, there was a grand country across the water ready to receive them, and

a country where, as Mr. Gordon had said, the poorhouse was not necessary. (Applause.)

Ex-Provost Batty, in seconding the motion, said the report was a most exhaustive one, and showed that there was a wide field for farmers in Canada, where their condition in life would be greatly improved, and land could be had on much easier terms than in this country. (Applause.)

The Chairman, in conveying the vote of thanks to Mr. Gordon, expressed the pleasure with which he had listened to his lucid and faithfully drawn account of the country he had visited. (Applause.)

Mr. Gordon, in acknowledging the compliment, said his trip to Canada was a most enjoyable one, and if he had been

able to give them any assistance in making up their minds on the question of emigration he was pleased, he had a great many more details in his note-book at home, which he did not think it necessary to trouble them with there, but he would be glad to communicate them to anyone desiring further information. (Applause.)

Rev. Mr. Gillespie proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman, to whom they were greatly indebted for the public spirit he displayed and the active part he took in everything connected with Lower Annandale. (Applause.)

The Chairman having acknowledged the compliment, the proceedings terminated, having lasted about an hour.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES, MESSRS. ELLIOT, LOGAN, AND SNOW, AT STOW.

AN adjourned special meeting of the Gala Water Farmers' Club was held in the Town Hall, Stow, on the 19th December, to hear the report of Messrs. Walter Elliot (Hollybush), John Logan (Legerwood), and John Snow (Pirntaton), three of the Farmers' Delegates from Scotland appointed to go to Canada and report on the inducements which the Dominion offers to British farmers. The chair was occupied by Mr. Stewart, Collielaw; and Mr. T. Gibson, Ferniehurst, acted as croupier. Among the others present were Mr. Riddell, Hundalee; Mr. Tweedie, Burnhouse Mains; Mr. Smail, Galashiels; Mr. Rae, Hawknest; Mr. Aitchison, Middletown; Mr. Smart, Bowshank; Mr. Forsyth, Whitelee; Mr. Bell, Cortleferry; Mr. Riddell, Corshope; Mr. Tillie, Hangingshaw; Mr. Gardiner, Cairntonbarns; Mr. Mercer, Stow Mill; Mr. Thomson, Millbank; Mr. Thorburn, Brockhouse; Mr. White, Stage Hall; Mr. Harper, Muirhouse; Mr. P. Harper, Muirhouse; Mr. Gibson, Haymount; Mr. Leithhead, Turnerdykes; Mr. Dunn, Laidlawstiell; Mr. Hall, Crosslee; Mr. White, Lugate; Mr. Campbell, V.S., Galashiels; Mr. Renwick, Hawkburn; Mr. Jamieson, Muttonhole; Mr. Logan, Jun., Legerwood; Mr. Inglis, Brothershiels; Mr. Broomfield, Lauder; Mr. John Cairns (Secretary), &c., &c.

The CHAIRMAN, before calling on the Delegates, said he was sure all those present would join with him in saying that the Committee of Management of that club deserved every praise for having called a special meeting to hear the report of the Canadian Delegates—(applause). He would now call upon Mr. Elliot, who, he believed, would treat of the Province of Ontario, the Province of Quebec, and the Eastern Townships.

MR. ELLIOT'S REPORT.

Mr. ELLIOT said—Gentlemen, having been appointed by Mr. Dyke, Canadian Government Agent, Liverpool, to go to Canada and report upon the advantages which that country holds out to agriculturists, I shall endeavour in this paper to state my views thereon as clearly as possible. Sailing from Liverpool on the 11th Sept. in the good ship "Peruvian," we landed at Quebec on the 21st, having had a good passage. Thence we started by Grand

Trunk Railway for Richmond and Sherbrooke, in the Eastern Townships, travelling through a poor country most of the way, and badly farmed as a rule. The population principally French. *Sept. 22.*—Started from Sherbrooke and drove 30 miles through the counties of Compton and Stanstead. We were not very favourably impressed with the soil upon the whole, a great part of the country being badly farmed. Where well farmed, the crops were all good, turnips specially so. We visited the Hon. M. H. Cochrane's farm, near Compton, where we were most hospitably entertained. It extends to about 1200 acres, upon which he raises magnificent crops of all kinds, and that entirely without artificial manures. He can house 400 cattle, besides breeding horses of various kinds. There are large piggeries, and also barns capable of holding all the crops. There are besides, a fine house, garden, and greenhouses, and large orchards, all of which with improvements cost him rather under 40 dollars per acre. We also inspected his far-famed herd of shorthorns (reared 1100 feet above sea level), which certainly for numbers and general excellence could not easily be excelled. I may mention one two-year-old heifer for which he refused 5000 guineas. He also keeps a flock of Shropshire Downs, sheep in my opinion very suitable for the country; the ram lambs of which he sells at six months old; and they realise from 30 to 40 dollars per head. Land can be bought in this district with ordinary buildings from 20 to 30 dollars per acre. *Sept. 23.*—Started from Sherbrooke at 12 midnight for Ottawa where we arrived at 3 p.m., after a very tiresome journey. The country between Montreal and Ottawa poor and badly farmed. We inspected the Parliamentary and other Public Buildings beautifully situated on the banks of the Ottawa river. *Sept. 24.*—Visited the Exhibition which, taken as a whole, was very good. The several cattle classes were well represented—the Shorthorns and Herefords especially so. The sheep classes as a rule were only middling, although there were many fine animals amongst them. Pigs were well represented, especially the Berkshire breeds. Horses as a class I did not think much of, although I have no doubt very suitable for the country;

but appeared to me to be too light for heavy work. Roots, grains, and fruit of every description, too numerous to mention, could not be excelled in any country; while every other industry was well represented and very creditable to a young country. *Sept. 25 and 26.*—Drove out into the country both days, and also visited exhibition. Did not think much of the country, as a rule, for farming. Started for Toronto at 10 P.M. *Sept. 27.*—Arrived at Toronto, noon, passing through some very good country along the shores of the Lake Ontario. The crops, from the appearance of the stubble, had been good. Few turnips grown in the district; fine country for fruit. We saw many large orchards as we passed along at the farm palaces. Good crops of second clover which were being cut for seed. Farmers all busy sowing wheat; and many fields well up. Land can be bought here for 40 dollars per acre. In the afternoon we sailed across the Lake to Niagara. *Sept. 28.*—Visited the Falls (a very grand sight), and all places of interest in the neighbourhood. This is a great fruit-growing district. *Sept. 29.*—Left Niagara for Toronto, by way of Hamilton; passed through some fair good country, and for the most part badly farmed; fruit and wheat being the principal crops, the pastures having a poor appearance. After leaving Hamilton, the farming improved. Coming along we saw a good number of well-bred cattle in the fields. *Sept. 30.*—Set off for London, by way of Grand Trunk Railway, which we reached at 1 P.M. Passed through a good country most of the way; fairly well farmed. Very little pasture land, and what was, looked poor and closely eaten. A good many fairly bred cattle along the route. Visited the Exhibition for a short time. *Oct. 1.*—Visited Mr. Carling's, M.P., extensive breweries; a very interesting sight—petroleum being the only fuel used in the works. The barley and hops used are grown in the neighbourhood. Drove out to the Waterworks, and returned by steamboat on the Thames. A very fine sail. Afterwards, visited the Exhibition, where every class of stock was well represented; as also machinery, implements, and manufactures of all kinds, together with the usual display of fruits, vegetables, and roots. I was very favourably impressed with the tall and healthy appearance of the people here, especially the ladies; and there can be no better sign of a good country than the healthy appearance of its people. *Oct. 2.*—Left London by 5.40 A.M. train for Bothwell, from whence we drove to Dresden by way of Florence, through a middling country. The soil very unequal; in some parts

light and sandy, while others again were strong clay; then some times would pass through good loamy soil, in parts very badly farmed. The straw apparently is of no value to the farmers, as in many instances it is allowed to rot in the fields. From Dresden to Chatham (the latter a fine town of 8000 inhabitants), through a fine country, and many portions of it well farmed, although the wasteful practice of leaving the straw in the fields to rot, and in many instances burning it, was being very generally practised. *Oct. 3.*—Took an extensive circuitous drive this forenoon, when we saw by far the best land we had yet seen. Saw very fine farms on both sides of the river Thames, upon which there is communication with the lakes by steamboat. The land in this district is of a strong loamy nature, and will grow any kind of crops in abundance year after year without manure. We saw large fields of very fine maize in this district, also great fields of wheat grown successively thereon for many years. It is also a very good grazing country. Some of the farmers here fatten a large number of cattle for export to Britain, which, they informed us, had paid them very well, and to all appearance it is a trade that will extend very rapidly. In the afternoon we drove by way of Buckhorn to Blenheim, through a fine country, and generally well farmed. Grapes, peaches, and apples are very extensively grown in this district in the open air. We drove for many miles along the highway, with orchards on both sides, which extend all the way to Detroit, a distance of over 30 miles. The fruit was most abundant, and is a very profitable crop. They are starting sugar beet factories in this district. The sugar beet here grows to perfection, from 40 to 50 tons per acre, and for which they get 5 dollars per ton at the factory. I consider a great portion of the land I saw to-day as good, and in many instances much better, than the land around Edinburgh, and, as I said before, it will grow wheat and maize year after year without manure. Saw again to-day great stacks of straw burning, a most wasteful practice. Driving through the district in company with the Sheriff, I drew his attention to this, and suggested that he should pass an Act making it criminal to put such good fodder into flames, at which he laughed, and said he thought it a good idea. In reference to this, the Sheriff told me of an enterprising farmer who had shifted his barns three times to get rid of accumulated manure. The Sheriff had also seen large quantities of straw pitched into the river from the thrashing machine. Farms here can be bought from 20 to 75

dollars per acre, according to the state of cultivation and buildings. *Oct. 4.*—Drove this morning towards the lake. The land is good, with a gentle slope and southern exposure, and grows any kind of crop to perfection. Some farms here could be bought from 30 to 50 dollars per acre. Looked like a good investment. Driving to Ridgerton—where they had a local show, which was a very creditable Exhibition—from thence to Thamesville, where we took train to Ingersoll. Between Blenheim and Thamesville the soil is various, mostly light; good portion new country, partly cleared. Leaving the train at Ingersoll, we drove to Woodstock, in county Oxford. Light gravelly soil most of the way. *Oct. 5.*—Drove to Eastwood, a farm of 1000 acres, 200 uncleared, with a commodious mansion pleasantly situated in a park of 65 acres, fine outbuildings, gardens, lawns, &c., and a beautiful place to reside. We were hospitably entertained by Mr. T. C. Patteson, who wishes to sell the place, and asks 50,000 dollars for it. The land between this and Woodstock looked poor and worn out. *Oct. 6.*—Went by rail to Bow Park Farm; about 1000 acres. Drove round a great portion of it, and inspected all the stock, which consists of the famous herd of pedigree shorthorns (the largest in the world, upwards of 400), besides 100 cows, kept for nurses, &c. It would be impossible to describe the different strains of this herd in a short statement of this kind. Suffice it to say, they have generally carried first honours wherever they have gone. There is also a small flock of Leicester sheep kept, which are very select. The buildings are very substantial, and well adapted to the requirements of such a large establishment. The land is well farmed in every respect, and certainly managed on scientific principles. We were very hospitably entertained by the energetic manager, Mr. Clay, jun., a well-known Berwickshire gentleman, and spent a pleasant and profitable afternoon. The country through which we passed was in part very good land, hops being grown to a certain extent. *Oct. 7.*—Our drive from Woodstock to-day was through a very fine country, where we saw some very good, well-farmed land. Visited several large cheese factories, which seemed to be well-managed, everything being the perfection of cleanliness. Mr. Smith, whom we called upon, had just tied up 40 cattle to feed, which he informed us was very profitable. We stayed dinner with Mr. Donaldson, originally from Cumberland, who has a fine farm of 300 acres, for part of which he paid 85 dollars per acre. His barns and stables are well arranged and substantial, and every-

thing well managed. From this we drove to Ingersoll through a very good country as a rule, rather more hilly than we had yet seen. Saw a very considerable number of cattle and sheep in the fields, mostly fair sorts. Principally a dairy district, all the milk being sent into the cheese factories. Cows, we are informed, will pay 30 to 40 dollars each. *Oct. 8.*—From Ingersoll to Norwich we drove through a very fine country, where we saw a great many farms with fine brick houses and other substantial outbuildings. Judging from outward appearances, farmers in this district seem to be in a very prosperous condition. There is here a very considerable extent of grazing land, well stocked with good cattle. From Norwich to Woodstock the land is much the same; all the farmers seemingly prosperous; houses and outbuildings good and the land well cultivated. Farms here would sell from 70 to 80 dollars per acre, but not many in this district for sale. *Oct. 9.*—Went by rail from Simcoe in county Norfolk, principally through a poor country. A great fire many years ago had burned a large portion of forest, the trees in many places still standing, giving the country a weird appearance. The wood here being mostly pine, the fields under cultivation are still full of stumps which will last for a hundred years, unless taken up by the stumping machine. These stumps are quite unlike the hardwood, which will rot in a few years. Driving round by Waterford we saw some very fine-looking, well-cultivated farms. The soil mostly of a light description, in our opinion too much so. I called on Mr. Alexander Hunter, my predecessor in my farm Allanshaws. It is needless to say he was delighted to see me. He has now retired from farming, and lives in the outskirts of the town, where he has a very fine place. *Oct. 10.*—Driving by lake Erie shore, along with Mr. Hunter, as far as Port Dover, we saw a number of good farms. He gave me a very good report of the country generally for farming. In his own words, "you can grow any kind of crop to perfection." He has grown, some seasons, 400 bushels of carrots (60 lbs. per bushel) upon a quarter of an acre. He also says, "Put a sheep on the worst ground in Canada, and it will make them thick fat," which I can corroborate, having never seen a lean sheep while there. *Oct. 11.*—Came by rail from Simcoe to Stratford; it being market day there for wheat, potatoes, and vegetables of all kinds, also poultry and butchers' meat. Price of wheat 1 dollar 20 cents per bushel, turkeys about 75 cents, geese 50 to 60 cents, and chickens from 12 to 25 cents. Drove out in the afternoon with Mr. Hay, M.P.P.,

We saw many fine farms. The fall wheat was more forward here than districts we have yet visited. Land here can be bought, with good buildings, from 30 to 60 dollars per acre. *Oct. 12.*—Sunday. *Oct. 13.*—Drove to Milverton, and called upon several farmers, old countrymen, who had all been very successful. A good country, in parts recently settled. Farms can be bought here from 30 to 50 dollars per acre. Saw a great many good cattle, which they feed for the British market. From Milverton to Listowel we drove through a fine country—a good part new; all the wheat forward. *Oct. 14.*—We went to see a rotary plough working in a stubble field close by the town. This is a most remarkable implement. When some little improvements are made upon it, which the inventor explained to us he meant to carry out, I am certain it will come into general use for some kinds of work. A boy with a pair of light horses will plough five acres a day with it. Afterwards drove into the country, returning to Listowel for luncheon. We passed through a considerable section of lately reclaimed land; in many parts the wheat was very far forward, and in some instances inclined to “lodge,” which shows the richness of the soil. From Listowel to Harrison, Co. Wellington, drove through a good country, mostly new. In passing along we saw lots of very well-bred cattle. A good many roots grown here, and all a good crop. Land can be bought here from 25 to 50 dollars per acre. *October 15.*—From Harrison we drove to Walkerton, by way of Newstead, in Co. Bruce, through a fair good country, some parts new and more hilly than what we had yet seen. Saw many good stone farm houses. A good many Germans in this locality, who are generally good farmers. *Oct. 16.*—Drove a wide circuit this forenoon, calling at Mr. River's, who is originally from Devonshire. He has a herd of very good shorthorn cattle, and very excellent root crops. We had luncheon with him. The land we passed through to-day is mostly of a light description. Came to Wingham, in county Huron, through a great portion of new country. The soil mostly of a rich nature. Land, where we have been to-day, can be bought from 25 to 50 dollars per acre. *October 17.*—Went by rail from Wingham to Clinton, whence we drove to Seaforth, through a very good well-farmed country. In passing along we pulled wheat over two feet high which was sown in September. I may mention that we have seen hundreds of acres stocked with cattle and sheep to keep it down. There are large numbers of well-bred cattle in this district, which is one of the best we had seen;

price of land here from 60 to 80 dollars per acre. Took train at Seaforth for Guelph, passing through a good and fairly well-farmed country all the way. *October 18.*—Visited the Agricultural College and Model Farm, 560 acres in extent, established about five years ago: it is an excellent institution, and doubtless will be of great benefit to the country. There are generally about 100 students, who perform most of the work upon the farm, and undergo a special course of training to fit them for farmers. The various breeds of cattle and sheep are kept, and all the different grains, roots, and vegetables grown upon the farm, of which a correct account is kept, enabling them to judge which is the most profitable. We called at Mr. Whitslaw's (originally from Berwickshire), a fine farm of 350 acres, well cultivated. We saw there a very fine flock of Leicester sheep, and some good cattle. Moving on we called on Mr. Hobson, who has also a fine farm of 350 acres and a herd of good shorthorns. *October 19.*—Sunday. After church drove with Mr. Laidlaw, M.P. for Guelph (originally from Hawick), to his farm, about seven miles from the town. He has a fine place and good stock. He has kindly sent me a statement of what he considers can be made of a 200 acre farm under ordinary circumstances. This I believe to be a very fair and moderately-drawn statement, as far as I am able to judge, and which goes to prove that 7½ per cent can be made off farming capital, but this does not include the increase in the value of the land. Remained overnight with Mr. Laidlaw, who drove me into Guelph in the morning. *October 20.*—Took a drive into the country round about Guelph. Generally speaking the cattle are good in this district. Some of the land has the appearance of being worn out, while some was in very good condition. We visited the Messrs. Watt's farm, a good place. They have an excellent herd of shorthorns. We observed that a good crop of swedes were being lifted—23 tons per acre. *October 21.*—Came by rail to Toronto through a good country. Toronto is a large and fine city, beautifully situated on the shores of Lake Ontario. Splendid villas extend far out into the country in every direction. *October 22.*—We visited several good farms near Toronto which were for sale. The proprietors were asking from 100 to 125 dollars per acre; I think a high price. *October 23.*—We went by rail to St. Catherine's, and drove into the country—a great fruit-growing district. We visited a vineyard of 50 acres—a most interesting sight—where they were just finishing gathering the grapes, which they make

into wine. This industry, it is expected, will grow into greater proportions. *October 24.*—Left Toronto by rail for Montreal (a fourteen hours' journey), passing through a great diversity of country. Some of it was very good, upon which hops were grown to a considerable extent. One portion of the journey extended about 30 miles through a very poor district. *October 25.*—Stayed in Montreal all day, and went up to Mount Royal Park, from which you get one of the finest and most extensive views in the world. My friend Mr. Irvine, who has been all over Europe, declared it to be finer than the Bay of Naples. The Windsor Hotel, at which we stayed, is allowed to be one of the finest on the American continent. *Oct. 26.*—Sunday in Montreal. *Oct. 27.*—Left Montreal by train for Cookshire, in the Eastern Townships. Crossed the St. Lawrence by the tubular bridge, nearly two miles in length. Thence passed through a very extensive track of flat land, mostly occupied by French settlers. Apparently good land, but very much exhausted. In parts nothing but a bed of thistles. From there we passed through a swampy scrubby country to Richmond, where we stopped 20 minutes; and thence on to Sherbrooke. Did not think highly of this part of the country. After half an hour we started for Cookshire, where the railway passed through a swampy poor country. *Oct. 28.*—Starting from Cookshire we had a hurried glance at the Hon. J. H. Pope's farm of 1000 acres in extent. We were informed he was feeding 150 cattle. We drove to Sherbrooke by way of Compton. The country we passed through was of a hilly, stony nature, generally more fit for grazing than cultivation; yet in several places we saw that hops had been grown. Taken altogether it is a rough country. Farms here can be bought from 15 to 30 dols. per acre. A great many of them extend to 400 acres and upwards. Nearly every farm here has a maple grove, from which they make the maple sugar. From Compton to Sherbrooke the country is much better, although still partly stony. Some good grazing and fine meadowland along the river St. Francis. Altogether, by judicious selection, many good farms of considerable extent could be got at a moderate price in comparison with Ontario. The Townships most suitable for farmers to go to are:—Durham, Compton, Barnston, Stanstead, Eton, Newport, Bury, Ascot, Dudswold, Skipton, Kingsy, and Milbourn. *Oct. 29.*—Left Sherbrooke by rail for Quebec, passing, generally speaking, through a poor country.

Oct. 30.—Drove to the Falls of Mount Morency, a distance of nine miles, passing through some very fine land as good as any we had seen. *Oct. 31.*—Visited the citadel and all other sights worth seeing in Quebec. *Nov. 1.*—Sailed for Liverpool in the Allan S.S. "Sardinian," where we arrived safely on the 10th. I have described the country through which I passed as fairly as I was able to judge. The roads in some counties are very good, in others again inferior. The "gravel" roads are generally in good repair. The railway communication is good and cheap, and they are always building more. Regarding the climate, it is hotter in summer and colder in winter than at home. The autumn or fall is delightful, as I can speak from experience. The atmosphere being clear and dry one does not feel the extremes so much. Winter (which is considered by many such a drawback to Canada) generally commences, in the parts I visited, about the middle of December and goes into March. Although little or no ploughing is done, farmers have plenty of work preparing wood for next season's fuel, and other odds and ends. I find after due enquiry that cattle are not housed longer than in Scotland, and it is the universal testimony of the people that their winters are most enjoyable. I consider that farming in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec is in a transition state. The growing of wheat in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, which will increase with rapid strides, must soon affect the growers of wheat in these provinces. They are already alive to that fact, and for some time back have been increasing their stocks of cattle and sheep. Calves, instead of being mostly killed, as formerly, to save the milk for making butter and cheese, are now all reared, which in a very short time must enormously increase the supply of cattle for exportation to this country. The Dominion of Canada, from the energetic nature of its people and boundless resources of every kind, has a great future before it. With regard to farmers emigrating to the Province of Ontario, or the Eastern Townships, Province of Quebec, I have not the slightest hesitation in recommending them to do so; as I am satisfied, from what I saw, that men with moderate capital could do better than they can at home; and that for several reasons. In the first place, you can buy and stock a farm for little more than it takes to stock one at home; then there is no rent to pay, and taxes are very light; they do not exceed from 4d. to 10d. per acre, according to the value of the property. You can make the most of the land by

growing the most profitable crops, and those best suited to your soil and climate. There you have no lawyer factor, prescribing in a long antiquated lease, which almost no man can understand, what crops you shall grow, and what seed you shall sow, as if you did not understand your business better than he is able to teach you, and, generally speaking, binding you to protect the landlords' hares to eat your own crops. In my own case, however, I have been very liberally dealt with, both as regards cropping clauses and game. Again, a man going there with a family can get a first-class education free for his children, which at home costs a great deal of money. I consider their educational system one of the best possible. In a new country there are many more opportunities and openings turning up than there are in an old country, that young men of intelligence and enterprise can take advantage of. Regarding men with large capital and wishing to farm extensively, I do not think the older provinces so well suited, as a difficulty would be found in getting a large tract of land in one block at a moderate price. From all accounts, and I have the best information from practical men, Manitoba or the North-West Territories would be the best place for farming on a large scale; and I would say these are also the places for a poor man. There he can get 160 acres of land free; and if he has a family, each member eighteen years of age gets the same; so that he has a large farm at once, his own property for ever, and no rent to pay. In conclusion, I beg to express my warmest thanks to Sir John A. Macdonald, the Premier of Canada, the Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, and the other members of the Canadian Government, for the attention they paid us; as also those gentlemen who accompanied us through the provinces. While the farmers and gentlemen in the towns through which we passed were unending in their kindness and hospitality, they were always ready to give information and show us everything in their power.

MR. LOGAN'S REPORT.

Mr. LOGAN—who was greeted with cheers—read the following report:—

Having been asked by the Government of Canada to go out there as a Delegate along with others, to report on the advantages and resources of that country, and to give our friends and the Press information on our return, it was arranged that we should sail from Liverpool on the 11th September, 1879. We took our passage on board the Allan steamship "Peruvian,"

Capt. Smith, and arrived at Quebec on Sunday, 21st September. We went by train to Richmond, and our party divided; some going on to Ottawa and others and myself going to Sherbrooke, where we got a conductor who showed us the country. From Sherbrooke, where we arrived on Monday morning, we drove on to Compton and visited the farm of the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, which is a very fine one. After partaking of his hospitality, we walked out to see his farm, which consists of 1000 acres, mostly in grass, with the exception of 50 acres in grain and 25 acres in swedish turnips and mangold. The grain crop has been a very good one judging from the appearance of the stubble, the harvest having been completed before our arrival. The turnip crop was the best I ever saw at the season; Mr. Cochrane told us they would still grow till November; when they would be lifted. He has 400 cattle on the farm, the most of which are pure-bred shorthorns. They certainly are a very fine lot, and are bred from the finest stock that England could produce. He gets high prices for the stock for breeding purposes, even when sent back to England. He also feeds a good many cattle during winter, for which he gets £10 each for profit. The stock of sheep on this farm is of the Shropshire breed, and he sells the lambs from £5 to £6 each for breeding. Besides the grain and turnip crops, he has an immense crop of hay, all being consumed by the cattle and sheep during the winter. He sows amongst the grain 2 lbs. of red clover, 2 lbs. of alsike, and 8 lbs. of timothy grass; and cuts twice yearly for three consecutive years ($4\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre), an immense crop of hay. This farm is in very high order, and is exceedingly well managed. Mr. Cochrane pays his workmen at the rate of 12 dollars per month, with board.

We also visited several farms in the Eastern Townships, ranging in extent from 400 to 600 acres, with plenty of wood, good buildings, and streams of clear water, and which might be bought from 25 to 30 dollars per acre. The land here is more adapted for the raising and feeding of stock, and for growing root crops than for grain. There is also abundance of fruit, viz., apples and small fruit of the best description. We all thought that the Eastern Townships district was a very good country to farm.

Leaving this, we proceeded by rail to Ottawa, met the other delegates, and had a conference with the Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture. As the district show was being held at that time, we paid a visit to it, and inspected all the stock: it was there where the Bow Park stock took so many prizes. The cattle were a

very fine lot; some of our English breeders would have been surprised at the exhibition of such cattle there. The horses and sheep did not come up to our expectation, but the roots and grain from Manitoba were, on the other hand, the wonder of all. There was a crush every day to get into the hall to see the wonderful roots and samples of grain. We also visited the farms in the neighbourhood of Ottawa, but saw nothing very good from the time we left the Eastern Townships.

Ottawa has sprung up within the last thirty years. The Parliamentary Buildings are very fine, being built of hewn stone, and standing, as they do, on high ground, have a very commanding appearance. There are several other public buildings and a few streets of the same material, but the most of the city is built of wood. Bears have been killed on the present site of the Parliamentary Buildings by men still alive. Leaving Ottawa at night we had not an opportunity of seeing about us till we came near Toronto, where the land again improves. As we had a little time to spare we paid a visit to the celebrated Falls of Niagara, and viewed them both by day-light and torch-light, and a grander sight I never saw—in fact, it is worth going 3000 miles to see this alone. We also visited the burning spring close to the falls, which was discovered by some Indians. They had an encampment near it and their fire ignited the vapour, which is sulphureted hydrogen gas, and burns with a very brilliant light. It is now enclosed, and the gas is led up through a pipe about four feet from the ground.

After seeing all the sights there, for variety we returned to Toronto by the Great Western Railway, having come up by Lake Ontario. The land on the south side is more of a fruit country—grapes, apples, pears, and peaches being in great abundance. From Hamilton to Toronto the land looked well, but we had not the same opportunity of judging from a railway carriage. Next day we went to the grain market, where wheat was selling at 1.16 dollars per bushel of 60 lbs.; barley, 1 cent. per lb., 48 lbs. to the bushel; hay at 9 dollars per ton of 2000 lbs.,—the hay is a mixture of clover and Timothy grass. In the butchers' market beef was selling at 5 cents. per lb., lamb at 6 cents. per lb. wholesale price. The 4 lb. loaf at that time was 12 cents.; flour per barrel of 200 lbs., price 5.25 dollars.

Sept. 30.—We started for Manitoba, passing through Brampton, Guelph, and Stratford. The land is good and the turnip crop excellent, and the country in general had a very fine appearance. We often remarked that there were very few cattle, and those not of a good stamp. The

farmers are now directing their attention more to the breeding of cattle of a right sort. Formerly all the calves, or nearly so, were killed when dropped, whereas now they are all reared to be sent to Britain. We sailed from Sarnia on the 1st October, and reached Goderich about eleven o'clock same day, and remained there for three hours, taking in barrels of salt. An immense quantity of salt of the finest quality is made there. The brine is taken from wells 800 feet deep, afterwards boiled and then put into barrels and sent to different parts of the country, and sold at 75 cents. per barrel.

The scenery up Lakes Huron and Superior is very grand. We also visited the silver mines at Silver Island, the richest in the world. We arrived at Thunder Bay, now Prince Arthur's Landing, on Saturday, 4th October, intending to remain there till Monday morning.

We were asked by two members of the Canadian Government, the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell and Hon. Mr. Aikens, to go with them to inspect the Canadian Pacific Railway, which the Canadian Government are now making to Winnipeg. We travelled 130 miles along the line, which was very smooth, and everything seemed well balanced and finished. The land all the way was poor, a great deal of the wood burned down, and only stumps remaining. It is expected the line will be opened through in the course of another year.

We proceeded on our journey in the afternoon by way of Duluth, arriving next day at noon, having travelled on the lakes 900 miles. We then went by the Northern Pacific Railway up the banks of the St. Louis River, which are very steep and rugged and well-wooded, but darkness coming on prevented us from seeing much. On daylight appearing we had arrived in the prairie country, where no trees are to be seen and very little cultivation, and from this it is prairie ground all the way to Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, where we arrived on Friday morning, having travelled 500 miles from Duluth. The mayor and civic authorities met us at the station and accompanied us to an hotel, and made arrangements for our travelling through Manitoba early in the morning. This, however, was departed from, as we did not leave Winnipeg till three o'clock for Portage-la-Prairie, and only travelled 34 miles that afternoon, and arrived at a small inn called Houses on Pigeon Lake. After leaving Winnipeg the land is of a black, sticky loam, and very swampy for seven or eight miles along the banks of the Assiniboine River, when it begins to improve. There is not much cultivation till we get to a place called High Bluff, where the land is very good,

growing very fine crops of wheat, judging from the appearance of the stubble and the bulk of grain in stacks, none of which are thatched, nor does it seem to be thought necessary that they should be thatched, but it gives them a very slovenly appearance. All the land round this district is very good, being four feet deep of black loam, as we saw from a sand pit. The water is also good, as we drank some from the creek. The land here has grown wheat for 40 years in succession, yielding from 25 up to 40 bushels per acre, weight 60 lbs. per bushel, and selling for 60 cents per bushel. The farmers had sold it too soon, as the price had gone up very much. There are not many oats sown here, but the general produce is about 70 bushels per acre. We arrived at Portage-la-Prairie on Saturday afternoon. The land is good all the way from High Bluff. From Winnipeg to Portage it is 60 miles. On taking a walk in the evening we had a conversation with a man who was ploughing. His farm consists of 320 acres. He told us that he had grown wheat in succession for seventeen years, and that it had been in wheat thirteen years before he bought the farm, and had grown very good crops at an average of 32 bushels per acre of 60 lbs. weight per bushel. He also said that he could plough 2 acres daily with two very small horses. This man had also sold his wheat too soon. There is about 40 cents per bushel difference between value of wheat in Manitoba and Montreal. This will be reduced to 20 cents or thereby when the Canadian-Pacific Railway is made through to Winnipeg and on to Portage-la-Prairie. Wheat can be grown in Manitoba for 55 cents per bushel, leaving a profit, the expense per acre for ploughing, harrowing, seed, sowing, cutting, binding, carrying, and thrashing, being 8 dollars. This is when the Sulkey plough is used. With this plough one man can turn over 5 acres daily. It is a double-furrow plough, and is drawn by four horses or mules, the man being seated and managing the plough with a lever.

The Delegates here again divided, three going west in the direction of Rapid City, and the others and self returning to Winnipeg by a more northerly route, where the land is equally good. We arrived at night at a roadside inn, about half way to Winnipeg. Proceeding next day, on our way we met a man going from Ontario to Rapid City, about 100 miles west from Portage, who told us that he had bought 1,920 acres of land for himself and five sons, 320 acres each, viz., 160 acres called "homestead," which he got free, and 160 acres called "pre-emption," for which he had to pay 960 dollars. This man was in great spirits at having acquired so much

property, and he seemed to have a preference for the land about Rapid City and the Pembina Mountains to any other that he had seen. We also met a number of English immigrants going west to the neighbourhood of Rapid City. One of them had got into a "slough" (as it is called in that district), and we had to assist him out, the reason of his having stuck fast being attributable to the state of the roads in wet weather, and their want of metal. Those men had two oxen in each waggon, for which they paid on an average 135 dollars, and 85 dollars for each waggon, and this was considered to be very dear. Another man informed us that he would not have left England if his landlord had been more liberal with him. He had lost a lot of money in his farm, and the landlord rather than give him a reduction took the farm into his own hands, and he was certain the landlord would lose money by it, and be obliged in a year or two to let it to someone else at half the rent. At this season a great many prairie fires take place, everything being so dry. Some of the settlers have lost all their property from not having taking the proper precaution, but by ploughing a good breadth of land round their homesteads this may be prevented. There are a good many cattle in this district, but not of a good sort, the prices ranging from 16 to 20 and 40 dollars each, and for horses the prices being about 100 dollars. We also visited a herd of buffalo bulls and cows grazing among the native cows belonging to the Hon. James MacKay, who has a property near to Winnipeg.

Oct. 14.—We set out for a southern inspection up the Red River. After leaving Winnipeg the land is swampy for some miles out, it then begins to improve, and where the people have settled down, it is cultivated to a small extent. On reaching Morris, on the Scratching River, and for many miles round, the land is good, the country looks well, and the crops very fine. We remained at Morris all night. Passing along next morning some of our party were very successful in shooting a great many prairie chickens in the course of an hour. They are very abundant in some parts of the country. They are something like the grouse in Scotland, but lighter in colour. The sport afforded great amusement to us all, and we lost no time by it, as the horses were resting and feeding. We then resumed our journey. The prairie grass to the west of Morris had been all burned, which gave the country a very dismal appearance. However, the soil is excellent, being black loam, but little or no cultivation till we get to Lowe's farm. This farm is the joint property of Mr. James Lowe, of Manchester, and Mr. John

Lowe, of Ottawa (Secretary to the Department of Agriculture), whose two sons are in Manitoba. It is managed by Colonel Westover, who has begun to cultivate on a most extensive scale. The farm comprises 12,000 acres. He began to plough last summer, and will sow 500 acres of wheat next spring, and will go on increasing every year until the most of the land is under wheat. He has 25 horses at present, but instead of buying more horses he intends purchasing a great many oxen or mules. This will be a magnificent farm in a few years. The soil is very good and deep. We could judge of this from what we saw, where Mr. Lowe was digging a well. It was fully two feet deep of thick loam. He had, however, been unfortunate in his horses, having lost eleven. We advised him not to give them too much dry food, but to give them some linseed or linseed cake.

After leaving Lowe's farm we drove through many miles of prairie ground, but saw no cattle. Our opinion was that there might be millions more cattle reared annually than there are at present, if people would only go out from the old country and try it. They would make fortunes, as there are thousands, nay millions, of acres for sale. Our party again shot some prairie chickens. They are in great numbers, and there are thousands of wild ducks. By-the-way, I may add there is neither gun nor game license requisite in Canada, and no gamekeepers to annoy one as there are in Scotland. In fact, these men have often been the means of creating bad feeling between landlord and tenant there. Every one is astonished that the landlords of Scotland should so generally give credence to their reports, as gamekeepers too frequently misrepresent matters for their own interest. In my own case I may state I have not thus been annoyed, my landlord having been kind enough to give me the shooting on my farm.

To return to our former subject. We arranged to visit another farm, of 4,000 acres, on Tobacco Creek, belonging to the Messrs. Riddell, sons of Mr. Riddell, of Hundalea, Roxburghshire, at one time President of the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture. We drove up to their house, and found them at home, and got a hearty welcome. We were scarcely seated when a severe thunderstorm came on, followed by rain. Next morning it was dry though cloudy, but cleared away in the afternoon, when we were driven through the farm, which is a very fine one, full of the wild rose, this being a sign of good land in Manitoba. They have shown great wisdom in selecting such a good spot. They have a lot of land under the plough, and grow first-rate crops of wheat, which they sell for seed to people in their district. The

Messrs. Riddell's crop of wheat is generally about 32 bushels per acre, and weighs 62 lbs. per bushel. They intend going largely into the breeding of cattle, and we thought they were right. They have a good lot at present, and intend buying more this autumn. I have no doubt these gentlemen will in a few years make large fortunes. I hope they may, as they are most industrious young men.

Manitoba is a very healthy country, and has a very fertile soil. It is generally very dry in summer, and in winter the cold is no greater, and the snow seldom so deep, as in Ontario. Plenty of wood can be got at Winnipeg, and also at Rapid City, for building purposes. There are two saw mills being erected at present. The wood is sent down the Saskatchewan River from the White Mud River and White Lake, where plenty of timber is to be had. Coal has also been found on the Saskatchewan River in beds $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, and on the Pembina River 7 feet thick. In fact it abounds everywhere, so that there will be no lack of fuel. There is also a grist mill erecting at Rapid City. There was a great talk some time ago about the grasshoppers doing great damage to the wheat crop, but none have been seen for three or four years, and they don't expect to be annoyed again for years to come. In this I report only what was told me.

Manitoba is very different from Ontario; there are no trees to hinder the plough, only prairie grass, and this must be ploughed down in June and July with a furrow 2 inches deep and 12 or 14 inches wide. It is found that the soil is rotted better in these months from the heat being so great. It is again ploughed over in the autumn or spring, and once yearly after, no manure being required. In fact, all the straw, which in Britain would be converted into manure, is burned. The taxes are light, and the Canadian Government reserve two sections in each township for educational purposes. Each section contains 640 acres, and there are thirty-six sections in each township. My opinion is that this is the country for British farmers to go to, as if we remain much longer at home our means will be all gone. Every year it is being drained away, and landlords make no concession. We are all aware that a bargain is a bargain; but if landlords would show a little consideration in such bad times as we have of late years experienced they would be no losers in the long run. We had no idea when we entered on our present leases that we were to have such a succession of bad seasons, and, combined with this, the great increase of wages and tradesmen's bills. Few farmers will be able to renew their leases. In their determination to

get all their rents, landlords are only killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. My advice is, that as long as we have a little capital left to secure some of it in that country beyond the Atlantic where plenty of land can be bought from the Canadian Government for one dollar per acre, equal to 4s. 2d. British money.

Since leaving Manitoba the Hudson's Bay Company have advertised for sale 500,000 acres out of 7,000,000 acres of land which they hold in the North-West, from three dols. to six dols. per acre. They have two sections in each township, containing 640 acres each. The land requires no clearing of timber and no liming, and little or no draining, the most of it being dry and easily wrought; it only needs to be ploughed, and at once it produces good crops. We next took a run through Ontario, and having made arrangements with the Hon. George Brown to visit the far-famed herd of shorthorns at Bow Park we travelled by the Great Western Railway by Hamilton, the scenery there being very grand, and equally so all the way to Harrisburg. The wheat crop was most luxuriant, but we thought too far advanced for the season. Some of the farmers had turned their cattle into it, which was the best thing to do. In former days this system was pursued in Berwickshire when the wheat was too far advanced (which was called getting proud). In that county it was stocked in April and May; but this is never done now, as there is little or no fallow wheat. On arriving at Brantford we were met by Mr. Clay, jun., son of Mr. Clay, Kerchesters, Roxburghshire, also at one time President of the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture, who drove us out to Bow Park, which is a magnificent farm, and examined the celebrated shorthorns, which are the wonder of the Canadians and of every one else. Such a valuable lot of stock is seldom to be seen. They are mostly fed on the produce of the farm—rye in spring, clover in summer, and Indian corn in winter. This is all put through the chaff-cutter and mixed with turnips, mangold, and a little linseed cake, which is very cheap in Canada. The Indian corn, I may mention, grows 10 feet high, and is allowed to remain out in stook all winter, and is taken in daily as required. The cattle seem to thrive well on this mixture, as they were in fine order, and when sold they command high prices for breeding purposes. I am sure the Canadians are under deep obligations to the Hon. George Brown, and also to the Hon. M. H. Cochrane of Compton, for introducing such a very fine herd of shorthorns into their country. If those gentlemen had been in Britain, they would

have been almost idolised. After leaving Bow Park, where we were treated with the greatest kindness by Mr. Clay, we drove on to Woodstock, and visited several farms in that neighbourhood, where some of the farmers were taking up their swedish turnips, from 600 to 700 bushels per acre of 60 lbs. weight per bushel. They cut off the shaw with a hook, and give them a double turn with the harrows, which pulls them up, and they are then ready for carting to the root-house. They find no difficulty in growing turnips if sown about the middle of June. Good land sells in that district from 60 to 90 dollars per acre, according to situation, and with good buildings. We also visited a cheese factory, supposed to be the largest in Canada. They make 45 cheeses daily of 60 lbs. weight each, which sell at 12 cents. per lb. Three months before our visit they could not get 6 cents. per lb., equal to 3d per lb. of our money. The farmers in the district send their milk to that factory.

When at Guelph, we drove out to the College of Agriculture. This institution was built by the Ontario Government for the training of farmers' sons and others in the Province of Ontario in the theory and practice of agriculture. There are ninety young men in the establishment. Each student is required to work five hours daily, for which he receives at the rate of 10 cents. per hour, tuition free, board and washing charged. The students do all the manual work on the farm under the superintendence of a foreman for each department. The farm consists of 550 acres, 400 acres of which are cleared. There are cattle and sheep, pigs and poultry on the farm, as well as grain.

Notwithstanding all the beauty of Ontario, I must give a preference to Manitoba as the place to which we farmers must all emigrate. Any one going to Manitoba, having £160, can take up one-half section (320 acres of land), viz., 160 acres homestead, which he gets free from the Canadian Government by agreeing to reside on the property and cultivate it for three years; he can also take up another 160 acres, "pre-emption," for which he has to pay 1 dollar per acre, payable by instalments, the first instalment, with interest, being payable at the end of three years. Of course the settler can take up land near to a railway, for which he has to pay on pre-emption 2½ dollars per acre. In my opinion this will be the cheapest. It must be understood, when saying that a man with £160 may succeed, any one having £300 or £400 will get on much better, labourers' wages per day being 1½ to 2 dollars; and female servants per month, with board, 5 to 6 dollars; ploughmen, 1½ dollars per day. Estimate for a settler going to Manitoba and taking up a quarter-section:—

	Dols.
Provisions for one year ...	200
One yoke of oxen ...	130
One waggon ...	80
One cow ...	30
Plough and harrows ...	30
Chains, spades, forks, &c. ...	20
Stove and bedstead ...	35
Seed ...	120
Building house and stable ...	155
	800

equal to £166 13s. 4d. of British money. This sum may perhaps surprise some people in this country, but it has been done for even less.

I cannot conclude my remarks without expressing heartily my gratitude for the thorough kindness I universally experienced from the Canadians during my sojourn amongst them. They are a most hospitable as well as a most industrious people. The Delegates have also to thank the Canadian Government for the great kindness shown them, as well as the comfortable arrangements made for them while travelling through their country.

MR. SNOW'S REPORT.

Mr. SNOW, who was also received with applause, reported as follows (referring now and again to a map of the Dominion which hung on the wall):—

The Delegates pushed through for Ottawa, where they had an interview with the Minister of Agriculture for Canada, the Hon. J. H. Pope. Nothing could be kinder than the reception they met with, and I give you his words as nearly as I can recollect them.—‘Gentlemen,—We have invited you to this country to see it for yourselves: we have no intention of saying to you we shall send you here, there, or anywhere; it is for you to say where you wish to go and there you shall be sent, and when you return tell your friends and neighbours exactly what you have seen. Tell them what is good about the country. I trust you will find nothing bad; but should you do so tell them that also.’

Having read an article in *Chambers' Journal* more than twenty years ago about the fertile belt of North America, and knowing that a good deal of speculation existed in this country as to its capabilities for settlement, I requested to be sent there,—I point out on the map the route we took—and I shall now proceed to speak, first, of the future facilities for getting in and out of the country; second, its adaptation for wheat growing and cattle raising; third, who should go there.

Looking at the map, you will see, at the head of Lake Superior, Thunder Bay;

from here a line is being constructed to Winnipeg, through which much of the traffic must pass; and having a long stretch of water carriage by the lakes, it can be carried cheaply. Then there is the present line through United States territory, barely completed when we were there. This will be a competing line, and will serve a very useful purpose for taking produce into the States; but it is a very round-about road going from Canada. There is also a projected route *via* Nelson River and Hudson's Bay, Fort York, which is about the same distance as New York is from this country, but then it is only open for three months. Of course much could be done even in this short time in transporting grain and cattle.

The line from Thunder Bay to Winnipeg mainly goes through a very barren country; every article for the consumption of man and beast has to be carried in, and as it is rather a difficult subject in the matter of gradients the cost is heavy; but west of Winnipeg the country is level and fertile, so that railways are constructed cheaply. I understand 300 miles are already let at a very moderate figure. I should say that in five years there will be an immense amount of railways constructed in this region.

Along the Red River and about Winnipeg the soil is very strong black vegetable mould, and I have no doubt most of it would carry paying crops of wheat for thirty years; but it is very flat, and I must say that I like the country better west of Winnipeg, and the furthest point we reached, 150 miles west of Winnipeg, best of all. You have here the Little Saskatchewan River, with fine sloping ground on each side; the soil and what it produced was good, as you will see from the samples of each I now show you. I also show you samples from other parts; and the difference I saw betwixt the prairies in the States and Manitoba was, that in the first they seemed to be about a dead level, in the other you had a variety. You could get strong, level land, or gently rolling lighter land—land adapted for wheat-growing, land adapted for cattle-raising; and, as I will show you further on, the Americans themselves admit that we have ground better adapted for growing wheat and raising cattle than they have.

We saw that a black vegetable mould covered the surface from 18 inches to two, three, or four feet deep; and its fertility, no doubt, arose from vegetable decay and from the fires which every year sweep over those lands, depositing fine ashes. What was produced we had to take from the evidence we could collect from the people, and from the stacks and stubble in the fields; and I consider I keep safely

within the mark when I say that, taking a good piece of land, it will produce, after being broken properly, 40 bushels the first year, and an average of 30 bushels for 30 years without manure. The land is also very easily broken. It is generally selected without trees, and is turned flat over in June and July with a breaking plough to the depth of two inches. In the fall it is again ploughed the same way, but taking another couple of inches. It is then sown with wheat in April, and in August they reap a heavy crop of wheat. Afterwards the land is very easily ploughed, a man with four mules or horses in a Sulky plough, taking two furrows, being expected to plough four to five acres per day.

Fair barley is grown, as per sample, but oats are light; the climate seems to ripen them too suddenly.

It seems to me to have a great future before it for cattle-raising, especially well-bred young stock, which could be fattened in Ontario, and then shipped to this country. All the cattle seen, although going on dry withered grass, as the prairie was when we were there, looked healthy and in good condition. There was any amount of hay to be got for the cutting; and the country is so adapted for the cutting with machine, that no provision need be made, but a man at once goes in and cuts away. This hay is better adapted for cattle than horses; so that a man going in to settle generally commences using cattle for ploughing and hauling. As to the extent of this land, I show you this parallelogram on the map, that is Manitoba, with ten millions of acres. There, stretching to the west and north-west is a country estimated to contain 176 million acres of fertile land, which must in the very near future produce largely the food required in other parts of the globe.

As to the right sort of people to go out, that largely depends upon circumstances; for working-men there will be employment on railways for some years; the pay when we were there was 6s. per day, and the contractor fed them for 12s. a week; but in winter they would require to go to other employment, such as wood-cutting. For young men, say if two were joining together having £500 to £1000, they would do well either wheat or cattle raising, but they would require to be cautious as to their start. It would not be lost time boarding themselves out for a season with a farmer before making their final selection, and they must make up their minds to rough it. But countries such as this grow up with marvellous rapidity; population pours in; cities, churches, schools arise where a few years

before nothing was heard but the howl of a wolf. The country seems also well adapted for such large speculations as Dalrymple's farm in Dakota, where 8000 of acres were grown last year. This concern is carried on by a private company, and is understood to be very successful. You ask—Has this country no drawback? Certainly it has; it is a long distance from market; it has a long winter; there are mosquitoes, although we neither saw nor felt them. It may have grasshoppers, but I heard nor saw of any. I simply take the people, the cattle, and crops. I saw all three healthy and thriving alike, and I came to the conclusion that it is a good country to go to for those who feel they are cramped at home, and can make up their minds to rough it for a few years.

I conclude by showing you what our American cousins think of this country. The first quotation is from the *Philadelphia Press*:—

"The greatest wheat-growing region in the world is now being opened to settlement. The largest and most productive portion lies within the British Province of Manitoba in North America. It is sufficiently prolific, when fairly cultivated, to make England independent of the United States for breadstuffs, and to create a powerful rivalry elsewhere. The extent of this enormous and rich British territory is comparatively unknown to the United States. It is estimated at 2,984,000 square miles, whilst the whole of the United States south of the international boundary contains 2,933,000. In the north-western prairies of Canada, wheat often produces 40 to 50 bushels an acre, while in South Minnesota 20 bushels is the average crop, in Wisconsin only 14, in Pennsylvania and Ohio 15. Within five years it is calculated that 4,000,000 acres of this fertile prairie land will be under wheat cultivation. This means an addition to the wheat products of the world of 100,000,000 bushels, being the amount exported last year from America. It is evident that our superiority as a grain-growing country is likely to be seriously threatened by the rich prairie lands of this North-Western British America, as it will make the mother country entirely independent of foreign supply."

The second is from a speech delivered by the Hon. J. W. Taylor, United States Consul at Winnipeg, on Thursday, Oct. 2, 1879:—

After some remarks concerning the cotton and corn (Indian) growing sections of America, he goes on to say, "There remained the Northern Zone, especially adapted to wheat growing and cattle raising. That included Canada,

Wisconsin, Michigan, and partly Minnesota, but three-fourths of the great wheat-producing belt of the Continent lay north of the boundary line of the United States. There the future bread supply of America, and of the old world, too, would be raised. The beef raised in this northern district was found superior to that produced farther south."

In a pamphlet by W. B. Close, recommending Iowa to settlers, I find the following:—

"I have reports from several of my farms stating the yield of wheat this year has fallen very little short of 30 bushels to the acre. Still, owing to its occasionally suffering from blight, it is not as certain a crop as in Manitoba."

Mr. Close, who has lands to sell in Iowa, might have added that the buffalo goes from the plains of the North-Western States and Territories into those of Manitoba and the Canadian North-West to winter on account of the more luxurious herbage, the lighter fall of snow, and the fact that, owing to the equable temperature which prevents the crusting of the snow, a result which follows alternate thaws and frosts, and renders it more difficult, and often impossible for cattle to reach the grass beneath.

These facts should be borne in mind by intending emigrants to North America, who are now being plied with all kinds of objections to the climate of the Dominion by interested agents of the various land and railway companies of Minnesota, Nebraska, Dakota, Iowa, Texas, &c.

The CHAIRMAN.—You have all heard the very emphatic terms in which the Dominion Territory, and particularly the western portion of it, has been described, on which there is not likely to be any discussion, properly speaking; but if any gentleman wishes to ask a question, the delegates will be glad to answer.

Mr. Turner wished to know the difference between Canada and the States as a field for farmers investing their capital.

The Chairman.—The Delegates are from Canada only, and cannot therefore speak of the States. Besides, we all want to live under the British Flag if possible—(hear, hear).

Mr. WILLIAM RIDDELL (ex-President of the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture), Dundee, in response to a call from the chair, said—I have received many queries from England, Scotland, and even Ireland, regarding the position and prospects of farmers in the Province of Manitoba, and it will give me pleasure to communicate to this meeting what information I have been able to glean upon this interesting subject. Reference has been made to my sons, Andrew and James, now in the

Canadian North-West. In the first place I may state that they have been located in Manitoba since the spring of 1877. Having purchased a quantity of land in the summer of 1876, with a view to settling upon it, they commenced, in May, 1877, to plough a bit of the prairie. They sowed wheat, barley, and oats, the seed of which they carried with them from this country. The produce of said crop (1877)—very unlike the crop in this country—yielded well; they also planted potatoes and other vegetables with success, and are now pursuing a mixed course of husbandry, having a little of everything—wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, turnips, &c., sheep, cattle, horses, and, of course, pigs. Having, as I have already said, been applied to by numerous parties to furnish information derived from my sons' experience and prospects in Manitoba, I put a number of questions with the view in the first instance of getting information for myself, and in the second place in order to be able to give a correct and satisfactory reply to the parties desiring information regarding Manitoba. The following are the answers to my questions:—We have never regretted coming here. Land can be purchased at from 1 to 10 dollars per acre, and its transfer is so simple that in a few minutes, and at almost no cost, any quantity can be transferred—(applause). Prairie land is easily broken up, and is turned over in June or July with as light a furrow as possible, turned back with an inch of fresh mould before winter, but sometimes left till spring, when every description of cereals can be sown. Every description of crop succeeds well here, wheat yielding from 30 to 40 bushels, barley 45, and oats 55 per acre. Turnips, carrots, and cabbages grow as heavy crops as the best in Scotland—(applause). Land is rising in value rapidly, and labour can be had at from 15 to 20 dollars a month, with rations. Timber is much needed, but when buildings and fences are well up, less will be required. In some localities it is very scarce, in other districts plentiful, and consists of oak, ash, elm, poplar, and birch. Grain crops must all be fenced; but a law comes into operation next year (1880) to have all cattle pastures also fenced. A large herd of cattle could be kept, and if sheltered by woods and windbreaks, they might stand out nearly the whole season. Grass would scarcely give the finishing touch to feeding cattle but a little crushed grain in addition would do it nicely. Winnipeg market is available for buying and selling, but the local demand at present is very good. Railway communication with the outer world is increasing daily, and this will be the means of levelling both up and down.

That is to say, it will equalise prices. Bullocks seem to be best adapted for labouring the land, especially in the breaking up, being more easily maintained than horses, and less capital is required to put them on. The climate is very healthy; we heard of no disease prevalent in the country. The only tax is for educational purposes. Churches are supported partly by missions from Ontario and by voluntary contributions. Not such a thing as State aid. The classes most required here are farmers with capital, farm and railway labourers, and domestic servants. At first we did not know how we were likely to succeed; but now we are in a position, from our experience and observation, to advise any plucky, industrious man, with from £500 to £1,000, to come out here. The best time for farmers to come is in September or October. If these months are not convenient, the end of March or April; the former time would enable a settler to select his location, purchase stock, and get ready to make an early start for next year's crop. A farmer's outfit should consist of trained yoke oxen, which may be bought at 125 dollars a pair and upwards; cows 35 dollars and upwards. Steel ploughs are the best, and cost from 25 to 30 dollars. Like all new countries, everything is quite primitive compared with Scotland. We have many discomforts and inconveniences, with hard work in seed, hay, and harvest time; but, notwithstanding all this, we have a very large amount of compensation. The land is our own; we can farm as we like, sell what suits us best—either the land or its produce—hunt and sport without hindrance, neither law nor contract preventing. (Applause.) All this sweetens labour very much, however. All who may think of coming here ought to make up their minds to rough it for a time; but with capital, patience, pluck, and perseverance no man need be afraid of making a good thing of it. (Applause.) With no rents and almost no taxes, we have the prospect of doing much better here than in the old country. These are the answers to questions which I put to my sons from time to time during the last eighteen months. You will observe, therefore, that they have not been got up for this occasion. (Hear, hear.) Now, I don't mean to talk politics; but I cannot help thinking from what we have heard stated by the delegates who have just returned from Canada on a tour of inspection, that there are several grave and important questions which might engage the attention of landlords and farmers in this country with the view of effecting a change for the better in regard to the relationship subsisting

between them. (Hear, hear.) For example, the cultivator of Canadian land has the advantage of us in this country, being almost universally the owner, and is therefore in a position to make the most of everything the land produces. (Hear, hear.) Even the land can be sold and transferred as cheaply and easily as its produce, or nearly so. Well, owners of land in this country must be very blind if they cannot see what an advantage it would be to them if they could dispose of their land as easily as the Canadians, more especially when any pressure for money arises. (Hear, hear.) Another lesson landlords might learn is that when they let their land farmers ought to be in a position to make the most of their farms. (Applause.) This can only be done by placing them as nearly as possible in the position of owners, that is, with few or no restrictions as to cropping, full liberty to dispose of produce, no game reservations, compensation for unexhausted improvements on the one hand, payment for dilapidations on the other hand, no lease, twelve months notice on either side to quit, &c. (Applause.) Farmers may also learn much from what has been said—first, that there are millions of acres of land in Canada of the finest quality, and within a few days' journey from this country, and which can be purchased for less per acre than the yearly rent of land here—in a healthy climate and under the same Government as our own—(applause)—and where at least all the necessities and many of the luxuries and comforts of this life are fully insured. Those of us who may be disposed or compelled to stay in this country ought to set about earnestly and unitedly to get themselves unfettered, and that, I venture to say, can only be done by sending men to Parliament whose interests are identical with our own. (Applause.)

Mr. Walker, poor's inspector, wished some explanation of the report that vast tracts of land in America were being run out of cultivation by the mode of culture adopted.

Mr. Elliot gave an illustration to show how this was being accomplished. Coming down in the train with a member of the Canadian Government, he observed a number of sacks piled up on the railway platform. Out of curiosity he went to see what they contained. A gentleman standing by informed him that it was mustard seed, and stated that it was all to be sown on 300 acres. Why, said Mr. Elliot, it will spoil your land. The reply was, "What the devil do I care for the land; I will get ten times more for the crop than the land is worth." (Laughter.)

Mr. Walker wished to know whether the

water in the district spoken of was got from wells or streams.

Mr. Elliot said it was derived from streams and wells, and there was no difficulty whatever in procuring a good supply of water in the districts I visited.

Mr. Snow stated that there were immense districts in which there were lakes, which looked as if placed there for a gentleman's policies. From all he saw there was no lack of water, the country being well adapted for cattle feeding and breeding, though, of course, there were other districts which could be most advantageously occupied with wheat growing.

Mr. Kelly, Dunbar, wished to know how turnips were grown and stored in the climates alluded to—whether any quantity might be grown, and whether they could be stored in time.

Mr. Elliot said that in the district visited by him any quantity might be grown, and to the greatest perfection. Indeed, he had never seen better roots than he saw over there. They could easily be stored in time, and when he was there in October they were busy lifting.

Mr. Kelly—Were they of good growth?

Mr. Elliot—At Guelph, 23 tons per acre.

REPORT OF MR. GEORGE HUTCHINSON, DELEGATE FROM THE PENRITH FARMERS' CLUB.

A MEETING of the Penrith Farmers' Club was held on Tuesday, December 16th, for the purpose of hearing a report from Mr. George Hutchinson, Brougham Castle, the Delegate chosen by the Club to visit Canada, "On the resources of Canada, and the advantages which it offers." There was a large attendance, and in the absence of the chairman, Mr. H. C. Howard, of Greystoke), Mr. W. Heskett, the vice-president, took the chair. There were also present Mr James Atkinson, Winderwath; Mr. J. Hogarth, Julian Bower; Mr. C. Thompson, Morland; Mr. J. Jameson, Moorhouses; Mr. B. T. Sweeten, Penrith; Mr. Richardson, Carlisle; Mr. J. Mitchell, Howgill Castle; Mr. H. P. Holme, Mardale; Mr. J. Longrigg, Great Strickland; Mr. T. Mitchell, Whinfell; Mr. Mounsey, Victoria Cottage; Mr. Winskill, Burton Hall; Mr. J. Heskett, Plumpton Hall; Mr. Millican, Johnby; Mr. Thom, Kirkbythore; Mr. T. P. Lowthian, Temple-sowerby; Mr. J. Powley, Langwathby; Mr. Grahame, Carlisle; the Rev. H. Bishop, Langwathby; Mr. J. Crosby, Kirkbythore; Mr. Spencer, Murrah Hall; Mr. Wood, Lowther; Mr. Lazenby, Calthwaite House; Mr. Mitchell, Frenchfield; Mr. W. Savage, Hanging Bank; Mr. J. R. Baron, Mr. T. Hodgson, Mr. W. J. Heskett, Penrith; &c., &c.

MR. HUTCHINSON then read his report, as follows:—

Most of you will no doubt remember that at a meeting of this club held on the 26th of August, Mr. Grahame, the Canadian Government Agent at Carlisle, gave you some information respecting the Dominion of Canada, and requested the farmers of this locality to select a Delegate from amongst themselves, to go to Canada, "to observe and report upon the agricultural resources of that country, and the advantages it offers to emigrants." The choice having fallen upon myself, I left Liverpool on the 4th of September, in the Allan S.S. "Moravian," accompanied by Mr. Peat and Mr. Johnston, two other Delegates from Cumberland. The time on board the steamer passed in a very pleasant manner; it was, in fact, anything but the dreaded journey which many on leaving England to cross the Atlantic expect. About six days after we lost sight of the Irish coast, we came in sight of Belle Isle; further on we entered the

river St. Lawrence, and thence to Quebec, where we stepped on shore on Canadian soil on Saturday evening the 13th of September. From Quebec we went to Ottawa, the capital of Canada, where we spent a very pleasant week in looking over the exhibits of the Dominion's Exhibition. Before and since my return to England, it has more than once been intimated to me, that not having time to see all, we should only be shown the most desirable parts, and that we should therefore come away with a more favourable impression than the circumstances justified. I think it only right to state that the Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, gave us distinctly to understand that we could visit any district we wished; all that he wanted was that on our return we should give a fair and impartial account of the country. We were met at Ottawa by five other Delegates who had left England a week later. On Friday evening, September the 26th, all the Delegates who were then in Ottawa met at the office of the Minister of Agriculture, to arrange our future operations, it being thought most desirable that we should form two parties, half to stay in the old Provinces, the other to go to Manitoba and the North-West Territory. Having myself chosen to go to Manitoba, the greater part of this report must necessarily refer to it; but I will endeavour to give you a short account of Quebec, Ontario, and the Eastern Townships, as before going to, and on our return from Manitoba, we passed through these Provinces. I believe few people are aware of the geographical extent of the British possessions in North America, and of the fact that England owns more territory in North America than do the Yankees themselves. Its length from east to west is about 3000 miles, and its breadth from north to south 1500 miles, giving a total area of over three million square miles. You may perhaps form a better idea of its enormous extent when I tell you it is twenty-four times as large as the United Kingdom, and yet only contains a population of four millions, or little more than we have in London alone. The Province of Manitoba, of which of late we have heard so much, is situated in the middle of the continent, in the same latitude as Belgium and parts of Russia and Austria. It is, however, but a speck, as it were, compared with the vast territory out of which it has

been formed. The city of Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, stands at the junction of the Assiniboine with the Red River. To give you some idea of the rapid growth of towns in these new districts, I may say that on the site of the city of Winnipeg thirteen years ago there were only about three log houses; to-day it is a place of over 10,000 inhabitants, and contains several large and well-built churches and schools, many shops equal in size and attractiveness to those in the eastern cities, large and good hotels, several banks, and many excellent private residences.

CLIMATE.

Canada is in the same latitude as the British Isles, Prussia, France, Austria, Russia, Sweden, and Norway, and has as many varieties of climate as these countries. Judging of the Canadian climate from what I saw of it during the two months that I was there, I may safely say that it was delightful, after being used to the wet weather and damp atmosphere of England. From information I received from those who had resided in the country some years, the winter is colder than in England, but the cold is accompanied by a much drier and brighter atmosphere, which causes a less disagreeable feeling of cold than a warmer temperature accompanied by dampness. The snow, which is perfectly dry, in many parts covers the ground to the depth of two or three feet. The constant traffic over it packs it down hard, so that in a few days it becomes like ice, over which the sleighs glide without the slightest obstacle to impede their progress. The Canadians say they can trot their horses for hours over these roads, and they come home at night almost as fresh as when they left the stables. The summers are warmer than here in England, in proof of which, in some of the more favoured districts, such as Niagara and other parts of South Ontario, grapes come to perfection in the open air, I also saw some equally as fine near to Ottawa, 180 miles further north. When we were returning from viewing the Falls of Niagara, at the station we saw 137 baskets of fine ripe grapes, which had been grown in the district; with such facts as these let it not be said that Canada is a wilderness of ice and snow. That the air in Canada is very much drier than in England is proved I think by the duration of wooden houses, which last for fifty years, and by the total absence of that green moss, which we see upon a wooden house in England after it has stood twelve months. The Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territory has a slightly different climate than the older provinces,

the winter being colder, the thermometer sinking to 40 degrees below zero, but the universal testimony of the settlers is, that even with this degree of cold, which is accompanied by a brighter and a drier atmosphere than the eastern part of the continent, is that the sensation of cold is no greater than in Ontario. During the winter the greatest drawbacks are the sudden storms of wind and snow, called by the settlers "Blizzards," and during the spring to frost. The snow goes away, and ploughing begins some years as early as the 1st of April, but generally not until after the 15th, the crops are harvested in August, the long sunny days of summer bringing vegetation to a rapid maturity. The buffaloes winter in thousands on the immense prairies of the Canadian North-West, the half breeds and the Indians camp out in the open plains, during the whole of the winter, with no shelter, but a buffalo skin tent and robes. When I was there in the middle of October, I slept in a tent for ten nights and felt no inconvenience from cold or anything else.

SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS.

Such a vast tract of land as Canada must necessarily contain a great variety of soil. The surface soil varies from light sand to heavy loam, a medium fertile loam predominating, with generally a clay subsoil. The great wealth of the Dominion of Canada undoubtedly is in her soil. Although only a new country as compared with others, she is already well known as a great meat and corn-producing country. There is not, I believe, a more contented man in the world than the owner of this soil; he may not have command of as much capital as some English farmers, nor does he keep his land in such a high state of cultivation, yet the land he works is his own, his taxes are light, and as a rule he is a happy and independent man. In a new country like Canada it would be absurd to expect the farming to be carried on in as scientific a manner as in England; the land is so abundant a greater breadth is cultivated in proportion to the population in what an English farmer would consider a rough sort of way. It speaks well for the character of the soil and climate that under such adverse circumstances such excellent crops are obtained: in too many instances the land is merely scratched over. The general excellence of the soil, and other favourable conditions for feeding all kinds of stock which prevail in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, and the Eastern Townships, together with the immense areas available, I think leave no room to doubt that Canada in the near future is capable of supplying us with many more cattle and sheep than she is

now doing. It is not much more than five years since the Canadian farmers looked upon wheat as being their chief production: to-day the growing of beef for England is their first consideration, wheat only taking second place. As this implies a complete change in the cropping of the farms, the Canadian farmer of the future will have to practice what will be to him a new system of farming. This change has not come a bit too soon; in fact, some of the worn-out lands of Ontario have long been calling for such a change. Some of you may ask—"Why is this change necessary?" I reply, Simply because the farmers have been cropping their land year after year without applying any manure, and have found out that their crops are not so good as they used to be when the land was new and fresh. Rather than change their system, and apply more manure to their land, they are selling their farms and going west to Manitoba, where they can secure more fresh land, and continue the kind of farming which they have practised all their lives. It seems that land that refuses to produce a fair crop of wheat for the tenth or fifteenth successive season is considered by American farmers as no longer worthy of being cultivated. There are many farmers in England paying as much every year in rent and taxes as would purchase them the freehold of a farm in these old provinces of Canada where they could very nearly carry on the same system of farming as they had been used to at home; the crops are much the same they had been in the habit of producing, with a few exceptions, the style of farm work varies but little; they would have a free education for their children and other home comforts. It is to these farms that I recommend a man with a young family and capital to go to rather than to the new settled districts, where he would have to exchange the conditions of a very old and thickly-populated country for one that is entirely new; he would therefore have to make up his mind to rough it, which I think is more suited to the young man without a family. Good well cleared farms can be bought in any of these old provinces of Canada; indeed, I was astonished to find so many to sell. The question that naturally arises is—"Why are these farms to sell?" The explanation as near as I could make out is this: (1) Many of the farmers who have done well and made money have brought up their sons as lawyers, doctors, or merchants (the great number of colleges and other means of higher education have encouraged this); in course of time the farm is sold for the want of some one to work it. Another class of which I am afraid

there are too many in Canada, who have bought a farm and have too little capital to carry it on successfully. With the heavy interest the farmer has to pay on the mortgage, and want of capital, he finds it difficult to make all ends meet; this makes him ready to sell his farm at any time, if he can get a good price, much in the same way as a farmer in England would sell any of his stock. Then, again, during the last few years, that is since the "Manitoba fever" set in, many farmers in the older parts of the Dominion are ready to sell off to settle in Manitoba, in order to obtain a larger field than the old homestead for the settlement of their sons. It thus happens that farms are often for sale, which would especially suit a farmer from here, on which his previous habits of life have adapted him to work. The crops grown in the old provinces are the same as we have here, with the exception of Indian corn. Wheat seems most in favour, at least on the better soils, it yields on an average about 20 bushels per acre, the market value of which in Toronto last September was 4s. 6d. per bushel, at which price an average crop of wheat would be worth £4 10s. per acre. Oats are generally a very poor sample, the hot days of summer bringing them forward too rapidly, they very seldom weigh more than thirty-four lbs. per bushel, and yield about 50 bushels per acre, which were selling in Toronto last September for 1s. 4d. per bushel, so that an average crop would be worth £3 6s. 8d. per acre. Barley is generally a good sample, although not so good as we can grow here, the average yield being about 30 bushels per acre, which were selling in Toronto at 2s. 4d. per bushel, so that an average crop of barley would be worth about £3 10s. per acre. Barley seldom weighs more than 50 lbs. per bushel. Turnips are not grown very extensively, although, except in a very dry season, they grow pretty well; and although the farmers in Canada appear not to recognise the fact, there can be no doubt that more extensive turnip culture would be beneficial to the farming interests of Canada. One of the main hindrances to the more extensive cultivation of turnips is the amount of manual labour they require. Potatoes grow well, and so do peas, of which I saw some excellent samples. I saw a large number of Colorado potato beetles upon some potatoes; they did not seem to have done much harm, as potatoes were an excellent crop; the farmer had dressed them twice with Paris green while the potatoes were young. The soil in Manitoba is a black mould, resting on a very retentive clay sub-soil; the depth of this black earth varies from 12 inches to 3 feet; when it is worked in

a proper condition it becomes as fine as powder, but if worked when wet it becomes lumpy and hard, more like clay than anything else. Chemical analyses of this soil have been made, and the results establish that the soil in Manitoba is among the richest in the world. But the best analysis of the quality of the soil is when we find that under such indifferent farming such excellent crops are grown. Near to the Portage-la-Prairie, about 60 miles west of Winnipeg, I saw a field which had grown 30 crops of wheat in succession without any manure, the last crop having yielded 35 bushels per acre; the owner was ploughing this field for the thirty-first time, and still did not consider it necessary to plough more than five inches deep, although he had quite two feet of soil to work upon. In some of the oldest settlements near to Winnipeg, I saw land that had grown crops of wheat for 50 years without manure, but that it was beginning to feel the effects of this rough handling was very plain. West of Winnipeg there are thousands of acres of rich agricultural lands lying waste, unbroken by spade or plough, held by land speculators. Some of these probably would sell for a reasonable profit, but the greater part ask exorbitant prices which must prevent the settlement of these the most desirable parts. Then again, large tracts in Manitoba are set apart for reservations of various kinds; for instance, there are several townships for Indians and 500,000 acres for the Mennonites. I think these reservations must very seriously prevent the settlement of the country. Land within 50 miles of Winnipeg can be bought for 8s. to 30s. per acre, according to location and other circumstances. A great number of these farms are within marketable distance of Winnipeg. The latest regulations issued by the Canadian Government give notice that all Government lands in Manitoba shall be sold at from 4s. to 20s. per acre according to the distance it is from the proposed railway, certain portions of which are open for free grants and pre-emptions of 160 acres each. I was as far as Rapid City on the Little Saskatchewan, 160 miles west of Winnipeg, and found that all the desirable lands open for free homesteads, had been taken up as far as there, so that anyone going to Manitoba or the North-West with the intention of taking a free homestead, would have to go west of Rapid City; not that any intending settler need be in the least alarmed, for there are millions of acres of splendid land west of this. The rush of settlers to the neighbourhood of the Little Saskatchewan valley has been astonishing, and yet by far the greater majority that I spoke to

were perfectly satisfied with the soil and climate of their new home. Rapid City, which in the middle of October was only five months old, will be I suppose, the youngest city in the world, it then contained 22 houses—rather substantial log structures—with others going up on all sides. A few hundred yards down the river was the frame of a new flour mill, for which the machinery was on the way. The prairie land of Manitoba is to a great extent a treeless expanse, there are however some fine woods along the rivers, trees also when planted and protected from the prairie fires, have been found to grow with great rapidity; still, I am afraid that this scarcity of timber will be felt by the settlers until the railways open up means to get it from the more distant parts. Wheat is the crop for which the soil seems especially adapted; it is of a very hard and flinty nature, being very favourable to the new process of making flour: it commonly attains a weight of from 60 to 63 lbs. per bushel—the average yield per acre is 25 bushels—but I may say that much larger yields per acre are common. Some of the farms which are rather better managed yield as far as 35 and 40 bushels per acre. The value of wheat in Winnipeg in September was 2s. 9d. per bushel, so that an average crop of wheat would be worth £3 8s. 9d. per acre. The cost, according to the best evidence I could procure, for growing an acre of wheat in Manitoba is—ploughing, 6s.; harrowing, 6s.; seed and sowing, 7s.; harvesting and thrashing, 14s.; total 33s. per acre, which, being nearly the only outlay, would leave a profit of £1 15s. 7d. per acre. The straw is of no value, as it is all burned after being thrashed. The average yield of oats is about 50 bushels; the quality is not good, being much the same as are grown in Ontario, the weight not averaging more than 34 lbs. to the bushel. Barley is a fair sample, the average yield being about 30 bushels per acre, the weight from 48 lbs. to 50 lbs. per bushel. Potatoes yield a good crop without almost any culture, of which I saw many splendid samples. The exhibits of the agricultural products at the Dominion Exhibition at Ottawa from Manitoba were the strongest possible proof of the wonderful fertility and productiveness of the soil. You will have noticed that the average yields of wheat that I have given are much less than ours at home; nevertheless, with this low yield the American farmer can not only compete with us, but even beat us in our own market. Why is this? The answer which first presents itself is the enormous difference of rent, but this difference is more than balanced

by the transportation from America to the English market. The real advantage which they have over us is the cheapness of the cultivation, for while the American soil gets no manure and yet grows an average crop, while you all know too well the English farmer must apply a heavy quantity of costly manure, year after year, if he expects to have an average crop. In the prairie land in Manitoba and the Canadian North-West a plough may be run through the soil for miles in a straight line without encountering a stone, a tree, or a hill, a feature to which the old provinces of Canada or England do not offer the faintest approach. All the ordinary fruit, such as currants and strawberries, do well, but apples have not been successfully cultivated. But the few trials that have been made seem to be insufficient to establish whether the climate is adapted for them or not. The grasshoppers which visit Manitoba at uncertain intervals are the greatest drawbacks which the country has to contend against. It appears from what I was able to learn, and I took pains to gain trustworthy information from the oldest settlers, that their ravages are generally partial—some may suffer while others escape. They first appeared in 1818, six years after the first settler took up his abode in Manitoba. They did not do much harm in that year, but in 1819 they destroyed all the crops. They did not, however, appear again for 46 years, and did no harm until 1868, when they destroyed the entire crop of the settlement. There can be no doubt that these pests have been the curse of the country, but it seems to be the opinion of the oldest settlers that they will not be visited by them to any great extent for a few years, and by that time the greater number of settlers will have a tendency to restrict their destruction. One fact is perhaps worthy of notice—that a total destruction of crops has only taken place six times within 59 years. The mosquitoes are also another great pest to the settlers in Manitoba, for two months in summer especially, to any one who has not been used to them.

STOCK.

In addition to grain growing, stock rearing is largely carried on in the old provinces of Canada. Formerly there was only the local and American market open to the Canadian stock breeder; this is now no longer the case, thousands of cattle are shipped to England each year. Until this market was opened out very little attention had been paid to stock raising by the Canadian farmer. The advance in price offered for the better class of cattle fit for exportation to England has done a great deal to strengthen

and spread a desire for better bred sires. The demand for shorthorn bulls is greater at the present day than it has ever before been since the introduction of shorthorns into Canada. There are a great variety in the cattle of Canada; many are, as a rule, too big boned, and coarse in quality; but it is only fair to state that a very creditable percentage of the cattle I have seen display both moderate size and good quality. Shorthorns are most numerous, but there are a few Devons and Galloways and other breeds. Cows are worth from £5 to £12 per head, horses from £15 to £35, sheep from 12s. to 30s. Mr. Cochrane's shorthorn herd in the Eastern Townships and that at Bow Park, in Ontario, furnish very prominent examples of what may be done in cattle rearing, and, I think, give sufficient proof that shorthorns do well in Canada. The horses are small, but hardy, tractable animals. At first sight you very much undervalue their good qualities; it is not until you come to drive them forty miles every day for a week together that you find out their great endurance and suitableness for their native country. The same causes which make Canada so suitable for the growth of cattle, adapt it for sheep; they require to be well cared for in winter, sheds with low roofs are generally provided for them. There are very few cattle in Manitoba, the farmers as yet nearly giving their whole attention to the growing of grain; but that cattle thrive and grow fat on prairie grass the few that we saw were sufficient proof. Oxen are extensively used in Manitoba for draught purposes; I was astonished to see in what excellent condition most of them were, some of them quite up to showyard trim, and yet these cattle never get a bit of anything else to eat but prairie grass. Some parts of the prairies of the North-West are not suitable for sheep on account of the grass which grows there called "Spear Grass," which enters the wool and skin of the sheep; in other parts where this grass does not grow they do well. One of the farmers in Manitoba had a very fair herd of 70 cattle; during the winter they had been kept in very rough open sheds quite exposed to the weather. When I questioned him as to whether he considered this sufficient shelter for winter, he replied that he found them do very well, and that he supposed it was on account of the dry atmosphere. This man makes a practice of breaking about eight oxen to work every year, and sells them at from £13 to £20 per head.

COMMUNICATIONS AND MARKETS.

The water communication of the old provinces by means of the lakes and river of St. Lawrence, is unsurpassed; the rail-

ways also cross the country in all directions, so that the farmer has little trouble in getting his surplus produce taken from his farm. The country is also traversed by large main and side roads; these are not in very good repair, except where gravel can be got easily. Manitoba having been so newly settled there are as yet no roads, those that are used as such being simply trails across the prairie; in some places where the surface water cannot get off they are almost impassable. With such roads as these you will easily see the great advantage the Canadian Pacific Railway must be to Manitoba. The branch connecting the waters of Lake Superior with Winnipeg will be completed in three years; 100 miles west of Winnipeg has just been let to contractors, and is to be completed, it is expected within a year, as it presents no engineering difficulties. In view of the growing interests of the North-West, and the rapidity with which Manitoba is filling up, it is thought probable that a communication may be established from Port Nelson, in Hudson's Bay, to Liverpool. When we consider that Port Nelson is actually nearer to Liverpool than New York, it surely becomes a question of the greatest importance to Manitoba that this route, if possible, should be established. The regular price charged for the carriage of one bushel of wheat from Winnipeg to Montreal is fifteenpence. It is, however, calculated that when the branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway before mentioned is completed, a bushel of wheat may be taken between Winnipeg and Montreal for one shilling, and from there to Liverpool for eightpence a bushel more! Farmers in Manitoba state that the cost of raising wheat and delivering it at Winnipeg does not exceed 2s. 4d. per bushel. We shall thus have wheat from Manitoba on the wharves at Liverpool at a cost to the producer, including all charges for transport, of 4s. a bushel, or 32s. per quarter. There cannot be a question that the farmer can grow wheat in Manitoba, and deliver it in Winnipeg for 2s. 4d. per bushel, while the figures of transportation are based on present prices. Very little wheat is yet exported from Manitoba, it being nearly all consumed by the new emigrants; but by the time that there is a surplus for exportation there will be a railway outlet by the Canadian Pacific.

EDUCATION.

It is fancied that because a country is young it must necessarily be wanting in many of the surroundings of civilisation. A more mistaken idea could not be entertained, at least with regard to the old provinces of Canada. In the provinces of Ontario alone, with a population of

two millions, there are about 5000 public schools. The system is very much the same as we have here, the country being divided into school sections of a suitable extent for one school, in which trustees are elected to manage its school affairs. The necessary funds are raised partly by a tax upon the ratepayers and partly by the Government. As a rule no fees are charged, the schools being absolutely free. In Manitoba the Government have reserved two sections in every township, the proceeds of which as sold are to be applied to the establishment of schools; therefore, as fast as settlement progresses schools will be provided.

WAGES AND WORK.

The depression in trade which has effected so large a portion of the world has been felt in Canada, and has very much lowered the rate of wages. In the old provinces labourers' wages may be stated to be from 3s. 6d. to 4s. per day, without board, and from £2 to £3 per month with board. There being very little work during winter, wages fall very considerably. Any one going to Manitoba with the intention of finding employment on the farms, should remember that it is only a new country, and the demand for farm labour limited, and necessarily confined to the summer months. This demand will, however, increase as capital increases, and as the country becomes more developed by railroads and other means of communication. The greater part of all who go to Manitoba procure a homestead or purchase a piece of land. Farm labourers in Manitoba earn from £4 to £5 a month, with board, but less in winter.

CONCLUSION.

During a visit of only two months to such an immense country as Canada, you cannot expect any one to acquire a perfect insight into the prosperity of the people. As far as I observed things appear to be going on pretty smoothly with the farmers there. One farmer, who when a boy had worked at some of the farms in this neighbourhood, and went to Canada 27 years ago, now owns a well cleared farm of 200 acres, worth at this time £1500. This is not a solitary case; there are hundreds of farmers in Canada who commenced with nothing, and now own good farms of their own. Above all things an emigrant should have good health, and none should go who have not made up their minds to work, the idle had better stay at home. The emigrant at present most required in the old provinces, are those who have sufficient capital to enable them to settle upon a cleared farm. Those with means, and who intend to purchase a farm, should not close a bargain

until they have had a good look round, indeed a good plan is to rent a farm for a year or two, to see how you like the country. Another matter that pressed itself on my attention in Manitoba, was the apparent absence of fresh water in many extensive districts, but it has been found that there are few districts where wells of ordinary depth do not succeed in finding ample supplies of water. Prairie fires are another drawback from which settlers in the prairies of Manitoba are liable to suffer. The chief peculiar advantage of Manitoba as a field for settlement is the combination of prairie and woodland, the full advantage of which I should think can only be fully appreciated by those who have had practical experience in clearing off and cultivating a new farm in a thickly-wooded country; that the existence of great areas of treeless prairies is a disadvantage there can be no doubt. This disadvantage is more than balanced by the ease with which the land is cultivated in comparison with heavy-wooded lands. When a man is doing well at home and sees his way to continue to do so, great caution should be used in advising him to emigrate; but this I do say, that there are many farmers in England, especially those with little capital, who could improve their position by going to Manitoba, if they are not unwilling to undergo the hardships necessary to those who live in new countries. What capital would be required with which to commence to farm in Manitoba is very frequently asked. The answer entirely depends upon surrounding circumstances. A young man without family, willing to work and save and rough it, would secure himself a home in a few years, without almost any capital; he would have to work for other parties part of the time, and then hire help again in turn to assist in putting up a small house. After that he could plough and fence in a few acres for a crop in the following spring, and thus in a short time he might become comparatively an independent farmer. A farmer with a family desiring to start with a fair amount of comfort should not have less than £300; on the other hand a man may take considerable capital and start in a larger way. I have endeavoured to give you a fair idea of the advantages and disadvantages of the Dominion of Canada. I have tried not to hold out any visionary inducements for any one to go there, but rather to give a fair unvarnished account of the country as it presented itself to me. I left Quebec on my return home on Saturday, Novem-

ber 15th, and after a very pleasant voyage landed in Liverpool on Monday evening, November 24th, with many interesting and pleasant recollections of my travels, and unbounded faith in the future of the great North-West of Canada. In conclusion, I wish to express my grateful thanks to the Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, and many others, who gave me every opportunity for gaining information.

At the conclusion of the reading of the paper,

The Chairman said he was sure they were all greatly indebted and obliged to Mr. Hutchinson for his long and able paper. He was sure it contained a vast amount of information, and he had no doubt that they, as well as intending emigrants, would profit by it. He dare say Mr. Hutchinson would be glad to answer any questions that any one might choose to put to him with respect to this paper.

Mr. Jameson said he must say that if he had omitted to attend the meeting that day to hear the excellent paper read by Mr. Hutchinson, he should have lost a great deal of edification and instruction. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Hutchinson had handled the subject with a very great degree of judgment and accuracy, which, coming from the quarter it did, was a very high compliment indeed to their worthy friend Mr. Hutchinson. He had gone over all the subjects on which he rose to treat, and every subject he had touched upon seemed of itself to carry with it the conviction of practicability and truth. (Hear, hear.) Seeing that they were all of them pleased with it, it was with the greatest pleasure that he rose to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. Hutchinson for the admirable paper he had read. (Applause.)

Mr. Jas. Atkinson seconded the motion, and said he certainly must say that he was very much gratified and pleased with the report that Mr. Hutchinson had laid before the meeting. He quite agreed with Mr. Jameson that the statements made carried a conviction of their truth.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Hutchinson, in acknowledging the compliment, said if they had derived pleasure from the paper he had read, what must it have been for him to have been to to Canada and have seen it all? He was very much pleased with the kind manner in which the paper had been received.

REPORT OF MR. ROBERT PEAT, THE DELEGATE FROM SILLOTH, CUMBERLAND.

At a large meeting of farmers and others, held at the Queen's Hotel Assembly Rooms, Silloth, on the 17th December, 1879, Mr. Robert Peat, the Secretary of the Holme Cultram Agricultural Society, presented his report to his constituents.

Mr. PEAT said:—I do not by any means intend to go into a long detail of what I have seen or where I have been. I will endeavour to explain to you, as plainly and as briefly as possible, the productions of the country, the nature of the soil, the habits of the people, and the climate, so far as I had the opportunity of judging; but before going on to speak of the land and labour question I should like to say a few words on the exhibition at Ottawa, which I visited for four days, and from it you had a good opportunity of judging the whole of the products, both horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, fruits, furs, and vegetables; in fact, there was from a bull, which cost 2,500 guineas, down to pins and needles, but as this meeting is more in the agricultural line I will keep more to it. The show of entire strong horses was considered good for the country, but not to be compared with what we have in England, being wanting in both bone and ham, and, generally speaking, too light on the ribs. The show of entire thoroughbreds was poor, but the roadsters and trotting horses, for which the country is so famous, was very good, 16 or 17 being forward above four years old. There was also a good show of entires under four years old. Instead of having them trotted out as we have in this country, they give them the length of the cord and let them go round, similar to breaking in horses, but for all this they are very tractable, and the groom, almost by the crack of his whip, can make them go down on their knees, and then stand right up on their hind legs. Among the young geldings or fillies were to be found some good specimens, but as a general rule not up to our show-yard horses in England.

There is also shown in harness two horses in one buggy, but here the style of going is taken into consideration as well as the speed; but for the one-horse buggy they judge entirely by speed. The rate at which they go, and the short space in which they can be pulled up and turned round, is a great treat for an Englishman to see.

There were some good shorthorns forward. The special prizes for the best six shorthorns, one male and five females, belonging to one herd, were the best I ever saw together. They were from the Bow Park herd, and I am perfectly satisfied they were fit to compete in any show-yard in England. The whole herd numbered 400. They are managed by Mr. John Hope, from Arkleby, near Aspatria, with whom I stayed two nights, and had a thorough inspection of the whole lot. They are all in splendid condition, looking remarkably healthy and well, and I don't think I am far wrong in saying they are the finest herd of shorthorns in the world. The Galloways were a very fair show, but wanting in both condition and quality. Sheep were a pretty good show, but far from up to show-yard condition; but I was told that any animal overfed would be disqualified from showing. The show of pigs was very good. In addition to the classes of cattle I have mentioned, there were Alderneys, Jerseys, Herefords, Devons, Ayrshires, &c., &c. These are some of the specimens of corn which were exhibited there, but they were grown in a country I did not visit. The show of fruit was splendid, and any one that has not seen for himself can have but a poor idea of what Canada can grow—apples, pears, peaches, plums, apricots and tomatoes, and pompkins, all grow to perfection and ripen in the open air, with very little care or cultivation; and so much as 10 tons of grapes are sometimes grown upon one acre of land. The thought must at once strike you that they must be very cheap, and so they are; in England they are

luxuries, which can only be indulged in by the higher classes, whereas in Canada they are within the purchase of the labouring man. Grapes were selling at 3 cents per lb., and peaches 1 dol. per bushel.

After spending four days at the exhibition at Ottawa, we met at the office of the Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, to determine which route we were going to take, being in no way biassed by him, but choosing for ourselves. Being very much struck by the roots at the exhibition, the apparent richness of the soil, and, above all, hearing so many people talking about the country, I determined to visit Manitoba, so we left that night by Toronto, Sarnia, Lake Huron, and Lake Superior to Duluth, and thence by rail to Winnipeg, and next morning started out for a few days of prairie life.

SOIL.—Contrary to my expectations, instead of finding a wet swamp, as I pictured in my own mind, I found a deep black loamy soil, varying in depth from 2½ feet to 3½ feet; and in some places where it has been cut through on the banks of some rivers, it has been found to the depth of 10 to 12 feet, and is specially adapted for the growing of wheat, being preferred by the millers to almost any other on account of it being so dry and thin skinned. It has been known to grow wheat for many years in succession, without manure. If the report was correct, the soil I have sent down to you has grown wheat for 30 years, and the last crop yielded 35 bushels per acre. When first put into the box it was as black as my coat; he was ploughing it again when I saw him for the next spring crop, and giving no manure, with a pair of very poor horses, but said he could easily plough two acres per day. No doubt but that a good many of you, like myself, will ask the question—but how long will it last—that is a question that is left for the future, but there is one thing certain, that no manure is required at present. One of my friends who was along with me for some time, travelling across a field of 180 acres, came to a place where the wheat had gone down, and on making inquiries, he was told it was where some few of his cattle had got a little straw. Some people attribute the richness of the soil to the droppings from birds and animals, and the constant accumulation of ashes from the prairie fires. During my tour, I met a gentleman who had travelled all over the world, and he said he had seen no land more fertile than that at High Bluff—(see Map.) I have travelled over that country from

Portage-la-Prairie to the Pembina Mountains, and so little difference is there of the soil, that any one but a minute observer would fail to make much distinction, except near Morris, where there is a good deal more soil. My friends who went further west from Portage-la-Prairie to the Saskatchewan Valley, on their return reported the land much of the same nature, but thought it would not stand cropping so well as some to which I have alluded—High Bluff.

PREPARING THE GROUND FOR WHEAT.—This huge mass of black soil, which extends as far as the eye can see, when being prepared for the first crop of wheat, is ploughed about two inches deep, in June or July—this is considered the best time for so doing—for, with the heat of the sun and the moisture of the soil, it soon destroys the green sod. After allowing sufficient time for the grass to decay, the furrow is turned back again a very little deeper, and next spring sown with wheat. Some of you might possibly be struck with the light ploughing, but experience is the best teacher, and it has been found that this way is the best. A large and influential farmer, not far from Morris, farming 18,000 acres, did not intend to plough his a second time, but to break it up with a heavy harrow; this has not yet been tried, so that I cannot speak as to its results. For breaking up the prairie oxen or mules are preferred, for the sod is very tough, and requires great force to break it, and horses taken out from Ontario to Manitoba do not at first do well until they become accustomed to the change of food, and more especially if hard worked. A pair of good oxen will break one and a half acres per day.

PRODUCTIONS.—Wheat may be said to be the chief production for which Manitoba is so much famed, although oats, barley, potatoes, pumpkins, and cabbage are all grown, and produce good crops. Turnips are very little known, but I saw a small piece of land, near to Portage-la-Prairie, on which had been thrown a handful or two of seed, and no trouble taken afterwards to pull weeds or to knock out any of the turnips, and judging from these I think they might be grown with a little care and good cultivation. Wheat is sown from the 15th of April to the 12th of May, and reaped in the end of August; barley from the 24th of May to the 8th of June; oats about the 20th of May. The following is the quantity of seed sown:—One bushel and three pecks to two bushels wheat; oats, two bushels per acre; barley, two bushels per acre.

It was rather a difficult matter for us to arrive at the proper average of grain per acre; any party from whom we asked the

question was always ready enough to tell us, but you all know it is the case in England that stories of this kind do not always tally, so it is the same in Manitoba. After asking several persons, I arrived at the following conclusion:—Wheat, 25 to 30 bushels per acre; barley, 37 to 40 bushels per acre; oats, 55 to 60 bushels per acre. We did not see any of the corn growing, so we had to be guided by what was told to us; but we could still see the stubble, and from that it was evident that the crops had been good.

Small fruits, such as currants, strawberries, and raspberries are found here; but, so far, they have failed to grow the apple to perfection, the reason attributed being that the frost was too severe before the sap had left the tree.

Trees are also very scarce on the prairie, but are found growing along the banks of the rivers. I think the soil would be suitable for growing trees, except for the destruction by prairie fires.

Cattle do well; but there is a grass called spear grass which is injurious to sheep. Prairie grass grows from three to six feet high, and, in places where it is cut for hay, yields from three to four tons per acre; it is rough in appearance when made into hay, but has a very sweet smell. Horses are very fond of it, and do well on the food. It is worth, in Winnipeg, 28s. per ton.

CLIMATE.—There is no doubt but that the winters are more severe and longer than ours, but we could not get any of the natives to say that they were more severe than in Ontario. Doubtless it is very healthy, diseases of any kind being as yet very little known. But I will speak more about the climate further on.

COMMUNICATION AND MARKETS.—Some of you might be inclined to say, what is the good of growing this wheat, where there is no railway or market to take it to. I own that there is no railway communication any further than Winnipeg, but the Canadian Pacific Railway is in construction from Thunder Bay to Winnipeg, and as soon as it is constructed new branch lines will spring up; and my opinion is that there is a brilliant future for Manitoba. As it is now, you can easily get quit of your corn. It now costs from Portage-la-Prairie to Winnipeg 6d. per 100 lbs., and 17d. to Montreal per bushel, but when the new railway is opened, it is calculated to be brought direct to Montreal for 15 to 25 cents—in English money 7½d. to 1s. 0½d.—per bushel. Added to this will be 16 cents., or 8d. per bushel, from Montreal to Liverpool. I will now tell you, as near as I can, how much it will cost to put in an acre of wheat, so that,

having these statements before you, you can reckon for yourselves the question at which we all aim. Will it pay?

Ploughing	\$1 50	.....	6s. 3d.
Harrowing	1 50	.....	6s. 3d.
Seed	1 50	.....	6s. 3d.
Cutting	3 25	.....	13s. 6½d.
Binding			
Thrashing ...			
Carrying			
Sowing.....	0 25	.....	1s. 0½d.
		\$8 0	33s. 4d.

This is for the second crop; for the first crop you must add \$3, or in English money 12s. 6d. No difficulty was found in getting labour; £40 for twelve months, and Indian labour 2s. per day with board.

WHEN TO GO TO MANITOBA.—Those who have any thoughts of going out to make their homes on this vast prairie, should give this question due consideration. I should strongly advise them not to go at the fall of the year, for the winter might set in severely before they had got their hut built, and cause them to suffer more from the cold than is necessary by taking the usual precautions. Early in the spring the roads are very bad; so we were told that July, August, and September are considered the best months, so that you can build your hut and make the necessary preparations for the forthcoming winter. Those who can afford to do so, I would recommend to go in the fall, and spend their winter in Winnipeg. They could then form a good opinion of what the winter is like; and I think three months spent in looking around would not be wasted. Any one wishing to know "how to go," I will at any time be glad to give him or them my opinion.

LAND—AT WHAT PRICE IT CAN BE PROCURED.—This black line is the supposed line of railway, and the nearer you buy land to it the higher price you have to pay. A distance of five miles each side of this assumed railway line, to be called "Belt A," can be bought at \$5, or in English money about £1 per acre. A belt of fifteen miles either side of the assumed line of railway, adjoining Belt A, to be called "Belt B," can be bought at \$4, or in English money 16s. 8d. per acre. A belt of twenty miles on either side of the railway, adjoining belt B, to be called "Belt C," can be bought at \$3, or in English money 12s. 6d. per acre. A belt of thirty miles either side of the railway, adjoining C, to be called "Belt D," can be bought at \$2, or in English money 8s. 4d. And so on, further from the railway the less you pay per acre. There are also free grant lands of 160

acres, and pre-emption lands, which would take me too long to talk about, but I will explain it to any one after the meeting. There are two sections in each township of six miles square reserved for school purposes.

SYSTEM OF SURVEYING.—The system of surveys, or of laying out the land in Manitoba, is most simple, and easily understood. Every Township is exactly six miles square, and this Township is divided into sections of one mile square, or 640 acres each. These sections are again subdivided into half-sections of 320 acres each, quarter sections of 160 acres each. The townships start from a base line, which is the international boundary line. The ranges of the townships, which are marked on the map in Roman characters, run east and west from the meridian line, and the numbers of the townships marked on the map in common figures run north from the boundary or first base line. From this simple method of arrangement any section or township can be instantly described. For instance, you wanted to find your land in range V., township 8, by this simple method you have it at once.

Now comes the other side of the story. No matter how healthy may be the climate, how rich and fruitful may be the soil, there are few countries but what have their drawbacks, and this has fallen to the lot of Manitoba in the shape of scarcity of wood and water. Water can be got for sinking wells. In some parts it can be got from 12 to 16 feet; in others you have to sink deeper. Coal is reported to abound in the Saskatchewan Valley; and if this should be the case the former obstacle will soon be overcome. But besides these two already mentioned there is also the plague of grasshoppers, and the prairie fires. The settlers have reason to believe that these will become extinct as the settlements increase, there having been no grasshoppers in the province since 1875. By taking due precaution the ravages of the prairie fires can be guarded against, by ploughing round your buildings and stacks. These fires take place at the fall of the year, and they have been known to travel at the rate of 13 miles per hour; but the more the country becomes settled the less these fires may be dreaded. I have seen the prairie burned for miles as far as you could see, and some stacks standing in the centre take no harm.

After leaving Manitoba, we proceeded to Toronto by way of Chicago, Detroit, and Port Huron, and after spending the Sunday in Toronto we started for Bow Park in the Province of Ontario; but as the frost and snow made their appear-

ance we did not see so much of it. The places I visited were Brantford, London, Woodstock, Guelph, and the neighbourhood of Paris, and one or two farms in the Eastern Townships, near to Sherbrooke. At Bow Park the soil is of a fine, sandy loam, lying along the side of the grand river, three miles from Brantford. No regular system of cropping is followed, and the cattle of which I spoke before are in a great measure soiled in the house. They were allowed to go out about three hours during the day when I was there, and at night in summer. The whole herd numbers 400, and any animal about the place is always open for sale. I have here a catalogue which I will lend to anyone that is interested in the breeding of valuable shorthorns. A very correct account is kept when they were imported, who was the breeder, and where they were from. I was rather struck at seeing a cow bred by a gentleman whom a good many of you know, and that is Mr. R. B. Hetherington, formerly of Park Head. The buildings are of the most modern construction, and all built with wood. Every animal is allowed a loose box, which varies in size according to the size of the animal. Every precaution is taken against fire; not even the managers are allowed to smoke in any of the buildings. Turnips are not much grown, but mangolds do well, and form the principal root crop for the cattle. Western grass is much used among the stock, and sometimes grows to the height of 12 feet, weighing when green 40 tons per acre. It is allowed to stand out in the field all winter, and is brought in for the cattle as it is required. It was here that I saw two crops grown in one season; a field over which I travelled had grown a good crop of oats, at the rate of 70 bushels per acre; it was then ploughed out and sown with rape, which was stunted when I was there. Labour was plentiful at £35 with board for twelve months, and during harvest extra hands can be got at 4s. 2d. per day. Sheep were not kept in large numbers, but do very well, especially Cotswolds. A herd of Berkshire pigs is kept; also Clydesdale horses. The whole extent of the farm is 900 acres, and is owned by a company which goes under the name of the Canada West Farm Stock Association. Its principal aim is to improve the breed of good shorthorned cattle. The price of land in this part of the country is about £15 per acre, with good dwelling house and suitable buildings.

From Brantford I went to Woodstock, in the County of Oxford. This is altogether a dairy county, having a large cheese factory near to where I was.

Turnips grow well here at the rate of 600 to 700 bushels per acre. These were sown about the 15th of June, and this season of the year was preferred to any time before then on account of their keeping so much better. Oats were sown about the 20th of April, and are ready for cutting about the end of August. The taxes were very light, the principal of which is for school rates. The gentleman with whom I had conversation was assessed at £1,250, and paid for rates £5 12s. 6d., and if he thought of letting his farm, would expect to get about 3½ or 4 dollars, or in English money 14s. 7d. or 16s. 8d. per acre rent. Land could be bought in this neighbourhood from £8 to £13 per acre.

From Woodstock I went to London, and it was here, in my own opinion, that I saw the best land, while in Ontario it could be bought for from £10 to £18 per acre. The soil was a sandy loam, with a mixture of gravel and clay subsoil; grows wheat, oats, turnips, and mangolds remarkably well. The turnips were sown about the 15th of June, preferring to sow them on the flat instead of stitching as we do in England. This was on account of the hot weather. The gentleman whom I interviewed here was farming land at 3 dollars, or in English money 12s. 6d. He was from the south of England.

From London I went to Guelph. The land here is of a free loamy nature, with gravel subsoil. It grows oats, wheat, barley, turnips, and can be bought from £11 to £14 per acre, according to the buildings. Labour is plentiful; for a good man they pay £35 per 12 months. Unlike many of the Canadian farmers, the gentleman I met here had a regular system of cropping. He followed out ploughing in the spring and taking a crop of peas. If his land was clean he would then take a crop of fall wheat (with manure), after wheat oats, after oats turnips, and then sow down with a crop of spring wheat, mow one year and pasture two. He was farming 330 acres, and last year his taxes amounted to 88 dollars, or in English, £18 6s. 8d. He had a good stock of sheep, having imported tups from England. He prefers border Leicesters. I also visited the Agricultural College, or experimental farm. It is owned by Government, the extent of which is 550 acres. (I have here a book which gives you full particulars how it is managed, which I shall be glad to lend to any of you who might wish to see it). It is worked by gentlemen's sons, who have thoughts of entering agricultural pursuits. They work one half of the day and study the other, so that they have a good chance of combining practice with theory. They receive for their labour, if it is well done,

10 cents per hour, others paid proportionately, according to the workmanship. They receive their tuition free, but pay for board and washing. They have on the farm six different breeds of cattle, five of sheep, ten of poultry, and three of pigs. These in themselves are important advantages for the purpose of instruction.

After leaving Guelph I went down to Sherbrooke, and visited the farm of the Hon. M. H. Cochrane. To those amongst you who are at all interested in the breeding of pedigree shorthorns the name will at once be familiar, and doubtless some among you will remember the long prices some of his cattle made not so very long ago in England. Even Mr. Thornton, who sold his cattle—which were imported by Mr. Simon Beattie, of Preston Hall, Annan, and landed at Liverpool on the 4th of August, 1877, realised £17,150—could scarcely have dreamed that his sand glass would have been kept running at the Millesbec sale until 4,300 guineas had been reached for one cow. Mr. Cochrane still has a very valuable herd of shorthorns, numbering about 85. Foremost among the lot is the 10th Duchess of Airdree, from the progeny of which he has sold stock to the value of twenty-seven thousand pounds, and has still the cow and her heifer calf, and expects her in calf again. She is a beautiful rich roan, splendid level back, and the sweetest head I ever saw; and although ten or eleven years old, she is very healthy, and looks remarkably well.

The whole of the food for the cattle was being cut and mixed with pulped turnips, except the calving cows, and these were getting dry hay. Mr. Cochrane thinks that too many turnips are liable to make them cast their calves. They had also a plentiful supply of water continually in front of them, being sent along by force pumps. In addition to his pedigree stock, he has also feeding a good quantity of bullocks (show marks). He had also a stock of sheep, and preferred Shropshire.

His farm consists of 1,100 acres, 300 of which is permanent pasture, and the other part of the farm is ploughed in the following rotation, viz., oats, roots, wheat or barley, and then hay for two or three years. The best crop of hay is often got the second year, sometimes growing from 3 to 3½ tons per acre. He had grown a splendid crop of turnips, giving him 25 tons per acre. The land was a good deal more stony than some we had seen. Mr. Cochrane had some stone walls on his farm; and we were informed that land could be bought from £5 to £6 per acre. If any of you think of going to Canada, I would advise you to have a look at this

part of the country before making your final selection.

As was the case in Manitoba, so it was the same in Ontario. We got various statements of what the land could grow, and how many bushels per acre; but, after making all the enquiries, I arrived at the following conclusions:—

Wheat,	20	to 23 bushels per acre—	60.
Oats	40	" 45 "	(34 lbs).
Barley	30	" 35 "	(48 lbs).
Peas	25	" 28 "	—
Potatoes,	125	bushels.	

At the meeting where I was appointed to go out to Canada, one of the party then present, seemed to be anxious to know if there were any school boards; so I made good inquiries about them, and as I got my information from one of the members of Parliament, I think you may rely upon its being correct. Three men are appointed as trustees by the rate-payers for three years, but are still eligible for election at the end of that time. If they are in want of money, they apply to the council, and a rate is levied upon the county. It varies a little—a farm of 100 acres will vary from 16s. 8d. to 20s. If you appoint a qualified master—the grant from Government is more; education is compulsory, and no charge for school pence. Poorhouses are not known in Canada.

ROADS.—A council consisting of five, is appointed, resembling our local board, to look after the roads in the country. Out of these five, one is appointed, called a Pathmaster, and remains in office for 12 months. He sees what repairs the road requires, and the farmers work so many days according to the value of their farms; a son, assisting his father on a farm, but having no interest in it, is also required to work so many days. If the farmer should be busy, and has not time to devote to the repairs of the roads, he pays so much money to the Pathmaster, and a man is supplied in his place.

CONVEYANCE OF LAND.—The conveyance of land is very cheap, and unless the case is a very difficult one it does not cost more than £2 2s. to £3 3s. The expenses are paid by the vendor, except on mortgage left on the land, and this is paid by the borrower.

CLIMATE.—There is no doubt that the climate of Canada is more to the extreme than ours in England. I have not had sufficient experience to speak feelingly on the subject; but, from what I could learn, the people look forward to the winter more as a time for pleasure rather than dread, as we in England are led to suppose. From my own experience it is much superior to ours—instead of the heavy,

damp, foggy atmosphere, they have the bright, clear refreshing breeze, and altogether the air seems much purer and lighter.

There is no doubt but some of you will ask the question, Which place would you advise us to go to, Ontario or Manitoba? To this I should give two answers. Those who contemplate emigrating with a small family, I should advise to stay in Ontario, where plenty of farms may be bought from £5 to £15 per acre, with good dwelling-house, suitable farm buildings, well watered and fenced; where they will be within a short distance from places of worship and have every means of giving their children a good education. On the other hand, those who make up their minds to "rough it" will find plenty of land in Manitoba at 5 dollars (or, in English money, £1) per acre, a good deal of which is held by land speculators in Winnipeg, but who are always open to sell; and free grants of 160 acres farther west.

PEOPLE.—Whether we went to Manitoba or Ontario, we found the people remarkably civil, kind, and hospitable; always willing to give us any assistance we required. In fact, through all my travels I have not met with more kindness and hospitality than I did when in Canada.

WHO SHOULD EMIGRATE?—This is probably the most important practical question of all, but, gentlemen, I wish you to understand that I do not personally advise any of you to go. I have described to you the soil, climate, and productions of the country so far as my abilities would allow; and it is for you now to choose for yourselves. It involves the breaking-up of all the old ties and associations of childhood, beginning life afresh in a new country, where everything which surrounds the emigrant will seem new and strange to him at first, but during my tour in Canada I never met with anyone who had lived there that could be induced to come back to England. To those who think of going out they must make up their mind to work. Anyone who goes there with the thought that as soon as he sets his foot on foreign soil he will make his fortune, if there is anyone here with that idea let me impress upon him that he makes a great mistake. Above all things the emigrant should have good health, be stout-hearted, prepared to do anything that comes to hand, and to adopt himself to the circumstances of the new country in which his lot is placed. He may have many things to learn and many to unlearn, anyone who is not willing to attempt this I would advise him to stay at home. He who may make up his

mind to go and take the country as he finds it I think in a few years will be amply repaid ; and although he would have some little inconveniences to put up with, he is, in a great measure, recompensed by the thought that he is improving his own land, and he can say as Wise Wiff said to his trustee :

"Never mind, land my own."

In conclusion, I must say a few words regarding the voyage.

To those who wish to go to Canada, either to look after land or for pleasure. Do not let the thought of crossing the

Atlantic have anything to do in stopping you, for I assure you it is one of the most pleasant journeys you ever undertook. You have plenty of amusement on the passage. Music, both instrumental and vocal, all the fashionable songs of the day, games of all kinds, a good library, and what is more important than all, the table is in point of variety, cooking, and also attendance equal to that of the best hotel in England. On reaching Quebec a good many of the passengers by the Allan S.S. "Moravian" felt sorry the journey was finished, and I am glad to say I was one among the party.

REPORT OF MR. THOMAS IRVING, DELEGATE FROM BOWNESS-ON-SOLWAY.

ON Monday evening, 1st December last, a meeting was held in the school-room at Bowness to hear a report from Mr. Thomas Irving, who was Delegate for the farmers resident in that district. There was a very large attendance. Mr. Tait, of Brackenrigg, was called to the chair, supported by Mr. Donald, of Longcroft; Mr. John Backhouse, Anthorn; Mr. Robert Peat, Silloth (Delegate for Abbey Holme); Mr. George Hutchinson, Brougham Castle (delegate for the Penrith Farmers' Club); Mr. W. Williamson, North Plain; Mr. John Wills, Mr. C. Toppin, Mr. John Lawson, Mr. E. L. Irving, Mr. C. Vynne, &c.

Mr. Irving, who was warmly cheered, said he had had a very pleasant trip. Along with several other Delegates he journeyed in the Allan Line steamer, "Peruvian," which arrived at Point Levi on the 21st of September. There was always plenty of amusement on board the steamer, and a voyage across the Atlantic was not such a dreary and weary business as many might imagine it to be; there was nothing to frighten any person about going to Canada. Before speaking of the country he wished to return thanks to Sir John A. Macdonald, the Premier of Canada, for the attention he had shown to the delegates, who were also indebted to the Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture; Mr. Hardy, Ontario; Mr. McReany, Mr. D. J. Hay, and other leading men in the Dominion. His journey was confined to the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and wherever he went he found the Canadians kind-hearted, hospitable, cheerful, clever, fit to stand by their own. [A Voice: Chips of the old block? (Laughter.)] "Quite true, sir," said Mr. Irving, "there is not a more hospitable people on the face of the earth." (Applause.) It was not to be expected that good farming would be witnessed throughout Canada, because many of those holding farms were weavers, miners, tinkers, or tailors, who had landed with scarcely a penny a piece, but who had, by perseverance and industry, carved out for themselves happy homes. These men had to clear the land before they could get a crop. The Canadians loved their country; many old men who came over to England with the intention of ending their days went back again. They like the climate of Ontario better than that of England. It was not usually muggy out there, nor did

it rain every day, but when it did rain it came down heavy. (Laughter.) He advised intending emigrants to go to Ontario, where a state of things existed much as at home; they would find good roads, good schools, churches of all denominations, plenty of railway communication—in fact, civilization was quite as far advanced as at Bowness, if not more so. (Laughter.) It would be much better to pay a little more for land there than to go 1500 miles or so up the country, at the risk of being unable to see a newspaper for twelve months. No doubt Manitoba was a fine district, but let the young people go there and "rough it" for a bit. The school system in Ontario is, in his opinion, perfect. In summer the weather is a little hotter than in England, but there was an absence of that detestable muggy atmosphere so often experienced here. The winter weather is colder than at home, yet it was pleasant. He had seen a good bit of the world, and he had come to the conclusion that there was no place like Canada. There was plenty of shooting and fishing to be had. Now for the journey. From Montreal he went to Ottawa, where, through Mr. Pope, he and others were presented to his Worship the Mayor. The Dominion Show was opened while they had their brief stay here. It was not exactly like one of our agricultural shows. In addition to all kinds of agricultural produce, there was to be seen the very best of every article produced in the Dominion. They had free passes to roam about the show. There was such a display of loyalty at the opening of this show by the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise as he had never seen. There was a magnificent display of stock and farm produce. Cattle of all kinds were there. In showing the horses, speed seemed to be the great desideratum. Roots and vegetables were remarkably well grown; butter and cheese looked well. He mentioned several implements, such as winnowing machines, carts for spreading manure, waggons of a most useful and improved character. The implements were all that could be desired; generally they are of a lighter construction than in England, but they are undoubtedly better. Thirty-five miles from Ottawa he was in a very nice country. Fine land was to be seen along the railway; some of it can be purchased from 10s. to £12 per acre. A good deal of land open for settlements is to be obtained here. Good farms

can be rented at from 10s. to 12s. per acre, and farther from the line the price will be reduced. Further inland there were the same appearances of the land being in a good state of cultivation. Very large orchards, with a heavy crop of fruit, were to be seen on all sides. A flying visit was paid to the Falls of Niagara, which he saw lighted up with the electric light. He gave a graphic description of Toronto, and took his audience along to London, where he had an opportunity of visiting another exhibition of the produce of the country. There was a better show of sheep here than at the Dominion Show. Incidentally he might mention that at these shows were the finest gatherings of young ladies he ever saw. (Laughter.) The show buildings are permanent, and our Royal Show buildings would look small beside them. Shorthorns were the cream of the show, some hailing from the renowned herd of Bow Park. Here was a varied collection of implements, creditable to any part of the world; amongst the novelties on view was a machine for hatching eggs by electricity. (Laughter.) Driving out a bit he found himself in a splendid farming country. Land can be purchased at from £10 to £20 per acre, and the produce finds a ready market in London. He heard of one farm being let at £1 per acre, the farmer doing well. In the county of Kent they were guided by Mr. McReany. Land here is much cheaper; within five or ten miles of Bothwell the price ranges from £2 to £15. The roads are all kept up by the farmers. In the course of his inspection, he noticed some farmers engaged thrashing; machines are generally hired; some go by steam and some by horse power; if the latter, they are not less than of 10-horse power, and farmers generally join to work expeditiously. In the neighbourhood of Chatham—and indeed all around this portion of the country—the land is well suited for green crops, and would be a remunerative investment. In this county he met with a farmer, Mr. Wheeler, who owns 500 acres of fine land, which originally cost him from 10s. to 12s. per acre. There was a large herd of bullocks on this farm. Mr. Wheeler paid £3 10s. per head for them; he thinks they are now worth £7; and expects to sell them for £14 each by the return season. This gentleman belongs to Warwickshire, is a butcher by trade, and arrived in that locality some years ago with nine dollars in his pocket. Now he has a fine lot of sheep besides his cattle. Mr. Irving incidentally mentioned that he went out duck shooting; there was a large tract of country, from 5000 to 6000 acres, preserved for wild fowl and he had a most excellent bag in a few hours. At Ridgetown he saw a fair local

show. This district he considered by far the finest for wheat growing he had yet seen. Indian corn was also extensively grown. In the county of Oxford there was also some fine land. A visit was paid to Bow Park, where the farm buildings are all that could be desired, and kept in the most perfect order; here is to be seen perhaps the finest herd of shorthorns in the world. Land round about here is valued at from £10 to £20 per acre. He spoke very highly of the Wellington district, having seen a very fine show of stock in that county. Land could be got at from 20 to 50 dollars per acre. At Huntingford he met with Mr. Donaldson, who belongs to the neighbourhood of Dalston; he has a farm of his own, and occupies a dwelling house of stone and brick of a most substantial character. The land is worth £16 per acre. Mr. Donaldson has been over 30 years there, and his land is in first-class condition. There is a large cheese-making establishment near here as well as an agricultural school. In this county he saw far more stock than in the other counties; there was a splendid crop of turnips, mangolds, &c.; but he was inclined to think they grew by far too much wheat; there seemed to be no system of cropping, yet the farmers were prosperous, making a pile of money. Some of these men would have done well in any country; but others, had they remained at home, would, in all probability, have gone to the wall. Coming to speak of the counties of Norfolk and Perth, he said there was a splendid farming district here, though the land in Norfolk county was generally light. He met Mr. Livingstone, brother of the celebrated Dr. Livingstone, who had a fine farm there. A new plough, called the rotary, was very much used. A large number of Germans were settled in this immediate district, and they were capital farmers. Mr. Irving thinks the land in the Huron district as good as any in Ontario; farms are well laid out, with beautiful farm-houses, and altogether the district was one very suitable for settlement. At Toronto he met with a Bowness man named Allan, and the announcement that he was doing very successfully was received with applause. There was a lot of fine land in the district between Toronto and Montreal, from £6 to £16 per acre. Grazing farms could be got cheap in this part. Plenty of very good farms could be got in the eastern townships of Quebec by judicious selection, but he preferred the western district from what he had seen. Fruit was grown in enormous quantities. Mr. Irving then proceeded to answer a number of questions put to him by the committee before leaving. The average size of the farms in the provinces of Ontario

and Quebec was from 100 to 200 acres. A farm of average quality could be purchased at from £4 to £18 per acre; and could be rented at about 10s. per acre; and it would require from £300 to £400 to stock a 200 acre farm. Taxes are very light. There is really only the school tax, which averages about £4 10s. yearly for a 200 acre farm. In some counties the roads are very good, in others middling; but the gravel roads in all the counties are in very fair condition. Dwellings and farm buildings are mostly of wood, but some are of brick and stone. Money can be borrowed at from 7 to 10 per cent. There is a ready market for all kinds of produce, and ample facilities for removing it to collecting centres and seaport towns. Carriage by rail is very cheap. A farm of 200 acres will support ten or a dozen cows, from 15 to 20 young cattle, from 30 to 40 sheep, four working horses, and a pair of bullocks; the horses require to be good and quiet, and they are generally light, fine movers. He only saw a few of the heavy Clydesdale breed. There are various kinds of cattle, a cross from a short-horn and a Canadian cow answers the land well. The young stock is mostly reared on farms. At the present time the freight for horses to Liverpool is from £10 to £12, cattle £3 to £4, sheep 8s. to 10s. On the farms, cows are valued at from £5 to £10, horses from £20 to £35, and sheep from 12s. to 40s.; butter sells at 8d. per lb., cheese at 3d., hens at 1s., eggs about 6d. per dozen, geese 1s. 6d. each, turkeys 3s. 4d. The cultivation of prairie land has not had any effect on the prices of produce grown on cultivated land; this is accounted for by the continual influx of emigrants, who, of course, augment the consumption in the country. There is really no rotation of cropping; the crops generally cultivated are fall and spring wheat, barley, oats, peas, buck wheat, potatoes, turnips, mangolds, beets, carrots, Indian corn, other vegetables little known at home, and a little of nearly all kinds of fruit. Blacksmiths, joiners, and coopers receive from 4s. to 6s. daily; husbandmen and labourers from 12 to 20 dollars per month with board. Ploughing is similar to that in this country. The provinces are fairly well intersected with railways, and new ones are in course of construction. In Ontario the farms are all well watered; where no streams run through the farms wells have to be sunk,

and water put in troughs. In Quebec there is plenty of water all through the province. Fruit, as he had said, is cultivated to an enormous extent in some places; orchards extend from one to forty acres; apples have been known to be as low as 6d. per bushel, and as high as 4s. Peaches and grapes are grown in open gardens in various parts. The Colorado beetle eats up all if he gets to the potato crop. The usual remedy is hot lime or Paris green sown on the tops, or mixed with water and poured over; either is known to be an effectual cure. The beetle is not considered of much consequence. From what he saw he had no hesitation in saying that farmers got 10 per cent. from the capital laid out. Canada is a pleasant place to live in. Heavy soil requires tile drainage, but the bulk is naturally dry and never will require draining. Wood and coal are used, chiefly wood. Speaking of the minerals, he said gold, silver, copper, iron, galena, plumbago, antimony, manganese, granite, marbles, slates, burrstones, bones, phosphate of lime, salt, petroleum, and peat had been found in different districts. Lately large discoveries of coal fields had been made in the North-West Territory. Coal is found to crop out on the surface of the country for hundreds of square miles. There is plenty of game. The Government keeps a register of all farms sold in each county. In April, May, or June is the best time to go out. The labourers mostly live in farm houses. Feeding stuffs mostly used on farms are peas, oats, and barley; turnips and hay for cattle; pigs are fed on peas chiefly, with potatoes sometimes. He saw some splendid pigs. In conclusion, Mr. Irving spoke of the admirable system of education introduced into Canada, and announced that he would be happy to give advice to any who thought of going out. (Applause.)

Mr. Grahame said he was very glad to find that Mr. Irving substantiated the remarks he made at the meeting which appointed the delegate. He agreed with Mr. Irving that only young men, prepared to "rough it," should go to the outlying districts. There was plenty of room in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec for farmers with families.

On the motion of the Chairman, a hearty vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Irving, and the meeting separated.

REPORT OF MR. THOMAS JOHNSTON, DELEGATE FROM WREAY, CUMBERLAND.

A meeting of farmers was held at Wreay on the 5th of December. Mr. Postlethwaite was called to the chair.

MR. JOHNSTON, who was favourably received, said :—I must in the first place hope that you will be very indulgent, as this is my first attempt at endeavouring to speak to such an audience as I see before me now. At our meeting held in this room now more than three months ago, you very kindly appointed me as your Delegate to visit Canada, and examine into and report upon the state of agriculture as practised in that part of our Empire. The week after our meeting I went out there, in company with others who were on the same errand, and I am now going to attempt, to the best of my ability, to tell you what I have seen and heard. We sailed from Liverpool on the 4th of September in the "Moravian," one of the Allan line of steamers. We had a quick and pleasant passage from Liverpool to Point Levis, the voyage occupying nine days, including our call at Moville for the mails. Beyond a slight sea-sickness for two days, I quite enjoyed the voyage. The number of passengers and crew together amounted to about five hundred. There was no lack of amusement in the way of music, games, &c., so that the time never hung heavy upon our hands, and the unvarying fine weather induced us to spend most of our time upon deck. On entering the Gulf of St. Lawrence we had a sight of both whales and porpoises, and on proceeding up the river and coming closer to land, I was struck with the difference to our own country which the view presented, large forests of principally brushwood reaching down to the water's edge. We landed at Port Levis on Saturday evening, and spent our time there until Monday evening, with the exception of passing over to Quebec on Monday afternoon in order to get our money changed into the Canadian currency. We left Point Levis for Ottawa by way of Montreal on the Monday evening, my three companions and myself having secured a sleeping berth on the railway cars, which, I may here mention, are altogether different to our railway trains, the passengers being able to travel from one end of the train to the other. We arrived at Ottawa at five o'clock in the evening of the 16th September. On

the 17th we went to the Hon. Mr. Pope's office to report our arrival. Mr. Pope being out of town, we saw Mr. Lowe, the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, who made arrangements for our going into the country in the afternoon. We in the meantime saw through the Parliament Buildings, and those set apart for the Agricultural Department particularly, and examined different samples of grain and seeds, as well as many models of agricultural machinery. We then went to visit a farm in the county of Carlton, which belongs to a Mr. Hopper, who wants to sell it. The house and farm buildings are of wood. There was a nice field of Indian corn, as well as some potatoes and carrots growing. The soil is a light sandy loam. In all there are 240 acres, for which Mr. Hopper wants £1,600. On the 20th we left to visit a farm at Kinburn belonging to Captain Fraser, the land all the way looking very fair. The farm consists of 200 acres clay loam, and Captain Fraser wants £2,400 for it.

On the 22nd we went to a farm four miles from Ottawa, which belongs to a Mr. Herdman; there are 270 acres of land (clay loam); it is well watered, and being near the town, Mr. Herdman informed us that he sold most of his produce there and brought manure back to the farm. He wants £4000 for it.

On the 23rd we went to the Agricultural Exhibition. The first article I noticed was a manure spreader, which would spread a cart load in from one to two minutes: I thought it would be a first-class article for top-dressing. I also noticed a binder, which bound the sheaves with wire. Next, a hay elevator for stacking; it will unload a cart in two or three minutes. Next I saw a plough for ploughing hilly ground; it turns all the furrows one way. There were large varieties of reaping and binding machines, as well as steam and horse-power threshing machines, and corn and seed drills in great quantities. The exhibition of carriages, waggons, stages and carts was exceedingly good. We then visited the machinery hall, where there were steam engines of all sorts, fire engines, planing and drilling machines, grinding and boring machines, saws of a variety of descriptions, &c., &c. After this we went across the building, and saw a great

variety of minerals, all the produce of Canada; and different kinds of building material. We next visited the produce of Manitoba in the Exhibition. The wheat, which that part of the country is famed for, was most excellent. Oats, fine and plump. Peas, beans, and small seeds very fine. Indian corn not so good as that grown in Ontario. Grass from two to three feet long. The show of horses was not so good as I anticipated, except the roadsters, which were the best trotters I have ever seen. Cattle are well represented—they include Shorthorns, Herefords, Devons, Ayrshires, Galloways, and Polled Angus. Sheep also were a good show—they include Leicesters, Cotswolds, Shropshires, Hampshires and Southdowns. Pigs were in great variety, including Berkshire, Suffolk, Essex, and Yorkshire, and all very good. There were many varieties of potatoes. Turnips were very large; as were the mangel wurzel. Sugar beets, squash, and pumpkins were also very fine. Fruit made an excellent show, such as apples, pears, peaches, plums, and grapes. Wheat is not so plump and fine as our own. Barley, small, but very bright and dry. Oats moderate. Indian corn very fine. On the 26th we left Ottawa for Toronto. On the 27th and 28th we visited the Niagara Falls, which we thought very fine; and on our return to Toronto on the 29th we made arrangements for visiting the London Show, for which place we left the next day, the 30th. On the way we went through some heavy loamy soil until we approached Guelph; there the land appears better, and is better farmed, and continues good to London. After dinner we went to the show, where we were introduced to the Mayor and a number of other gentlemen. I thought the horses, particularly the roadsters, very good. In the cattle class the shorthorns were very fine, the Bow Park herd being particularly well represented, and taking most of the prizes. There was a good show of other descriptions of cattle; and the sheep I thought better than at Ottawa. Roots, grain, and fruit were very fine. We next visited a glass hen; it was a kind of oval box covered with glass inside. There were over 100 eggs—some of them were just chipping, some breaking the shell, and some out. This process was carried on by electricity.

On the 1st October we visited Mr. Carling's brewery. It is a very fine building, and cost £50,000. We then went to a farm where we met the proprietor, a Yorkshireman, who came into the country 60 years ago, and was the first man who cleared the ground upon

which London stands. Land here is worth from £10 to £20 per acre.

On the 2nd we left London for Bothwell, where we arrived at seven o'clock, and were met by Mr. McCrany, M.P.P. We drove, *via* Dresden, to Chatham, the land near the latter place being very good, and worth from £8 to £12 per acre, the soil being clay loam.

On the 3rd we drove about the neighbourhood of Chatham. We went to a farm belonging to a Dutchman. He has 200 acres of land, and 90 of it in fall wheat. From there we went to Mr. Donnelly's. He is a native of the north of Ireland. When he landed in Canada all he had was £10. Now he has three farms of his own, and has saved a large sum of money. We next saw some very fine apple and peach orchards near Lake Erie, and arrived at Blenheim for the night.

On the 4th we drove from Blenheim to Ridgeway, where they were holding their show, all descriptions of produce being very good. The land here is worth from £6 to £10 per acre. We then went to Ingersoll and Woodstock, and were joined by Mr. Casswell, a large cheese merchant.

On the 7th we left Woodstock, and went to a farm, the owner of which is a Dalston man. He came to Canada 39 years since, and has a very large place. It is very well farmed. He has also a very good farm house and excellent buildings. He grows more turnips than we have yet seen comparatively, and has most of his farm drained with tiles. We were very well entertained by our Dalston friend, and then went to look over a cheese factory, one of the largest in Canada. They make over 200 tons per annum. They use the milk of 1,200 cows every day. From there we went to Ingersoll, passing through a rolling country. Land very good, chiefly sandy loam. It is worth from £10 to £16 per acre.

On the 8th we left to look at a farm one mile from Ingersoll. There are 200 acres in all. £12 per acre is wanted for it, the soil being clay loam, and the buildings very good. We then went, *via* Dearham and Mount Elgin, to Norwich and Woodstock, the land in these sections being worth from £10 to £14 per acre.

On the 9th we left Woodstock for Simcoe, and had a drive out into the country in the neighbourhood. Land here good but light, and is worth from £12 to £14 per acre. The farm houses are chiefly brick.

On the 10th we went from Simcoe to Dover, and found a very good quality of land, varying in price from £16 to £18 per acre.

On the 11th we went to Stratford, where we met Mr. Hay, M.P. for Perth, and visited a farm belonging to a Mr. Ballantine, which is held at £12 per acre.

On the 13th we visited Shakspeare and Hyde Park. We found the land chiefly clay loam, and looked over a farm of 150 acres all cleared belonging to a Scotchman named Hyde. He values it at £12 per acre. We then went to North-east Hope and Melverton, and thence to Listowel, the land being much better than what we saw in the morning.

On the 14th we went from Listowel to inspect a rotary plough. The man in charge said that he could plough five acres per day. It had three wheels, two before and one behind the mould boards, and when the plough was in motion the moulds worked round and thoroughly pulverized the ground. From thence we went on to Wallace and Norristown, and found the land very good all the way.

On the 15th we visited a large German settlement in the county of Grey, and then went on to Walkertown, in the county of Bruce. Land here is worth from £5 to £10 per acre.

On the 16th we went to Brant township and visited a farm belonging to a Scotch gentleman, containing 300 acres of land. He grew 30 bushels of spring wheat per acre and 60 bushels of oats per acre this year. We then went to Wingham, looking over several farms by the way.

On the 17th we went to Clinton. From there we went through the township of Tuckersmith, where we found most excellent land. I got out of the buggy and pulled some fall wheat which was over 2 feet in length. From there we went to Guelph *via* Seaforth.

On the 18th we went through the Agricultural College, one-and-a-half miles from Guelph. All the arrangements were exceedingly good at this college, the stock kept being shorthorns, Herefords, Devons, Ayrshires, Polled Angus and grades in cattle, Leicester, Cotswold, and Down sheep, and Berkshire and Windsor pigs. The students are instructed in agriculture, veterinary science, English and mathematics. The young men receive their instruction free, the one half of them work the one half of the day, and the other half the other. When not at work they are at school. From the college we went to a place called the Paisley Block, which was settled by Paisley weavers a long time ago. We examined a farm belonging to a Mr. Whitlaw. He has a number of excellent Leicester sheep as well as good grade cattle. We next visited a farm belonging to a Mr. Hobson.

He has some good stock. The soil here is chiefly light clay loam.

On the 20th went to Fergus, and from thence to a farm belonging to two brothers named Watts. When we first met them they were housing turnips. We then went over their stock, the cattle being chiefly shorthorns. Land here is sandy loam, and valued at about £15 per acre. From here we went through the township of Nichol back to Guelph.

On the 21st we left Guelph for Toronto, and not meeting a gentleman expected from Ottawa we went out to look at a fox hunt. We expected to see a fox, but it was only a trail. The horses and riders were similar to what we see in England.

On the 22nd we went and looked over a farm situated about five miles from Toronto. There are over one hundred acres of land, and it is valued at £30 per acre.

On the 23rd we went to St. Catherine's. Land all the way light sandy loam, until we arrived at Hamilton. At St. Catherine's we went to see a vineyard; the man in charge said that it contained 50 acres, and the grapes averaged 3 tons per acre. There was also an orchard of 40 acres. Land here is worth £20 per acre.

On the 24th, left Toronto for Montreal. On the 25th, went to the top of Mount Royal Park, and had a beautiful view of Montreal from there. We then secured our berths in the "Sardinian," one of the Allan steamships.

On the 27th, we left Montreal, for Cookshire, and went over the Victoria Viaduct, which is the largest in the world, being $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. We went for about 50 miles through a French settlement. Land appears to be worn out. There was a good deal of cedar swamp; and then we came into rocky ground passed through Richmond and Sherbrooke, on way to Cookshire.

On the 28th, went to Compton, where we saw the Hon. Mr. Cochrane's herd of shorthorns, one of the finest in the world. From Compton, we went through a very nice piece of grass country, on our way to Sherbrooke. The land in this district is worth from £3 to £6 per acre.

On the 29th, we left Sherbrooke for Point Levi, *via* Richmond, land on the way being very inferior as a rule. Stayed at Point Levi all night.

On the 30th we went to see the Falls of Montmorenci, land all along being very good, and principally settled by French Canadians.

On the 31st had a look at the town of Quebec, and then back to our hotel.

The Canadian people as a rule are a kind and most hospitable class. The way the original settlers cleared thousands of acres of land in the face of great difficulties is very creditable to them. A person who has never been there would hardly credit the size and quality of the fruits, roots, and vegetables. The roads as a rule are good, and railways are running over the most part of the country. Their farm implements are more lightly and elegantly made than our own, and quite as serviceable. Their schools are free, and perhaps their school system is the most perfect in the world. The climate is hotter in summer and colder in winter, but much drier than here. The farm buildings are mostly wood, and as they do not stack their crops the barns are very large. A great many

of the houses are built of brick, and very elegantly constructed. The cattle as a rule are not so good as we have. The horses are something like our coaching horse, being very active, and from their spring being short they are capable of doing a great deal of work when it is much required. Sheep are very good as a rule. The farmers keep up the roads by statute labour, each having so much to do according to the quantity of land he holds. The fences are all made of wood of various kinds. The farmers in Canada as a rule are not good farmers, although some are as good as we have in England. Their corn market is generally in the street. They bring their grain in waggons, and sell it out of them. Canada is a very well watered country.

REPORT OF MR. GEORGE WILKEN, DELEGATE FROM ABERDEENSHIRE.

MR. GEORGE WILKEN, of Watersides of Forbes, Aberdeenshire, having been named at a public meeting in Aberdeen as a suitable man to be a Delegate from that county, was (after being a month in Canada) duly appointed to act in such capacity. He entered Canada, by way of New York, and reports as follows:—

After due consideration, I have adopted for simplicity and correctness, as the form of my report, a diary kept at the time, and hope all will be able to form, from this and other reports, a more correct idea of the country than generally prevails, and also to form conclusions each for himself, whether it is the place for some of our, at present, hard pressed farmers, to go to or otherwise. It is always a delicate matter, in my opinion, to advise any man to leave his home and the old place he loves so well, and therefore best to leave each and every one to decide for themselves, I have recorded nothing I was not able to see for myself was not far from the truth, and, although exact results are not much recorded, it must be remembered that Manitoba is as yet a new country, and also a place where the people are more accustomed to speak and think about miles than acres.

23rd September.—Left New York for Boston, *via* East River and Long Island Sound. 24th.—In Boston. 25th.—Left Boston for Portland, *via* Boston and Maine R.R., passing through the great cotton manufacturing towns of America, and also through a very miserable farming country. 26th.—Left Portland, where is a splendid harbour, and the eastern terminus of the Grand Trunk R.R. of Canada, for Montreal, *via* Gorham and the White Mountains, passing into Canada at Norton Mills, 160 miles from Portland. Compton (near which is the Hon. Cochrane's farms and famous herd of shorthorns) Sherbrooke, and Richmond, where the train branches off to Quebec, to the Valley of the St. Lawrence, crossing the Victoria Bridge, into Montreal, the total distance by steamboat and rail travelled being 643 miles. The first part of this route, through the New England States, is through a very poor farming country, the latter part, from Compton in Canada, improving all the way to the St. Lawrence where there is some fine land, very badly farmed. There seems to be plenty of good land with plenty of good running streams; along the St. Lawrence some fine pasture

and fine lands miserably farmed (principally by French Canadians) in long narrow strips, and apparently in small holdings. Arrived at Windsor Hotel, a perfect palace. 28th.—Sunday, in Montreal. 29th.—Went to Lachine, by rail, in order to descend the famous rapids above the city. The descent is made in a steamer, has a little dangerous look about it as the vessel goes tap tapping on the shelving rocks—believe there is no real danger. Had heard or read about being piloted down these rapids by Indian pilots in all their wild attire, found this myth rudely dispelled, as a very common looking Yankee seemed quite sufficient in our case to pilot our stout flat-bottomed s.s. all safe on our short and uneventful passage down the Lachine rapids. An Indian village is seen on the south shore, and a canoe with two Indians in it crossed the river behind us, just after we had passed the most dangerous rapid. They looked in the distance very like a cockleshell with two tadpoles in it.

Went under that magnificent structure, the Victoria Bridge, it looks more like a lasting monument to Stephenson than does its longer and more airy rival in Scotland the Tay Bridge—which I also passed over on my way thither.

Montreal, a fine City, with 160,000, of a population. Some very fine buildings and some handsome streets and church spires; has lately acquired the Mountain as a Park which forms its background, has dubbed it "Royal" and well deserves the title. It will soon form one of the finest parks and drives in the world: is beautifully wooded to the summit, and various views from the niches in the ascent are really very beautiful, varied, and extensive. Met many countrymen, all doing well and very kind. Heard for the first time of the arrival of several Farmer Delegates from England and the South of Scotland.

30th.—Left Montreal for Ottawa, 117 miles by the Government Railway, now completed from Quebec to Montreal on the East branch of the St. Lawrence, and by the Ottawa River to the Capital City of the Dominion. This is the best railroad, up to this point, I have seen in America. Man and buggy run over by engine at a crossing, none of these having even a gate; instead, usually, a big sign with the inscription "Railroad Crossing. Look out for the Engine." All over this

new country it seems the engine must get along and the people must get out of the way. Most of these accidents I understand occur by the drivers of machines miscalculating the speed at which a train is running.

The cow catcher attached here to all engines, carried the horse along about 30 yards and left him a fearful mess about 10 yards off the track. Had only gone about 5 miles when a large van crossed the track within a few feet of the engine going at 20 miles an hour. No wonder there are accidents and accidents.

Passed through a very poor farming country, some farms had good houses, and saw some very neat and apparently thriving villages.

Ottawa at 3 p.m.—Had introduction to, and called upon, Dr. Taché, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; found the Secretary of the Department and the Minister of Agriculture were not in town, the former having gone with the Delegates to Toronto. Visited the Parliamentary Buildings—very fine and beautifully situated. Visited the extensive saw mills and lumber yards, which are on a very large scale, full advantage being taken of the falls for a water power and of the river above for floating timber from the forests in the interior. There are piles and piles of lumber for miles along the river, and miles and miles of sawdust along the banks, bad feed I should think for the fish (if there are any left). Ottawa will not likely become a large city rapidly, as it must wait for the development of the Canadian Pacific Railroad and others to the West.

1st October.—Left Ottawa for Prescott, 54 miles, to join the steamboat advertised in that morning's papers as running in connection with this train, to find on arrival it had been withdrawn that morning without notice, so missed the sail on the St. Lawrence through the far-famed thousand isles. Had to make the best of my forced stay of four hours at Prescott, so explored the place, and then crossed in Steam Ferry to Odensburg on the American side. In sauntering along the streets, saw an advertisement of a sale of real estate now going on, so stepped in to have a look at an American auctioneer and his customers. Had I not known I would have had some difficulty in telling I was not at home, business was brisk and town lots were selling at an average of \$300 for lots 110 by 132 feet. Crossed to Prescott and joined Grand Trunk Railway for Toronto *via* Kingston. The railway skirts the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario most of the way; some land very good, some very middling, and a good deal very poor.

2nd October. — Left Toronto early, having heard the Delegates had gone to Hamilton Fair. Heard here they were in London, so made up my mind to have a look at Ontario all by myself. On arrival at the fair grounds, I called on the obliging Secretary, Mr. Bruce, who kindly offered to introduce me to some of the Directors to shew me round, I told him I would prefer to go round alone in the first instance, and see what I could see, and would call back. Had a two hours' inspection all by myself, and then returned to the Secretary, who kindly introduced me to a number of the Directors, at the same time presenting me with a very pretty favour, on which was inscribed "Visitor's Badge." Thus armed, and piloted by Mr. Stock, a hearty Englishman, apparently a well-known farmer and magistrate—at any rate, a very intelligent one,—I shall attempt to give a description of a Canadian fair, as Mr. Bruce would arrive too late to see any of them. At every centre there is what is called the "Exhibition Ground," on which is erected a permanent and often spacious building, surrounded by an enclosed park, in the centre of which is an enclosed ring, where all the trotting horses show off their paces in single buggies, in double buggies, and without buggies, and in waggons and democrats, a sort of compromise 'twixt a waggon and a buggy. A fair here is a combination of our Cattle shows, Horticultural shows, Root shows, Race meetings, Picnics, and Bazaars, the latter including all sorts of industrial work, sewed and knitted; in fact, anything and everything is to be found in the building or on the ground that man or woman may need, or even think of needing. They are held all over the country in autumn, after the harvest is over, and last from one day up to three weeks, as did the one at Toronto this year. This one lasted three days, being a local one, Toronto three weeks, being a district one, whilst the final appeal, as "Tillyfour" would say, is at the Dominion Show, which is held in different provinces every year. It was held at Ottawa this year, and I missed it by a day, having been told it would go on for two weeks. Again went over the cattle, pigs, and implements, neither requiring special notice, as, with the exception of a few shorthorns from Bow Park Farm (called Durhams) and a few fair grades or crosses, there was nothing worth comparing with such displays at home. The industrial work in the Exhibition Building is worthy of imitation at home, as it gives all an interest in the fair. In one wing was exhibited an immense Map of the Dominion of Canada (drawn and filled in by hand), which gave one some small

idea of the vast extent of territory in the Dominion of Canada. Went to the root show, and it surprised me more than all the others. Coming along I had seen some good fields of swedes and mangolds, but was not prepared to see swedes, mangolds, and potatoes that would put any of our exhibits of this year far into the shade. Mr. Stock was very hard on me for only allowing they could beat us *this year*. Our next inspection was fruits. Here I saw, and tasted too, fruit of every hue and flavour. It will give some idea of the show of apples when I mention that the varieties in sections varied from six to forty-two, and all were such as I had never seen. Peaches, grapes (all outdoor), melons, tomatoes, squash, and ever so many kinds of fruit I never either saw or heard of. I am no great judge of flowers, but I ken guid fruit when I taste it, so admitted at once they could beat us in fruit, and got off to the horse ring, where the trotting matches were about to commence. This is the great event of all such meetings, as every farmer has, as a matter of course, the best trotter. The ground here had been so well chosen that all could see, and a more orderly crowd I never saw. All were well and cleanly dressed. In many cases the whole family were there—husband, wife, and weans—in horse and buggy, or pair and waggon, or democrat. All drive into the grounds and put up their horses in the permanent stables erected round one side of the enclosure, where also are lodged those intended for exhibition in the ring, so that one can only see the horses for exhibition when being judged in the ring. In passing around, Mr. Stock seemed to have the knack of seeing only Scotchmen; after an introduction, the usual salute being, "Bless'd if I can see anybody in this fair worth speaking to that is not a Scotchman." Mr. Stock is an Englishman himself and proud of it, and I give him credit for being able to find them only when he wants them. Stock knows everybody and everybody knows Stock being about the English of it. The trotting matches in buggies I could not describe; the wonder to me was what way everybody did not run into every other body's buggy, and think it would be best described as a race of wheels. There was only one spill, and the best of humour with all. Some of these trotters would be best described as ugly brutes, only there is no mistake they can go, and some of them showed splendid training, moving about with their four wheels and a seat like a graceful skater on ice. To all at Hamilton I here record my thanks for their kindness and courtesy.

Returned to Toronto late, and passed

through a severe thunderstorm accompanied by such a downpour of rain as I never saw and never wish to see again. 3rd Oct.—Toronto, a very beautiful and fast-rising city of 80,000. Value of assessed property: real, \$36,748,484; income, \$2,115,066; personal, \$7,816,817. Total, \$46,680,367. Banks, 12; Churches, 65. In Ontario there are 559,442 Irish; 439,429 English; 328,889 Scotch; 75,000 French; 12,978 Indians or half-breeds; and 204,730 of all others. In the other Provinces nearly in the same proportion, unless Quebec, which has 929,817 of French extraction, out of a total population of 1,191,516. The increase during the last ten years of the four principal Provinces are given at:—Ontario, 16 $\frac{1}{10}$; Quebec, 7 $\frac{1}{10}$; Nova Scotia, 17 $\frac{1}{10}$; New Brunswick, 13 $\frac{3}{10}$. Drove out to the farm of Mr. Reid, seedsman, five miles east from Toronto, 200 acres; cost, a few years ago, \$100 per acre, would now need to be worth a good deal more, as a great many improvements and reclamations have been made by Mr. Reid, who will, no doubt, be able, through his business, to turn a good deal more out of it than a farmer could do. He is to farm on a regular rotation, keep stock, drive town manure, &c. Has a splendid crop of swedes and Indian corn, some fair Durhams and good sheep. Visited Dr. Smith's veterinary college, who is principal and owner of the college, and has a large practice. The college is attended by a large number of students from all parts of Canada, and a good many from the States. Met Mr. Simon Beattie, of Annan, on his way to Scotland, with a number of fine carriage horses, who brought out in May some shorthorn cattle and Clydesdales. He told me there had lately been many enquiries about Polled Aberdeen Cattle, and expected there would soon be a demand for them, both in Canada and the States. 4th October.—Left for Guelph, where my fellow passengers on steamer, Mr. and Mrs. Innes, gave me a hearty welcome. Mr. Innes worthily fills the important and onerous post of proprietor and editor of the *Guelph Mercury*, and is well known and highly respected, not only in his own district but far beyond, having occupied at one time a prominent position on the staff of that famous Canadian daily, *The Toronto Globe*, usually termed the Hon. George Brown's Thunderer, *The Globe*. At Mr. Innes' I met Mr. Johnson, who had just retired from being principal of the "Ontario School of Agriculture and Model Farm," to complete his studies for the bar of Canada. From all I could learn, he has left his mark at the Model Farm, a great part of its first success being placed to his credit, and it does not need a prophet to foretell that he will leave

his mark elsewhere, if health is spared him. Drove out by Eramosa and country around Guelph, accompanied by Messrs. Innes and Johnson. Saw some very good land and good stock, and some very middling. Country looking very fine. 5th.—Sunday, at Guelph. 6th.—Went to Model Farm with Mr. Johnson, met Professor Brown (late factor to Invercauld, now Professor of Agriculture and Farm Manager) and all the officials. Dined with the ninety-odd students, and then went over the farm with Professor Brown. The Farm has been so often described, I need not again attempt to do so, and will just remark in passing that it has now passed through its transition stage and is proving a decided success; the one fact of over a hundred students having been refused this session, I think, warrants the statement. It is not, as I have seen stated, supported by the Dominion Government; but is entirely supported by the Provincial Government of Ontario. The students are required to work five hours a day and study other five, and the College is to all intents and purposes a school to learn young farmers both theory and practice. In a careful trial that is taking place with the various breeds of cattle on the same keep, breeders of the famous Aberdeen "Doddies" will be glad to learn they are holding their own alongside shorthorns, Herefords, and Devons. I may here state that I had made a number of enquiries about their cost, and whether I thought them suitable for Canada, all over the country. I found a good many people prejudiced against "Blackskins," as the only kind they had ever seen did badly; on enquiry this turned out to have been Galloways, a good number of which were imported many years ago. Also inspected a fine field of swedes containing about 30 varieties, some of which I never heard of and some of which it will not matter much if they are not heard of again. A good many were hybrids between yellow and swedes; most of these had all the appearance of yellows until tasted. Was presented with report of School of Agriculture for 1877 and 1878, and will be glad to show it to any one interested. Professor Brown drove me to see Mr. Judd's Devons about to be sold, a very uniform lot; then to Mr. Stone's Herefords, over 100 head: saw 15 of the finest female calves, just weaned, I ever saw of any one breed all together. Was informed a great demand had lately sprung up in the United States for Hereford bulls for crossing; many going as far as Texas at nearly double the price of last year; showing our Texan friends are fully alive to get their cattle ready young for the British market. Then to Mr. Stone's

farm where he has long kept a large herd of shorthorns. I was not so favourably impressed with these, especially the bulls.

7th October.—Mr. Johnson drove me to Puslinch Fair, 7 miles from Guelph on the Hamilton Road. Passed some very good farms, including one for sale, which I afterwards enquired particulars about. 200 acres mostly cleared, good stone house and bank barn, large orchard, well fenced, good land and in good order. The cash price for farm, including houses, fencing, all crop (unless turnips) was \$15,000, or \$75 per acre. The stock on the farm consisted of 11 horses, 42 cattle, and 40 sheep, besides pigs. For the farm, live and dead stock, minus the household furniture, the proprietor offered to take "£3,300 cash." I got a valuation of the stock from a competent man in the district, who considered the farm worth the money, and the stock more than the farmer had put upon it. It is beautifully situated, and within two miles of Guelph which enhances its value considerably. Puslinch district different from any I have seen, plenty of boulders and stone dykes, the latter all I saw in Canada. Autumn wheat everywhere looking well, in some cases the crop is laid and sheep on it eating it down.

8th October.—Left for Fergus, one of the districts where a number of Aberdonians took up their abode some 30, some 40 years ago. In some few cases came across the original settler who told you there was nobody between him and Huron (some 70 or 80 miles) when he settled, now fine farms line the roads all the way; in many cases the sons occupied the places their fathers had cleared. Visited the farms of Mr. Rennie and Mr. McQueen. The former from Aberdeenshire; both have good farms, well stocked, and good stone houses. Saw his mother and father, very old people, who came out nearly 40 years ago and hacked their way out of the bush, and now seem very comfortable. Had a good crack with the old lady in real Aberdeen doric.

9th October.—Had a drive of some 40 miles round Fergus. Visited a good many Aberdonians and other Scotchmen; most had hewn their farms out of the forest, and all seemed to be doing well and pleased at farming their own lands, and it is astonishing to see what they have done in the short space of 30 years, as, go where you will, there are any number of fine cleared farms, good houses, and good gravel roads.

In the town of Fergus are some Aberdonians, seemingly all doing well. I may mention some I met: Mr. Argo, senr. and junr., and Mr. Michie, large storekeepers, and Mr. Cadenhead, a brother of our own

Fiscal, who had another brother a model farmer (lately dead), and yet another in the far off land of Manitoba along with his son and nephew and several others.

Fergus has not been in a very prosperous state since the American depression, but all are now confident that better times are begun. Here there is a very good water power driving a number of mills, one of these ships a good deal of meal to Glasgow. At this date oats were 27 to 30 cents for 34 lbs; barley, 50 to 55 for 50 lbs; wheat, \$1.08 to \$1.10 for 60 lbs. It takes 7 bushels of oats to make a boll of meal of 140 lbs, allowing 1/- for milling and 3/9 for carriage; shewed the miller could deliver meal at date in Glasgow for 12/11 per boll of 140 lbs.

I will here quote Toronto prices and Liverpool quotations for same date.

Toronto Prices from *Globe* :—

Wheat, fall, per bush	\$1 20	@	\$1 22
Wheat, spring, do	1 17	@	1 20
Barley, do	0 57	@	0 59
Oats, do	3 35	@	0 36
Peas, do	0 60	@	0 65
Rye, do	0 58	@	0 59
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs	5 50	@	6 00
Carrots, per bag	0 45	@	0 00
Parsnips, do	0 50	@	0 00
Cabbage, doz.	0 45	@	0 00
Chickens, per pair	0 25	@	0 50
Fowls, do	0 50	@	0 50
Ducks, per brace	0 45	@	0 60
Geese, each	0 40	@	0 50
Turkeys	0 75	@	1 70
Butter, lb. rolls	0 17	@	0 20
Butter, large rolls	0 11	@	0 12
Butter, tub dairy	0 15	@	0 16
Butter, store-packed	0 09	@	0 11
Eggs, fresh, per doz	0 14	@	0 15
Eggs, in lots	0 11	@	0 12
Apples, per bbl	0 75	@	1 50
Potatoes, per bbl	0 90	@	1 00
Onions, per bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Hay	7 00	@	10 00
Straw	5 50	@	7 00

The following are the Liverpool quotations for each day of the past week :—

	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct
	S. D.	S. D.	S. D.	S. D.	S. D.	S. D.
Flour .13	0 13	0 13	0 13	0 13	0 13	0 13
S.Wheat 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10
R.Winter 10	8 10	11 10	10 11	10 11	10 11	11 8
White .10	8 10	10 10	10 10	10 11	10 11	11 2
Club .11	2 11	4 11	4 11	4 11	4 11	4 7
Corn .5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 9
Oats .6	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6
Barley .5	3 5	3 5	3 5	3 5	3 5	3 5
Peas .7	5 7	5 7	5 7	5 7	5 7	5 7
Pork .49	6 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50
Lard .34	6 34	6 34	6 34	6 54	9 34	0
Bacon .32	6 32	6 32	6 32	6 32	6 32	6
Tallow 32	9 33	0 33	6 33	6 32	9 32	9
Cheese 47	0 46	0 46	0 46	0 48	0 49	0

10th October.—Attended fair at Elora. Here met a number of Aberdonians, the Bon Accord Settlement being in the neighbourhood. Here the display of cattle was far superior to anything I had seen, and a good many of the shorthorns

would have taken a deal of beating in our best showyards at home. The exhibits of the Watts, Hunters, and Armstrongs were both excellent and numerous, and included the first prize cow at the Dominion Show. Met Mr. John Mair, late Reeve of his Township, whom I knew by his friends at home, and arranged to visit the Bon Accord Settlement.

11th October.—Visited the Messrs. Watts' farm and others in the Bon Accord Settlement, and will here give the produce of two farms, the first as a sample of a fair farm well farmed, and the other selected by Mr. Mair as an average of the district. First Farm: Messrs. Watts', given me by themselves; 200 acres, 170 in cultivation, balance wood. A rotation is observed as under:—1st after sod, peas or oats; 2nd, wheat; 3rd, green crop; 4th, wheat or barley, seeding down with timothy and clover; 5th and 6th, cut for hay; 7th, pasture. Average Produce:—Oats, 60 bushels; peas, 25 to 30; wheat, 25; barley, 40; turnips, 900; hay, 2 to 3 tons. I saw the turnips and estimated them at 23 to 24 tons per acre. This year they had 14 acres oats, 30 wheat, 10 peas, 6 barley, 14 turnips, 28 hay, and 68 in pasture. Part of the latter is permanent, unless when ploughed up to renew the grass. Live Stock: 10 to 12 horses, 45 cattle, and 40 sheep. All are mostly grazed six months outside. Pigs not stated.

Statement of Produce of Farm of 100 acres, selected by Mr. John Mair as a fair average of the district:—

	Acres.	Bushels per acre.	Total.
Wheat	16	18	288
Oats	12	50	600
Peas	8	30	240
Barley	2	48	96
Potatoes	1	180	180
Turnips	7	500	3500
Oats and Peas	2	55	110
Hay	15	2 tons	30 tons
Pasture	14		
Woodland, &c.	17		

	Bushels Apples.	Bushels.
Orchard	1	100

Fences, Roads, and Waste, 5 acres.

Sold last year :—

Beef, live weight	 6475 lbs.
Pork, dressed	 1170 „
Wool	 78 „

No account kept of dairy produce. No manures of any kind used other than that made on the farm. No feed of any kind bought for stock. Present prices of all the produce is named in list, unless beef and pork. The former was selling at date

about $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 cents per lb. live weight for fat, and pork was quoted at $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 cents. dressed.

The first farm would sell from 70 to 75 dollars per acre, perhaps more, having good houses and fences. The other farm from \$35 to \$40, with fair houses. From prices quoted of various farms I have seen for sale, I should think the average price of farms in the County of Wellington, said to be the best stock county in Ontario, would average about \$50 per acre.

October 12th.—Sunday, at Fergus.

October 13th.—Left Fergus for Galt, in County Waterloo, and was met by Mr. John Brown, one of the cattle judges at Elora fair, who drove me over a part of this county. Called on Mr. MacCulloch, who runs one of the largest mill engineering businesses in Canada, who told me I was in good hands. Land much lighter and brae-set than in Wellington County, and reminds one not a little of lower Dee side. Autumn wheat everywhere looking well, and turnips a good crop. Saw some fences formed of pine roots, which certainly look like a caution to dyke loupers, are said to last for ever, and would need it, as they must have cost a deal of money; first, to pull up (which is done by a root-extractor), and then to trail and pile up. Mr. Brown in our travels bought two well-bred cross steers by the trot for \$74 the pair, or £7 10s. a piece, which would be about 1250 lbs. at three cents. Bad as times are, I would like a few of them to finish at a ten pound note profit, or £17 10s. a piece. Mr. Brown adopts a regular rotation—breeds a few and buys in such as the above in Autumn, to finish for the New York or British market in Spring. Saw 150 lambs going off to New York at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per 100 lbs. live weight, the New Yorkers also getting the benefit of paying an additional duty of 20 per cent. when they cross the Niagara. This duty they seem to think is a wretched thing for Canada; forgetting apparently it is the consumers and not the producers who pay in the end for protection. I wonder at these people on both sides tolerating these duties at all; you are told it is all done to protect their manufactures. I expect the agricultural West will have something to say to that very soon, as they wish, like sensible people, to sell in the dearest and buy in the cheapest market, wherever it is manufactured, and I expect it must end in that. Mr. Brown is also a canny Aberdonian, who went from about Huntly some 20 years ago, a farm servant. He said he saw no prospect before him at home but hard work to the end, so thought he would have a try here, where there was held out a prospect of even a labour-

ing man becoming his own laird. He now occupies his own farm with good stone houses and well cultivated fields, very much on the Aberdeen mode, growing turnips and feeding cattle. I asked him to give me the produce of an average farm in his district, and shall here give his reply in his own words, verbatim:—

[Copy Letter.]

Springfield Farm, Galt,

6th November, 1879.

Mr. GEORGE WILKEN,

My dear Sir,

I received yours of 25th October, asking me to select an average farm in the district, and give you the system of farming generally adopted. I find it rather difficult, as the majority follow no regular rotation, but as I farm under a regular rotation, and I think about a fair average, I shall give you a sketch of my own. I have about 140 acres under cultivation divided into six parts, as follows: 1st.—Turnips, potatoes and maize. 2nd.—Barley and Oats. 3rd.—Grass. 4th.—Hay. 5th.—Peas. 6th.—Wheat, about 23 acres each. I break up my 2nd grass in Spring and sow peas, plough and cultivate well in the fall and sow fall wheat, after wheat turnips, and so on. I have only had this farm ten years; but it is producing more every year; but on an average for the last six years my wheat averages 25 bushels; barley, 30; peas, 25; oats, 30; potatoes, 150 to 200; and turnips 500 to 600 bushels. I only sow what oats I require for feed, as this district is better adapted for other crops. I feed all my peas to cattle. I keep 6 cows, 6 calves, 6 year-olds, and 6 two-year-olds. I fatten my two-year-olds in winter, which will realize about 65 to 70 dollars each. I fatten from 25 to 30 head. I buy in fall about 20 head such as you saw (74 dollars the pair previously referred to). I don't keep many cattle in summer as this farm is rather bare for pasture in a dry season, but there are a great many far better farms in this district and a good many worse; but they are all beginning to farm better; some of them have a good deal of summer fallow, and will have 40 bushels of wheat per acre and some 50 bushels barley; as they don't raise many turnips they put their manure on wheat and barley, but of course they can't keep many stock. Some parts of Canada, where the soil is heavy, can raise far heavier crops and better for pasture; but we can raise a better sample and the crops are more sure in a wet season. Some pretty large farms as you saw, this being a fine district for wheat, will be divided as follows: clover, fallow, wheat, and

part barley, and then clover again, while they will keep part in turnips, potatoes, and oats; they don't keep much stock but they are beginning to see that a regular rotation and raise more stock is best, and a good many are adopting it. I have written this hurriedly as we have been busy taking up our turnips; but if I have omitted anything you want to know, I will be most happy to give you any information I can. I see by the papers to-day that you have arrived in Manitoba. I hope you will enjoy your trip to the far North-West. If you have time you might drop me a few lines before you leave the country, stating what you think of Canada.

(Signed) JOHN BROWN.

P.S.—Bear in mind that we are liable here to bad seasons as well as in Scotland, and sometimes wheat is winter killed, making it thin on the ground, and other evils; but we are independent, and not pestered with factors or lairds to screw the last halfpenny out of us. I came to Canada twenty years ago with little, am perfectly happy, and *would not go back*.

Mr. Brown's taxes on this farm have never exceeded \$33.1 as landlord and tenant.

14th October.—Returned to Toronto, and again had a look around it. Found it a handsome city, with many fine buildings, not the worst being the North of Scotland Canadian Loan Company's offices, on a main street. The soil for a short distance round is mostly light sandy. The streets are fairly paved and there are many handsome churches (the same may be said of the churches all over Canada). Fruit grows in great abundance, and a few miles west of this was lately called the garden of Canada. Said garden has apparently been many times removed, as I heard of it all over. Certainly, by taking the North shore of Lake Ontario, a few miles inland, and taking a sweep round to Niagara, there is situated one of the finest fruit districts of Canada.

15th October.—Left Toronto by steamer to Niagara, thence by railroad to Falls. Here met Mr. and Mrs. Anderson from Halifax and went to Prospect Hotel. He and his wife had seen the Falls before, his daughter and myself for the first time. It was agreed on leaving the station that nothing was to be said till we reached the hotel and had seen the great sight of America. Mr. Anderson had noticed a look of disappointment with both, and was right. Somehow, and I understand it is general, the first sight of the Falls is disappointing. I suppose it is caused, like many more great things appearing not so great when you

have got them as when you wished for them. The Falls, however, soon grow on one; and after going the round, over and under and all around, their vastness grows upon you, and one wonders more the second day than the first. I had the pleasure of going under the Falls on both sides. No one should leave without going under the American Fall, as it will give all and sundry a good idea of a *gay thick Scotch mist* at the foot, and of an everlasting shower-bath underneath, which is refreshing, and one goes away with a far better idea of their vastness than by merely seeing them from any and every point. The tolls and charges here at every 50 or 100 yards are simply a disgrace to both countries. If one could get a ticket to view the whole for a guinea, or even two, all would know what was before them. The everlasting 25 or 50 cents is, to say the least, monotonous. The lime-light illumination on the American side is very fine, and Canada might take the hint and show off the grand Horse Shoe Fall also.

16th October.—Spent forenoon going over the best points of observation, and also went to see the whirlpool and rapids where the steamship *Maid of the Mist*, to escape seizure at the Falls, shot like a meteor to the placid pool below. I have not seen a really good description of the falls in words, and think they are indescribable; they must be seen, and are worth all the journey to see.

Left for Hamilton by Great Western. Passed through a lovely country, saw several fields of grapes, passed over the new canal connecting Erie with Ontario, which, when completed, will allow vessels drawing some 13 or 14 feet to pass from head of Lakes Superior and Michigan to the mouth of the St. Lawrence, a distance of nearly a thousand miles.

17th October.—Left Hamilton for Jarvis and Port Dover, and came back to Caledonia *en route* for Brantford and Bow Park Farm. Land much lighter than any I have seen. Caledonia, in Canada, has been badly selected, and is not worth bragging about, having none of the first elements of the real article, being neither stern nor wild, and the less said about it the better. I took freight train for Brantford, which travelled at the reasonable speed of 18 miles in 3 hours, and got time for a good look of the country. Saw nothing very inviting in the shape of farms or farming till we came in sight of Bow Park, which is beautifully situated and a bonnie spot. Received telegram to go to Guelph to meet Delegates.

18th October.—Left for Guelph, and joined the Delegates from the South, who were accompanied by a large party, at

Model Farm. Joined them and visited Mr. Whitelaw's and Mr. Hobson's farms. On the former saw some very good commercial cattle and some very fat sheep, and on the latter a big field of swedish turnips, a good crop.

19th October.—Sunday, in Guelph. In afternoon there was a public funeral of a townsman killed the previous Friday by the train at the crossing at the end of the town; the old story, train runs through the street without gate or paling. There were over 100 carriages and buggies in the mournful procession, besides firemen, masons of various orders, oddfellows of the same, headed by a band. These public funerals are quite common, all go without invitation who wish to show respect for the departed.

20th October.—Drove out with Delegates, accompanied by Mr. Laidlaw, M.P.P., Mr. Anderson, sometime a farmer in the South of Scotland, and Mr. Donaldson, Government Agent at Toronto. Drove to Fergus by Aromosa Road, and returned by Watts' Farm in the Bon Accord Settlement and Elora Road. Along the former road some very poor land, along the latter some good land, well cultivated, with good houses.

21st October.—Got papers and letters from home, and heard of Mr. Bruce's appointment as Delegate for Aberdeenshire, who was supposed to sail on 8th. Went to Toronto with Delegates, who expected to meet Mr. Lowe, and who was expected to bring Mr. Bruce with him. Neither arrived, so Mr. Donaldson arranged a drive in the suburbs, where there was to be a fox hunt. It turned out to be a hunt without the fox, or what they called a drag. The hounds seemed to follow the dragged clout, or whatever it is, almost as keenly as the real article, and we saw a fair run of hounds and horses for 3 or 4 miles without any spills or anything of note.

22nd October.—Met Mr. Lowe, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, who told me Mr. Bruce could not have sailed till the 15th, as he had not arrived by last steamer at Quebec. After a long conversation Mr. Lowe asked if I would accept the appointment of joint Delegate with Mr. Bruce, if made by the Government, as a party would be made up to go to the Canadian North-West, and it would be impossible for Mr. Bruce to do more than the Eastern Provinces and Ontario. Agreed to do so, and our party was soon made up as follows: Mr. Welch, from Roxburgh; Mr. Wallace and Mr. Gordon from Dumfries, and myself.

23rd October.—Started for Manitoba, going by Hamilton to London. Arrived in London at 3 p.m. just as it began to

snow, which continued all the evening. Visited Carling's brewery, a large place, mostly brewing that great German beverage "Lager Bier."

This is also the favorite bier or beer in America. Mr. Carling stated the quantity used in the States, which seemed to me enormous—(10 million brls. of 26 imperial gallons paid duty last year in the United States, being over 5 gallons to each head of population)—both the total quantity brewed and the amount consumed per head of its enormous population, now nearly 50 million. Canadians also apparently like it, and I don't wonder, it is very agreeable, and not so heady as Bass. Mr. Carling was Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts for the Province of Ontario, he kindly presented me with a copy of his report, which I shall be happy to lend to any one for perusal, as it shows that a province managing its own local affairs keeps well to the front. The following is the index to report:—

"Amendments of the Agricultural and Arts Act."

"Working of the statute."

"Reports of Societies."

"Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association."

"Mechanic's Institutes."

"Fruit Grower's Association."

"Crop Returns."

"Industrial Museum."

"Agricultural Education."

"The Provincial Exhibition, and Conclusion."

Appendix (a) Analysis of Reports of Electoral Divisions, and Township Agricultural Societies.

Appendix (b) Mechanic's Institute.

Appendix (c) Report of the Fruit Grower's Association of Ontario.

Appendix (d) Analysis of Crop Returns.

Appendix (e) Amounts Expended for Encouragement of Agriculture and Arts for the year.

24th October.—London, covered with from 6 to 9 in. snow this morning, the streets presenting in many places the appearance of heavy damages among the trees lining their sides, being full of leaves, every street is littered with broken branches. London, like its English rival, has its Thames river, and many other places to match, is a beautiful city even in snow, surpassing a long way its namesake for width of streets, mostly lined on each side with fine trees, the partial destruction of which all were lamenting. Drove out to see Asylum Farm and Buildings, could see nothing of the Farm for snow. Farm of 300 acres, including houses, which cover 75 acres. Saw 46 Canadian milk cows, which are mostly fed in the house in Summer. The cows

are worth about \$30 at calving, and the calves are given away. Use no manures other than that made on the farm, which is put on the turnip break. Owing to change of overseer could not get reliable report of the amounts of various crops. By the manager at the house we were informed they contract for their beef supply; this year the price is \$5.36 per 100 lbs. or less than threepence. Left for Sarnia, about 40 miles, in the afternoon, and found the dust blowing on the roads about half way, not a spec of snow to be seen. These drifts are said to occur from mists off the lakes after heat, and of course it depends on the direction of the winds where it falls. Boat should have sailed to-night.

25th October.—Sarnia all day; 5000 inhabitants. No appearance of steamer, and could get little information as to when it would sail. Visited Huron, about 12,000 inhabitants, on the United States side of the River St. Clair, which is crossed at five-minute intervals by steam ferry-boats. There is nothing particular about either town or city. Went up to the terminus (on Canadian territory) of the Grand Trunk Railroad at the point situated at the bottom of Lake Huron. Here they send all their traffic going west either across the river where their line goes to Detroit on the United States side of the river, thence by some of the railroads to Chicago, or by steamers on the lakes. The St. Clair is a beautiful stream and abounds with a number of kinds of fish, including freshwater herrings or mackerel, a number of which we saw being packed to send elsewhere. There are some fine residences and farms along its banks, and some of the finest duck shooting in Canada is got here and on Lake St. Clair. Went on board steamer, evening.

26th October.—Sunday, on board steamship Ontario, a large peculiarly-shaped bottomed ship, as are most of the American lake and river steamers. They carry a great amount of cargo with little draught of water, usually stand high out of the water, are painted white, and have their berths and saloons on the top storey, which latter make them all look top heavy. At 6 a.m. had only got to the Point, two miles. Sailed at seven for Goderich, where are situated large salt works. Took a quantity aboard, price 75 cents per barrel of 200 lbs. Sailed for Kincardine about 3, arrived 7, p.m. Had a run up to see the town. Sailed same evening for Southampton, and found ourselves at anchor there in the morning.

27th October.—Stayed at Southampton till one p.m. Went to see the town. Found storm drum hoisted, and the lake looked rough outside. Captain unwilling

to start, having 24 horses aboard. Started at 1 p.m. for the head of lake. Very rough all afternoon. Got to the river by daylight.

October 28th.—Passed Joseph Island and landed a pair of horses, some implements, a settler and his dog, on a very primitive pier, in course of construction by the homesteaders. Said to have been a good number settled on the island during the last few years. From the lake it certainly does not look inviting. Here the lakes and windings of the Sault St. Marie River, which flows between Superior and Huron, remind one very much of the Kyles of Bute, only the navigation is a little more difficult owing to shallows in the river, which are now being deepened by dredges and cranes, some of which we saw at work, and a cold looking job it was. Passed Sugar Island, where the Indians used to make their maple sugar. The scenery is grand and impressive, the vessel at times passing between high rocks, not much wider than itself, at others scraping the bottom on some shallow reef. Passed several vessels going up and down. It is here where all vessels from Lake Michigan have to pass into Huron. Arrived at Sault St. Marie rapids at one p.m., where the vessel had to pass through two locks on the United States side. Not much of a town on either side, that on the States side being much the largest. Had a look at the new canal being formed alongside the present one. One of the locks, we were told, is the biggest in the world. It is certainly beautifully built of heavy limestone. At the bottom of the rapids saw several Indians in canoes fishing. It is said there are a great many kinds of excellent fish got here. These Indians also descend the rapids in skiffs with passengers at a dollar a head, and had time permitted my pockets would likely have been lightened of one more dollar. Started at 3 p.m. for a straight run of 250 miles to Silver Island, with a strong head wind. Passed a steam shovel at work deepening alongside new pier being formed for a straight run into the canal; also, more cranes, &c., at work on a reef a little further on. There are a few settlers along both sides about Sault St. Marie.

29th October.—Lake Superior very rough all day, and the vessel pitching and rolling like anything, and so quickly that one had hardly time to prepare for going over on one side till you were in danger going over the other. About 2 p.m. it looked as if our good ship had gone to pieces, as the table burst its moorings and went careering over the place, smashing a few of its own legs and ever so many cabin doors. I had

mostly to keep my hammock, only had a look out at this time to see what all the row was about, and it was quite a treat to see the chairs playing at smashing glass doors, and crockery flying about in all directions, with our few remaining lady passengers holding on by the floor to keep themselves in position. Soon, however, the table was lashed down to the floor and the chairs roped to the lashings, and all went off pretty well till we got into the lee of Silver Island where we found peace again. Landed mails, and went on to Prince Arthur's Landing, where cargo was discharged all night and up to 10 a.m., mostly flour, apples, and cases of wines and spirits.

30th October.—Went ashore and had a look of the North end of Lake Superior from the rocky heights above the town. The scene is wild in the extreme, the land, or rather rocks, around the North end of the Lake are very poor from a farmer's standpoint, and said to be immensely rich from a miner's, as there is said to be untold quantities of gold, silver, and copper. That this is so, there seems to be little doubt, all that is wanted being capital to work the mines. Had for fellow-passenger one of the contractors on the Thunder Bay end of the Canadian Pacific Railway, now being made to Selkirk in Manitoba. The horses on board belonged to him, and, strange to tell, there were no legs broke. He told us that over 100 miles on this end was finished, that the next 150 would be a caution as the route was very rough in places, mud lakes in others, and there would have to be a good many tunnels made on this part; however, he had no doubt it would be completed by 1883 or 1884. The horses are now going to the front to drag in provisions and supplies for next summer's work. When this railroad is finished, Thunder Bay, or Prince Arthur's Landing on Lake Superior, will only be 410 miles from Winnipeg.

Left at 10 a.m. for Silver Island, and arrived there at two. Found the Mining Company's steam yacht waiting to take us to see the silver mine on the Island, about 700 yards from the mainland. When the Company commenced operations a few years ago on this now famous Island, there was only a few square feet above water, now there are a good many houses on it, as they formed breakwaters and filled up with the rock and quartz from the mine. Some of the houses are occupied by the miners. Was accompanied to the mine by the Captain of the Ontario to whom we were indebted for our passes to see the Island, and also by the Mining Engineer, Doctor, &c., the latter having friends in Aberdeenshire. Was shewn over the works above ground, did not ask

to see those below, saw no signs of silver only was told the mine is at present paying all working expenses by the quartz crushing and washing. During the four years this mine has been worked it has yielded nearly five million dollars worth of silver, one pot or kettle has been found which yielded nearly ninety per cent. of the pure article, and as a matter of course they are looking for another by following the vein or seam of rock. This mine is wrought by an American Company, and the ore and washings go to Baltimore. Was also shewn over the crushing and washing mills on the Mainland, which are extensive, the washing room being a very large place filled with endless rubber webs going round and round in water, the fine dust being spread on these. Shares in this mine were originally \$25, have been as high as \$75, and as low as 25 cents.

Discharging cargo till 5 p.m., mostly flour, apples, and salt for the Company. Population about 700, nearly all in some way connected with the mine. Our Captain told us he would only make one more trip this season, so that the people on the Lakes are 3 or 4 months without much communication with the rest of the world. Left at 5 p.m. for Duluth where we arrived after a fine sail at 1 p.m. on Friday. The distance travelled by the Lakes and River is as under: Lake Huron is 250 miles in length, 100 miles wide, and from 100 to 750 feet in depth; St. Mary's River is 62 miles long, and Waikika Bay at the bottom of Lake Superior about 8 miles long; Lake Superior the largest fresh water lake in the world, is 360 miles long, and 140 miles in its widest part, an average width of 85 miles, 800 feet deep in its deepest portion, the bottom is said to be 200 feet below the sea level. It takes a circuit of 1,500 miles to get round it, and has an area of 32,000 square miles, over 200 rivers pour their waters into it, draining it is said an area of 100,000 square miles. The water is very green, extremely clear, very cold, and has plenty of fish. There are along the North Shore a great number of Islands, among the most important from size being Isle Royal, said to be over 40 miles long and 10 wide. If we are to believe our American cousins, Lake Superior will one day become a famous place, seeing it is here our tight little Island is to find its last resting place, or as they put it, "We could dump your little Island in one of our Lakes and have a sail around to find where it had gone to."

31st October.—Arrived Duluth, a rising town of 5000 inhabitants. It is a town of some importance, or likely to become so, being at the western end of

the great chain of lakes and the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad and of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad, which runs south to St. Paul. The trains all run to the harbour on wood piles (the borders of the lake being shallow) which have a strange appearance. Went aboard train at 5 p.m. and took "sleepers" for Glyndon. It soon got dark, so missed the grand sights said to be seen on this part of the route.

November 1st.—On waking up early morning found we had arrived on the boundless prairies of Minnesota. Arrived at Glyndon for breakfast, and started on our way for St. Vincent at 7 a.m., where we arrived at 6 p.m., all day passing over one vast and seemingly boundless prairie, where we could see for miles and miles, with little to break the extensive view farther than an occasional village or town on the railroad and a belt of timber in the distance to our left, no doubt the site of the now famous Red River of the North, the railroad running almost parallel with the river to Winnipeg. Passed some cultivated land now and again, and for miles and miles in a straight line through a blackened country, caused by prairie fires running, or rather blazing, over the country; one farm, said to be some thousand acres in extent, the only indication that it was so being piles and piles of straw and half a dozen self-binding reapers and other implements taking care of themselves, having neither shed nor straw to cover them; all seemed desolate, and will be so till the husbandman returns in spring again to plough, sow, reap, and thrash another crop. Most of these large wheat-growing farms are only occupied 5 or 6 months. Plenty and to spare of what looked like fine land, and, where wheat had been, the stubble looked as if it had been a good crop. The first look of a vast prairie country, even in autumn can never be forgot, and I am told that in spring, when the whole bursts out in green grass, packed with flowers of all hues, the scene is really lovely. Left St. Vincent, on the border line, for St. Boniface, opposite Winnipeg and Fort Garry, at 7 10 p.m., the distance being 65 miles, which we accomplished in 8½ hours. The rails on this road were only laid in spring, with no stations built nor water tanks erected. So great was the hurry to carry emigrants and their baggage and goods to Winnipeg and supplies for the Selkirk end of C. P. R. R. that they had no time to wait for these things, and as frost had set in our engine was obliged to put its hose into a good many holes in the ditch ere water enough could be got to send us on our way. However, one does not feel

delays on American railroads so much as at home, as each carriage has a stove and water-closet at each end, and one is quite comfortable even on a cold frosty night. These delays will soon be remedied, as the stations were nearly all completed when we left, and a good part of the road is now sand ballasted. This ballast has to be hauled from Bird Hill, some eight or ten miles north of Winnipeg, the only road or ballast material we saw near Winnipeg.

It seems a very simple affair making a railroad in these prairie countries. So many feet are marked off as the track, a ditch is dug on each side, and the earth thrown on what is to be the road, thus raising it a couple of feet or so above the land, which helps to keep the line clear of snow. If a river is to be crossed there is always timber at hand for a bridge, and if this is not strong enough it is not for want of material. Smaller bridges are formed by piling square logs above each other till sufficient height is attained, and then bearers across. The plan is simple, strong, and easily renewed. The part of the road not yet ballasted has earth filled in between the sleepers, and John Frost has hardened up the whole beautifully. Arrived at St. Boniface at three a.m. on Sunday morning, in place of eleven p.m. on Saturday, and were told the best plan was to take 'bus for Winnipeg. We got the 'bus, which took us to the river side, and was to have charged a quarter for leaving us there. That did not suit us, so our friend the 'busman left us there to find our way as we best could. Some of the passengers paid, so they were invited to a drive for nothing to see if lodgings could be had. We heard of a hotel near, so had a race with the 'bus for first foot, and beat him, and so got under cover. The frost had frozen over the river hard enough to prevent the ferry working; but not hard enough to allow walking on the ice, and there is no bridge. So much for our arrival in the far West.

November 2nd, Sunday.—Got up and found there was no communication across the Red River—two or three speculative spirits were at last equal to the occasion by bridging it with planks, each plank end on to its neighbour and the other end forward on the ice and so over. I hope the spec paid them, and it ought, seeing they charged 10 cents or 5d. toll for each passenger. Who would pay the damage if one fell through did not seem to trouble them much.

Got put up at Canada Pacific Hotel at last; had a wash-up in ice and a walk to the junction of the Assiniboine River with the Red River at Fort Garry and

saw a number of people trying to get the river steamers into safe positions on the former for the winter. All these are flat-bottomed, painted white and driven by a paddle-wheel hanging out behind all the breadth of the stern. Thermometer stood about zero, yet we did not feel it cold, as the air was dry and clear, in fact refreshing. Went to English Church in the evening with the chief inspector of post-offices, Mr. Dewie. A very fine stone church, and got a very good sermon.—3rd November. Met in hotel Mr. Dewie above, Mr. Connolly, a special correspondent of the *London Times*, and Mr. Whitehead, one of the contractors on the west end of the C. Pacific Railway. Several townsmen called upon us and all were very kind in offering us every assistance in their power to enable us to see their adopted country. Amongst others we were much indebted to Mr. Desbrowe, who had piloted one of the parties before us; to Mr. Ross, senior partner of the firm of Ross, Ross and Hiram, solicitors and land agents; Mr. Gerrie, merchant; and Mr. Hespeler, the Government Agent. After seeing on the map the places the other Delegates had gone to, we resolved first to inspect the country for 30 or 40 miles around the capital, Winnipeg, and second to visit the south-west district beyond the Pembina, where a number had taken up homesteads during the year, and where others were still to be had.

Mr. Dewie gave us a good deal of useful information about the postal arrangements since Manitoba formed part of the Dominion. He was sent here in 1871 by the Government to appoint postmasters sufficient for the population and appointed 29 in all; between 1871 and 1879 30 more were appointed; this summer he was again sent to go over the whole province and re-arrange the whole postal system for the North-West country. He found it necessary to double the total number, making 118 post-offices in all. He also told us that every part of Manitoba will now have at least one mail weekly. Mr. Connolly, a genial and racy Irishman, was very kind and seemed to have taken a particular fancy to Manitoba even after seeing and living in most of the States of the Union, and in most of the provinces of the Dominion. He makes it a particular study to have all reliable information about every state and province in America, and has always figures in plenty to clench his statements, and his letters to *The Times* have deserved and commanded attention from all interested. Mr. Connolly met the Royal Commissioners and the other former Delegates; has been residing here for some months and means

to reside some months more to see what a Manitoba winter is like on the spot, and I would advise all to look out for his letters on the subject, as I am sure we shall get the truth, whoever it may please or offend. He thinks it one of the finest wheat-growing regions in the world, capable of sustaining one hundred millions of people if it were cultivated as Scotland is cultivated.

I have been asked often since I came home the pertinent question, "If Manitoba is such a fine country as it is said to be, how is it that it was not settled up long ago?" I will not attempt to answer the question further than giving a few facts about its history, which, I may say, dates from 1870; *i.e.*, so far as anyone was very much concerned other than the Hudson Bay Company.

In Mr. Grant's "Ocean to Ocean" the extent of territory now belonging to the Dominion of Canada lying North of the United States is thus described:—"Travel a thousand miles up a great river, more than another thousand along great lakes and a succession of smaller lakes, a third thousand across rolling prairies, and a fourth thousand through woods and mountains and you have travelled from ocean to ocean through Canada." The middle two thousand miles was given or granted by exclusive charter to the Hudson Bay Company in 1670, for a hunting and trading ground. In 1783 the North-West Company was formed, as a private corporation, for trading in the valleys of the Red and Saskatchewan Rivers, &c., and in 1845 had some 60 trading posts in this region. In 1821 these two companies formed a coalition, continuing under the chartered name of The Hudson Bay Company.

This Company continued in possession till 1868, when they sold their exclusive right to the Canadian Government, receiving \$1,500,000 cash, and one-eighteenth, or two sections of 640 acres each, in every township formed (a township is composed of 36 sections), besides special reservations about their trading posts, amounting to other 50,000 acres. This relinquishment was only completed in 1871, so that this vast territory of Manitoba and the Canadian North-West has only been open for settlement since the above date, or eight years. You will see it described in most maps as Prince Rupert's Land or the Hudson Bay Territory. This vast territory is now divided into three Districts or Provinces, *viz.*, Keewatin, which extends from the Western boundary of Ontario to the Eastern boundary of Manitoba and along the North of it to the 100th parallel of longitude (West of Greenwich), and North to the Arctic, described as the region of

lakes, woods, and minerals. Second—Manitoba, the smallest of the three, yet it contains 14,340 square miles, almost the whole one vast prairie, and composed, it is said, of as rich soil as there is in the world. Some of it is the richest I ever saw. Third—The North-West, which extends from the Western boundary of Manitoba and Keewatin to the Eastern boundary of British Columbia. The country embraced in this territory is called the Region of Perfection for pure atmosphere, healthy climate, and dry, steady winters, with light snowfalls and streams and springs of the purest water.

In Manitoba the Red River runs North from the boundary line to Lake Winnipeg. The Assiniboine runs East, through nearly the middle of the Province, and joins the Red River at Fort Garry. The South and North Saskatchewan take their rise near the Rocky Mountains, and run in an Easterly direction to the North end of Lake Winnipeg; all are navigable for great distances. The larger lakes are Lakes Winnipeg, Winnipegosis, and Manitoba, also navigable during their entire length. The Pembina, Scratching, and Salle Rivers flow East into the Red River, through what is called the South-West District, or that lying between the boundary line and the Assiniboine River, to be noticed more in detail after. The only railway at present in the Province is the one from Emerson, on the boundary line to Selkirk, there joining the Canada Pacific Railroad, to Thunder Bay, now in course of construction.

Winnipeg is now a stirring town of nearly 10,000 inhabitants. Ten years ago it did not contain as many hundreds. There are already in it four colleges—Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Methodist, and Catholic—and a university supported and managed by a council drawn from each of these and the town. It has been in operation for 18 months, and has been a success. There are besides these colleges, the ordinary schools and a Ladies' College. The number of excellent shops surprises one. There are a number of handsome churches and other buildings, mostly built of brick; and the spire on one of the former is a landmark for many miles.

With this short description of Manitoba generally I shall here resume my diary of what I saw of it. Met in hotel Mr. Bannerman, from Ottawa, who had just returned from a three months' cruise on Lake Winnipeg and the Saskatchewan. He started, with a party of nine, in a boat down the Red River to the Lake, through Lake Winnipeg to the Saskatchewan, up that river for some dis-

tance, and then explored the district west of Lake Winnipegosis and Lake Manitoba: selected land for a colony on the West side of Winnipegosis, and is to come back with them in the spring. Also Mr. Raine, an assistant surveyor, who was out in same district all summer surveying wood lots for sale. Both described the district to the West of Winnipegosis and Manitoba Lakes as one teeming with fish and game, and any quantity of fine tracts of agricultural land with plenty of running streams. There is already an English settlement in this district. Met Mr. M'Arthur, agent of Merchants' Bank of Canada, who gave us a great deal of information about the country generally. Had a long crack with Mr. Gerrie, a canny Aberdonian, piloting his way pretty well. Two of our party went to visit his farm, Mr. Gordon and I going to Selkirk, a 25-mile drive down the West side of the Red River. Immediately outside Winnipeg the land is wet and marshy nearly all the way, unless within a mile or so of the river. Passed through Kildonan, all settled by Lord Selkirk's Highlanders or their descendants. Passed through Mr. M'Beth's farm, on one field of which 54 successive crops of wheat have been sown, and all excepting three reaped, these being eaten with grasshoppers. I have brought a sample of this soil home with me, which anyone can see. Intended to have got it and two others from the Prairie analysed, but find the cost would be too great and too late for this report. Most of the land on this trail will require draining before it will grow much, this however will be a simple matter, as the land slopes to the river and will only require open ditches to take off surplus water. The land is a black vegetable mould, varying in depth from 2 to 20 feet, some say. The deepest I saw was about 7, all lying on a blue, friable clay subsoil, some of which seems to be mixed all through the upper soil, most likely by the action of frost. The trails at present are fine to drive on owing to the frost. One could easily see in wet weather it must be rather a sticky job getting about. All roads here are simply Indian trails, with no metal or gravel. In frost they are very good, and the more travelled on the better, no stones of any kind seen. The land along the Red River is all laid off in long strips, 20 and 40 chains along the river, and four miles back. The houses are mostly erected near the river, along which there is a fringe of wood varying from a mile in depth. This supplies the settlers with firewood and building material, and outside of this most have a small enclosed field for wheat, potatoes,

&c., the land being in many cases very dirty, and little of it turned up for next crop. The easiest system of farming seems to be considered the best—at any rate it is the system most adopted by these early settlers, most of whom, or their fathers, had been servants of the Hudson Bay Company. Passed two churches and one hotel on our way to Selkirk. Nearing Selkirk the land is even more wet, with quantities of willow and white poplar. Selkirk is quite a small village, and I fear the chances of the C.P.R.R. crossing here are small, owing to the power and importance of its now more populous rival Winnipeg. The western terminus of the C. P. R. R. to Thunder Bay on Lake Superior is on the east side of the river, and also that of the R. R., via St. Boniface to Emerson. It is now proposed to build the bridge at Winnipeg, and preparations are made to lay the rails on the ice to carry over the contractor's plant and supplies for a railway, said to be contracted for 150 miles west to some point south of Lake Manitoba, and will see by the map that the now proposed Canada-Pacific is located on the fourth base line instead of going North-West from Selkirk to the North end of Lake Manitoba. Between Selkirk and the end of Lake Winnipeg is a large Indian reserve. Saw here a number of them warmly clad in skins and furs, and all wearing mocassins. Saw also a good number of half-breeds, many of whom are squatters along the Red River.

November 4th.—Frost very keen all day, with clear, bright sunshine. River not yet safe to get horses across, so could only go West, up the Assiniboine. Visited Hudson Bay Company's stores at Fort Garry, soon to be no more, as we were told the present buildings are all to come down to give place to a continuation of the present main street to the river; drove to Buffalo Farm and Park, the residence of the Hon. Mr. McKay, a native, and one of the Senators of the Province; saw a small herd of buffaloes in a semi-wild state. They are enclosed in a large park along with some native cattle by a wire fence about 4 ft. high. Saw the two crosses from a native cow and buffalo bull. They take more after the dam than the bull, and are curious looking creatures. After several attempts got the lot set a galloping, in order to see the true buffalo gait; it is a sort of gallop or canter. Passed a prairie fire a short distance from town, several miles in length, scouring away Northwards. After dark there were no less than three visible from the hotel; the one to the East looked quite close; was astonished when told it was more than twenty miles off. The effect was very pretty, the streets being illuminated by the glare.

5th November.—Got horses across the Assiniboine, and started for a drive up the Salle River under the guidance of Mr. Ross. Went south along the Red River by the main trail for eight miles, then across the prairie south of the Salle River for 12 miles or so more, camping out for lunch at what is said to be the ford where the buffaloes crossed not very long ago. Saw great numbers of prairie chicken; looked like a cross between a partridge and grouse, only that they are larger than either. Passed on the trail a large steam boiler (must have weighed a good many tons) which crossed the river on the ice before us. The trail leads up the Red River through the bush, which extends for a mile or two on each side of the river, so saw little till we came to the open prairie after crossing the Salle; looked like grand wheat land; had been run over by fire; nothing to be seen in the midst of the blackness unless an occasional hay stack or some settler's log-hut. This district is only partially settled, being a half-breed minor's reserve, and will only be open for sale next year. I may here explain what is meant by Indian half-breed and minor's reserves. When the Government bought out the Hudson Bay Company they gave a homestead of 160 acres to every Indian and half-breed of 21 and upwards, and reserved the same quantity of land for all minors 10 years old, of which they get possession when of age. All these lands were reserved in different districts of the country, and are called Indian half-breed or minor reserves, each individual having power to sell if he did not care to occupy. Most of them sell the land, as they had never lived upon it, and this is how large tracts of land are bought and speculated in. Some fine farms could be bought here, less than 20 miles from Winnipeg, for 2 dollars and 2½ dollars per acre, say 10s., with nothing to do but plough and sow, and plenty of fine meadow hay for the cutting. Got back about dusk, and was invited to meet a number of gentlemen at dinner who wished to meet us. The Mayor, Mr. Logan, a native, occupied the chair. Had two very interesting orations, one from Mr. Taylor, for many years U.S. Consul at Winnipeg, the other from our companion at table, and formerly mentioned, Mr. Connolly, of *The Times*. The gist of both speeches I had seen previously in the local papers, and as I saw their articles copied into many United States papers as well as Canadian, I shall quote from these later on. This party was quite an informal one, and only given to wish us speed on our mission. We did not shine in the speech-making line. I hope they will understand our business was to get information, and

to listen to what they had to tell us. Mr. Brown, Secretary of one of the Public Departments, who asked his friends to meet us, I now thank for the unexpected treat. Mr. Taylor, U.S. Consul, has made himself famous all over the continent by his advocacy of the Great North-West Belt being the wheat garden of the world, and that the bulk of this garden lies north of the 49th parallel, or the boundary line between the United States and Canada; that the belt south of the 49th parallel to Ohio is the great corn and maize growing region of the world, and that the belt south of Ohio is the great cotton growing region of the world. Whether this is the fact or otherwise, most of the Eastern States in the Cotton Belt grow little wheat or corn; most in the Middle Belt grow nearly all maize, and there is no doubt in the North-West Belt wheat is grown both in greatest quantity and quality.

6th November.—Started on a two days' tour to see the land between the railway and the Red River, on the east side, and was fortunate in getting Mr. Ross's brother to accompany us.

Crossed the Red River at north end of city on the ice. Here it is where the rails are laid down to the river on each side, waiting for John Frost to get a little keener in order to lay the rails on the ice. Drove to Niverville Station, 25 miles, taking the trail between the railway and river all the way—first few miles through bush, scrub, and willow, passing a few half-breed settlements on the way—latter part through some very good dry prairie with few settlers. At the station Mr. Hespeler has erected a very conspicuous elevator for grain on a new principle. The building is like an immense cask on end, only the staves are about 18 inches apart, and the hoops go round and round outside and inside. This shape of building is said to be much stronger for storing grain than a square one; the pressure, being even all round, is never directed against any one side or end. The steam elevator is placed in the centre, also a circle boarded up the same way. This one holds 3,500 bushels, and looks very small. All grain in America is stored in bulk and carried loose in the trucks. This is the station for the Eastern Mennonite settlement, a number of whom came to Manitoba in 1874 from Russia. They are said to be a very quiet, industrious people. This settlement or reserve extends for many miles east of the railroad and a few miles south alongside the railway. Drove through a portion of their land along the line; most had good houses, some cattle, and good implements. Farming very primitive and land in many

cases wet. Again crossed the railroad to the east side to inspect a farm bought the previous week by Major Greig, Montreal, for his sons, who are to come here for mixed farming in spring. The extent is 1,400 acres, price $2\frac{1}{2}$ dollars or 10s. an acre. A good part of it is dry prairie, which is said to be fine wheat land if broke the first year and cropped the next. Part is oak and rose scrub, said to be the best wheat land, and grows good crops first year; balance is what I would call small trees or bush, and will soon be valuable for fencing and building if only fires are kept out of it. It looks a desirable farm, being alongside a railway, and a slew (a sort of river) running through the middle of it.

Beyond this, or between it and the river, Mr. Ross told us they had a block of 960 acres for sale at the same price. Resolved to go and see it. There is far more brush or scrub on this till we bored our way through the young trees to the Rat River, which is rolling prairie mixed with rose trees and wild strawberries. On the river the soil seemed very rich and deep. Found our way with difficulty back to the waggon, and started for Otterbourne, the railroad station on the Rat River, about three and a half or four miles distant. This tract of land, with some 680 added lying adjacent, making 1,640 acres in all, was afterwards bought by one of our party, Mr. Gordon, the Delegate from Dumfries, and it looks like a good bargain. There is plenty of good land on it; there will be any quantity of fencing timber on it in a year or two, there is a river as large as the Don running through the middle of it, and a slew beside; it is within 22 miles of Winnipeg, three and a half from a railway station, and two miles from the Red River. A substantial man offered to clear off the bush, plough and sow the whole for 6 dollars an acre. Allowing 4 dollars more to harvest, thrash and drive to station, brings up the cost of the first crop to 10 dollars or 41s. 6d. per acre; add to this the total price of the land, $2\frac{1}{2}$ dollars or 9s. 4d.—making the grand total 50s. 10d. per acre. The usual estimate for such land to yield is from 30 to 40 bushels; to make sure of erring on the safe side we shall put it at 20 bushels, the average of the province. The price of wheat at the station as we passed was 68 cents per bushel; had been as high this season as 89 cents. At the former price 20 bushels at 68 cents amounts to \$13.60 cents (56s. 8d.), thus leaving a profit of 5s. 10d. per acre, leaving the land free of rent for ever, and the whole ready to plough and sow for a second crop, which anyone can understand would be easier than the first. As will

be seen, this is doing the whole by contract, and it can be done for the money at the present rate of wages. This puts the price of growing wheat for a first crop, estimating the yield at 20 bushels, 60 cents (2s. 6d.) per bushel; if the whole price of the land is added, or 50 cents (2s. 1d.) per bushel, if only the price of clearing, breaking, sowing, harvesting, and driving to station is counted. I may state that \$8 is considered more than sufficient to do the whole by contract after the first crop, but allow it costs \$10 every year, and taking the yield at 30 bushels, would show wheat can at present be grown in Manitoba for 34 cents per bushel or 11s. 4d. per quarter. The present freight to Liverpool is very high, being all by rail, and costs about 22s. per quarter, making the price of wheat on Liverpool dock, after being carried nearly 6,000 miles, only 33s. 4d. per quarter with a 30 bushel crop and 38s. 8d. with a 20 bushel one. It is estimated the carriage from Winnipeg by the Canada Pacific to Thunder Bay and Lakes to Quebec, thence to Liverpool, will not exceed 16s. per quarter, including insurance. In Mr. Connolly's letter of 18th October to *The Times* he puts the cost of growing in a different district at 45 cents per bushel and carriage at 65 cents, 4s. 5d. per bushel or 35s. 4d. per quarter, delivered in Liverpool, with a profit to grower, grain dealer, railway and steamer.

Drove on to Otterbourne R.R. Station, on South side of Rat River, and got put up at a store. The house was only partly furnished, the previous one having been burnt three weeks before by a great prairie fire that swept along a great extent of country south of this. This prairie fire is said to be one of the largest for many years. It started in Minnesota, and travelled some 300 miles in two days. These fires have been very destructive this year owing to the dry autumn. Few of the new settlers took the trouble, or possibly did not know how, to protect their houses. The plan adopted is very simple and easily done. To be of any use it must be done on the appearance of the first frost, if not done before, as these fires may come along any day after, either by ploughing a circle of two or three furrows at a little distance and burning the grass, or by cutting a few yards of the prairie all round the houses and straw. Saw plan of town at both stations. The towns have yet to be built. Anyone may have a town surveyed on his lot, and of course will be a lucky man if it becomes one. The plan must be registered, and blocks can only be given off according to plan, which makes all American towns and villages of whatever size regular as a chess-board,

with streets a certain width and crossings at regular distances.

November 7th.—Had a good sleep in the loft above the store and kitchen, and started across the Rat River, where we had to leave our machine last night. This bridge is a wooden one, and is a caution to cross on foot, there being only the cross beams to walk on, or rather to jump on from the one to the other. If big trees and plenty of them make a good bridge, I think this must be a strong one. Drove up Rat River for a few miles, saw some good land, and seemingly thriving farmers or squatters, also some very good native cattle; again struck the Mennonite settlement, and circled round to the Railroad, and had another drive over Major Greig's farm and others for sale. There is a great quantity of very poor prairie land in this quarter, some wet, and some spots of it with alkali. Started back for Winnipeg, same route as we came, at 4.30, and got lost on the black prairie after dark, it being all but impossible to see or feel the trail. At last our advance guard tumbled into a dry ditch, which our guide knew to be one for leading off the water from the railway ditches. In the course of our gropings in the dark for trails we came upon a hay-stack, which the driver kept well in hand, as he thought it was our best chance for the night. Mr. Ross, however, was equal to the occasion, and after an hour or two we once more caught the main trail, and arrived at Winnipeg about midnight, very tired.

November 8th.—Started for another two day's trip to Cook's Creek, about thirty miles on the North-East side of the town; drove through ten or twelve miles of wet meadow land, then alternately on dry prairie and meadow land for other fifteen. A great number of settlers in this district, mostly from Canada. In the calm, clear evening one could count homesteads by the score in a semi-circle round the edge of an immense hay meadow. Part of our party put up at a Mr. Edie's, Mr. Welsch and myself, along with our guide, going on to Mr. Ross's farm, in Millbrook Township, and had first-rate bachelor fare in bachelor hall, and no mistake, there being no female about the place. Mr. Ross is the fourth brother of the same family now in Manitoba, their father being a farmer in Ontario. Mr. D. A. Ross has been over the country for miles and miles in all directions, showing his brothers' lands to intending purchasers, and prefers this district. He has now got his houses built and a few acres broke, ready for seeding this spring; his land is mostly all scrub land, and is pretty closely covered

with it all over. In the neighbourhood are plenty of settlers, plenty of wood, water, and gravel for roads; the latter is a scarce commodity in most places.

November 9th, Sunday.—Had to find our way back to Winnipeg; went by Springfield, Bird's Hill (Sand Ridge), striking the Red River at Kildonan; passed through an immense hay and marsh meadow, said to contain 5,000 to 10,000 acres; will be of little use till a ditch be opened to the river. All these marshes or meadows look as if they had lately been under water; in most cases they are surrounded by a fringe of good land a few feet higher, along which, in this case as in others, are the settlers' houses and farms, forming a circle round what had been a lake.

Most of the free lands are taken up, although there are plenty of farms for sale at from 8s. to 10s. an acre. Called at a farmer's on the way; did not find him at home; pulled up the window and had a look around; concluded our bachelor friend would be all the better of a wife. He had about 150 acres in crop this year; owing to his absence could get no particulars. It is only three years since he bought it. We were told his only help was one man, so that he has done pretty well in the way of cropping. Saw no stock other than a pair of work bullocks, his two pairs horses being away to town with wheat. Of implements, he has at least a good supply of reapers, as we saw three, one of them a M'Cormack self-binder, and like those already mentioned not even a cover on it; still there was not a speck of rust to be seen, showing the climate must be a dry one. Called and dined at a farm on the way; was very kindly received and hospitably entertained, on the shortest notice, by his good wife and daughters (omitted to note the name). He squatted here some years ago, and has done pretty well, considering he started with little capital and had to haul cord wood to the town to support his family, breaking his land as he found opportunity. He came from Canada, I think, in 1870, has brought up a large family, and says he prefers the climate to Ontario. It is colder in winter, but the air is so dry they don't feel the cold so much as they did there. He says all kinds of crops grow well, including turnips. Saw his own in a cellar cut out of the face of the hill, which were rather small sizes. They were grown on the gravel ridge. He told us they had now got up a school, which we passed, and would soon be independent. Passed over the gravel ridge at Bird's Hill, had a good view from it, including a sight of the church spire at Winnipeg, distant some 15 miles; thin soil; saw a few

sheep and cattle on it apparently thriving and in good condition. Passed a church on the face of the hill, crossed the railroad from Winnipeg to Selkirk, now nearly completed; from this hill is got all the railway ballast. Joined the Red River at Kildonan; the land here, as on the other side, is mostly occupied by Scotch Highlanders: cannot say much in admiration of the Highlander's farming, the land is certainly good, and they take full advantage of it, as in most cases the byre is situated in the most convenient place to get rid of the dung down the slope and ultimately into the river. All seem to take it very easy. Called on Senator Sutherland, who lives here, and was very kindly received. Presbyterian Church, evening.

10th November.—Having now had a look of the country around Winnipeg, we resolved to spend the day calling on those we had met previous to starting for the South-West district. As we did not intend returning to Winnipeg all were most willing to give every information in their power and we were better able to put two and two together, having seen a little of both Canada and Manitoba. Met Mr. Whitehead at dinner, one of the contractor's on the west end of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, who commenced life, as he proudly told us, as stoker on George Stephenson's "Puffing Billy." He made the railroad from Emerson to Selkirk, and is at present busy with a large section of the Canada-Pacific, which he also told us would likely be finished in 1884. On bidding him good-bye, he said, "I have been making railways in different parts of the world all my life and am now getting an old man, and you can tell your people at home from me that there is any quantity of as fine land as the sun ever shone upon in this country, and for industrious men there is in the immediate future a bright prospect before them."

11th November.—Started with two teams and two drivers for Morris, 45 miles, going by main trail up the west side of Red River. Both sides of the river wooded all the way. Passed large tracts of good dry untouched prairie land. Near Morris some large wheat fields, the cleanest cultivated of any we had yet seen. Passed over what had been a field of barley, reaped two months before, and was astonished to find the heads of barley quite white and no sign of a sprouted ear, showing how dry the autumn must be compared at least with Aberdeenshire. Morris, a small scattered village with three churches and a like number of hotels, stores, &c. Made arrangements for visiting the Cadenhead's settlement in

the morning. 12th November.—Much disappointed we could not get across the river either by ferry or ice to call on the Messrs. Cadenhead, one of whom is a brother of our respected Fiscal, and he has with him two nephews. From them I expected to get a correct notion of a settler's first year. They went from Fergus nearly two years ago. Started for Nelsonville, 40 miles west, passing the Lowe Farm, 8,000 acres, about ten miles out. Missed both Colonel Westover and Mr. Lowe, junior, both having gone to Ottawa to make arrangements for next spring. This was the only place water had not been got by digging 13 to 17 feet. Several trails had been made, one 104 feet and as yet unsuccessful, at another a few hundred yards away, a salt spring was tapped which may become valuable. The land here is very deep and rich, but a good part is at present too wet for cultivation till ditches are formed to take off the surplus spring water. Passed a homestead on the trail in apple-pie order. Two sons came from Ontario in April, 1878, the father in November; had 120 acres enclosed by a ring-fence, the form different from any we had seen, viz.: an upright paling with a ditch on each side, a very good house and stable, 80 acres ready ploughed for next crop, some very good cattle, and everything very tidy. Passed one place where the straw and stable had been burned by a prairie fire, no precautions having been taken. In our 40-miles journey to-day we passed a good many homesteads, some fine dry prairie and no wood, passed a great quantity of wet marshy land that will require draining, in the season it must be a perfect paradise for duck shooting; did not pass a single running stream, but plenty of stagnant water in the marshes.

Arrived at Nelsonville at dusk, a village of a good few houses, including grist and saw mill, hotel and stores. At these new hotels in a new country the fare is not always very dainty; there is always plenty of it; rough and ready seems to suit best. Oats here 40 cents, wheat 60 cents, and barley 35 cents per bushel. An Irishman and an Englishman laid up here, having been caught in a prairie fire when out selecting land, and are badly burnt about the hands and face. When a fire is seen coming your way, the only safety is to light a fire and follow it for a hundred yards or so when you are quite safe. These people knew how to save themselves, only in the hurry forgot to light their fire in time, and had to run through the flames. Called on Mr. Landerkin, land agent and registrar for the Dufferin district, all west of this

point. At his office alone 400,000 acres of land were located last year, and about 900 families took up homesteads. Most were from Ontario, a few from the United States, and a good many from the old country. Here met Mr. Johnson, who came from the South of Scotland this year, located a large tract of land near Rock Lake, and is residing near the Messrs. Riddel, where some of the other Delegates called.

November 13.—Left Nelsonville for Pembina River, 35 miles, crossing the Pembina Mountains about a mile from the town, no great feat, as they are only about 40 feet high. On this higher level there are large tracts of good prairie that looks like land sheep would do well on. The grass is short and thick, and the dry gravel subsoil is not far off. Got to Mr. Bedford's, where we dined. He had been recommended to us as a guide. Did not find him at home, being off west of Rock Lake, locating land. Also met Mr. Beech, land agent, Emerson, who afterwards joined us, and was of great assistance, as he knew the country well. Passed Calf Mountain, well named, not being much bigger than a good-sized stack. Between here and the Pembina River there is some fine rolling prairie, but no running water till we got to the Little Pembina. The banks of the Pembina River are very steep on both sides, 200 feet or so, and the valley, with the at present small river winding about in it, is from 400 to 800 yards wide. A primitive looking wooden bridge has been erected here on speculation by a homesteader, the toll for passing which is 50 cents per waggon and pair of horses. This looks dear, only I suspect the owner will find the price will have to come out of the first year's toll. This valley is very pretty. Along the bottom it is covered with fine rich grass, and each bank lined with trees to the summit. One hamlet, the future home of a Scotchman, we were told, is nestled on a sunny slope on one side of the valley, and a nice house has been erected by two Ontarians at the bridge for a stopping place. Five miles from the river came to our stopping place for the night, the homestead of Mr. Retan, who was the first homesteader to cross the Pembina, arriving here on the 1st of April, 1879. It will give some idea of the rate at which this district is being taken up for settlement when I mention that all the land between here and Rock Lake, a distance of 40 miles, is taken up, and you can count not a few houses from his door. He has built for himself a very warm hut by surrounding his log-hut with sods or turf. I remember when the same sort of gables were quite common

in Aberdeenshire, and think I could find some even yet. Here our game bag was unpacked, and was found to contain a few brace of prairie fowl shot from the waggon. These are very plentiful all over. Unfortunately our gun was a borrowed one, and the cartridges got in the hurry of leaving turned out to be a dear and a bad bargain, as they were loaded with a minimum of powder and No. 1 shot, so that our chances of missing were great compared with that of hitting. However, the missing perhaps caused most fun. In one case a fox was seen near. An ardent sportsman was soon on his track, and fired, causing the sly one to run a few yards, when he turned round and had a good look at his foe. All turned to to pluck our birds for supper. Mr. Retan has already, besides his house up, a stable, a well dug, hay in plenty, and 40 acres broke for cropping in spring. No loft this time, so had a good nap on the kitchen and dining-room floor, all in one, with the stove in the middle.

November 14.—Drove through fine prairie to Crystal City—a city of one house and a haystack. Dined and started for Rock Lake. Skirted the edge of a large wood with good building timber in it. Passed four men building a hut; it had all been put up that day, and when we came back it was ready for the roof. Reached the eastern end of Rock Lake, our furthest point west. This lake is simply a widening of the river, and one of many in its course, Lakes Louise and Lorne being other two westwards. It is a very pretty sheet of water, or rather ice, and reminds one very much of our lochs at home. The banks are very rugged, and wooded almost to the water's edge. The valley, scooped out by the Pembina, is here as wide as where we crossed it 30 miles down, and the Cyprus river joins the Pembina at the foot of the lake. After a good look at the pretty sheet of ice and the pretty scenery, we reluctantly turned our faces once more homewards, a distance of nearly 6,000 miles, after looking on one of the prettiest sights we had seen in the country. Called on Dr. Munro, near the lake, who came here in the spring with his wife and family. He has selected a spot that would cost some money here. In front of his door is a fine level field of a good many acres all ready for the plough, surrounded on all sides by wood and water. The doctor's people came from Inverness. Drove in a circle to Cyprus Crossing, which would make a much prettier site for a city, and is a much prettier river for the name, than Crystal river and city ever can do. On our way saw a couple of prairie wolves crossing a loch on the ice,

and unfortunately mistook a collie dog sitting on his haunches in a wood for a third, which our driver, after a stalk, hit badly. As I saw the incident made the most of in a local paper, I note it. There was no romance about it, and all were sorry at the mistake made. No one had any doubt of him being a wolf; his breast and head were the same colour, and no one was looking for a dog sitting on his haunches with his fore paws up, with neither house nor people near. Got back to Mr. Parr's Crystal City, where we slept the sleep of the tired in the usual loft. Here met a farmer from Ontario, up to give his son a help to build himself a house, &c. Went to see a small patch (about two acres) of autumn wheat; it had been sown too late, as the frost had nipped it as it came up.

November 15.—Took sample of soil from under the sod, samples of wheat and oats grown this year on the sod, and sample of shale got immediately under the soil. This shale is said always to overlies coal, and it is now generally admitted that an immense coalfield lies under a great part of this North-West Territory. We saw a sample of coal brought down by the surveyors that was taken from a bed cropping out at the surface on the Souris river, some 70 miles west of this. A number of townships have been surveyed west of those marked on the map at Range XVII. and XVIII. and will be open for settlement this spring on the terms in the land regulations that will accompany these reports, and vary in price from one dollar in belt E. to two and a-half, or 10s., in belts A., B. and C., i.e., to homesteaders—to buyers they vary from one to five dollars. In the district beyond this, or out at the Turtle Mountains, we were informed on good authority there is any quantity of heavy timber, more rolling prairie, and more streams. Since we were there I see by an Emerson paper that the coal seam on the Souris river is now being worked. The land about here is much lighter in colour and texture, looks as if there were lime mixed with it, and as if it would grow fine barley. It does grow fine potatoes, as we got the best we tasted in the country. They were planted partly under the sod, and partly by hacking a hole and dropping in the seed. Mr. Parr stated he did not know which was the best crop, and both were good. He estimated his crop of wheat from the sod at 23 to 25 bushels, and it is a pretty one, as you can see by the sample.

Left and drove back same route till we crossed the Pembina, when we took a trail more to the South for Mountain City, crossing the main Missouri trail on

the way. Passed over much the same kind of land as before; in fact, everywhere, so far as we saw it, the description would be dry prairie, hay, meadow marsh, and bush; and, begin again, the land Westward getting more rolling, and, 'tis said, running water more plentiful.—Mountain City at dusk; stopped at a general store, the proprietor of which kept a good deerhound and a cross-blood-hound for the chase: he had also a few specimens of rocks and minerals taken from his well. Slept in the loft as usual. He showed us some skins bought a few days before from the Indians, who had been hunting near here; also, tanned skin and very fine head and antlers of a Moose deer.

November 16th.—Mountain City sits upon the slope of a hill, and from it, looking Eastward, you see what must have been a vast inland lake. Northward you can trace the high ground, its boundary, and in the frosty morning's mist you fancy you see the waters beating up and down on the beach. In the distance the Mennonite's houses and bits of bush here and there could easily be mistaken for ships and rocks. Drove by a very fine road, or rather trail, through the West Mennonite settlement. Stopped at one of their houses, and was shown over it and the barn adjoining. All was very clean, and the house well furnished, only hot as a baker's oven. In the barn were some good implements, cattle and horses. All the houses are built of wood and thatched, and look very comfortable. While the horses were being fed, we walked through the village and on to the next one, a mile or so further on. Passed a church, with 20 or 30 teams tied to the paling; a grist mill driven by wind. The streets are wide and well kept; both villages had a look of comfort and plenty about them. They are said to be a very stolid, frugal, and industrious people; go in for few enjoyments of any kind, mix with no outsiders, and refuse to fight on any consideration. Many stories are told of their untidiness; however that may be, they have at present by far the best houses and most crop in the country. Each village is managed by a Reeve or Mayor of its own, who settles all disputes, collects insurance money if there is a fire, each paying their proportion, and other business of the village. Then they have a head Reeve or Mayor over the whole settlement, who makes contracts of all sorts—in short, wholesale buyer for the whole community, and selling the produce in the same way, thus ensuring smaller prices for implements bought and larger prices for produce in big quantities. They have laws of their own

which are strictly observed: in other words, they govern themselves, and it is understood they come under no law to fight for the land of their adoption nor to pay taxes for a certain number of years.

They are said to spend little money, are fast becoming rich, and said to live very mean—or first their cattle, then their pigs, and last the people, this latter, I think, a slur on a thrifty people. It is easily seen they are doing well, and they seem to be taking life pretty easy. None are ever seen in a hurry, and they say never have been. Settlers west of them grumble badly at them getting so much land reserved for them that they have never occupied, while Canadians must now go nearly 100 miles West of the Railway ere they can get homesteads. Met one or two moving bag and baggage from the East Mennonite settlement. The boundary line is marked off by metal posts inserted at each mile, marked East, West, U. S. on the south side, and Canada on the north. Stopped at Smuggler's Point to feed man and beast. Here is stationed a Custom-house officer to look after duties. This point is situated at the corner of a large forest, stretching far away into Dakota, and so gets its name. No cattle are allowed to pass either way unless paying a duty of 20 per cent. To one born with Free Trade notions this looks absurd, as on the one side there may be cattle in plenty and to spare, and on the other a want. Still the heavy duty must be paid ere even cattle can cross, and the present regulations of this country do not allow any living cattle to be sent from the States into Canada. This duty on cattle is the height of protection, and, in my opinion, the pinnacle of folly. Our host who settled here before the boundary line was fixed, found his house in the States, and most of his land in Canada, so, having to choose his master, went over with his house and became an American.

Started on the boundary line for Emerson, passed some good large farms on both sides, and one large farm belonging to one of the Mennonites, where were a number of cattle in good condition, and some folded in large yard. During the 16 days we have been in Manitoba, we have driven nearly 500 miles, one-half of this distance during the past six days, with the same teams, which says a good deal for the endurance of their horses.

As it may be interesting to some, I here give an extract from the *Times* special's letter of 18th October, on the Athabasca and Peace River Valleys, as none of the Delegates have visited either, and also his estimate of growing and carrying to Liverpool, with a profit to all, a bushel of wheat.

"But further North over the Canadian frontier are valleys as fertile and prairies as extensive as those of the Red River, some of them scarcely yet opened up for cultivation. Wheat of fine quality is grown on the Athabasca and Peace Valleys, which, although north of latitude 55 degrees, are stated to have a genial climate, and produce flowers and fruits in as great perfection as in localities many hundred miles South. The Peace River Valley is estimated to have an area of 100,000 square miles. The North and South Saskatchewan, which, with rapid flow, run a thousand miles from the Rocky Mountains into Lake Winnipeg, are described as traversing immense areas of alluvial soil, while along their banks are beautifully-sheltered, well-watered spots adapted for stock-raising. Five hundred miles west of Winnipeg is the Prince Albert settlement, established about two years ago, now numbering 600 inhabitants, busily engaged in mixed husbandry, but in such a remote region sensibly devoting special attention to the raising of cattle, which, amid abundance of good grass, can be produced at little more than the cost of herding, and can tolerably comfortably carry themselves to market. Starting also in the Rocky Mountains and likewise pursuing an easterly course, and discharging its waters into Winnipeg, is the Assiniboine, which, with many important tributaries, waters, especially on its northern aspect, an enormous tract of good country, which might absorb thousands of settlers, and when opened up, as is being done by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the often discussed lake, river, and canal system, might export millions of bushels of wheat. On the authority of the Legislative Assembly in Manitoba, it is estimated that the total wheat area of the North-West is about 380,000 square miles. The cheap land, one great element in this country's greatness, is here; the cheap transport so necessary properly to utilize the cheap land is being gradually secured.

Five years ago the resources of Manitoba were so imperfectly developed that the wheat, beef, and pork requisite for the western military posts, for the police and Hudson Bay stations, for the thinly-scattered hunters and settlers spread over the Riding Hills, and extending onwards towards the Rocky Mountains, were in a great part forwarded to Winnipeg from the East. Now the 200 bullock teams which start thence in the spring for their 1,000 miles journey North-West to collect the furs, as well as the boats, many of sixty tons burden, which ascend the rivers on the breaking of the ice towards the end of April, are mainly laden with wheat

and flour grown and ground in the Province, and with home-reared beef and bacon. Five miles from Winnipeg, at the Scotch colony of Kildonnán, founded 40 years ago, there are about 1,000 industrious agriculturists occupied in mixed husbandry, few of them with more than 160 acres, but all prosperous and contented. The land, a few years ago, exhausted by wheat growing, has lately been better managed, and, although not clear, grows twenty-five bushels of wheat and double that amount of oats. The hard yellow corn preferred by the distillers is successfully produced. Potatoes do admirably in the friable loam, swedes and clover flourish. The annual rainfall, including melted snow, is about twenty-five inches. The highest summer temperature is 95 degrees; the lowest winter cold is 40 degrees, which proves sometimes rather trying. At Selkirk, a rising town on the Canadian Pacific line, where it crosses the Red River, twelve miles north of Winnipeg, the railway cuttings are furnishing capital limestone rock and brick earth and shingle, all of which are being freely used for building purposes."

The cost of a bushel of wheat grown in Minnesota, Dakota, or Manitoba, and forwarded to Great Britain, are subjoined in tabular form:—

	Cents.
Cost of growing.....	45
Transit to Duluth, or other entrepôt.....	15
Elevator charges	1½
Transit to seaboard	15
Ocean freight	18
Marine insurance and com- mission	3
Contingencies for enhanced freights, &c.	12½

110—4s. 5d.

Satisfactory as such figures are to the British consumer, they are not very encouraging to the British wheat-grower. For his fuller-berried wheat, richer in starch, but poorer in gluten, he certainly gets 3s. or 4s. per quarter more than can be had for the foreign spring wheat. But £2 or even two guineas a quarter, which is all that English wheat can be calculated to make on an average of years; cannot, under present conditions, remunerate the English agriculturist.

Sergeant Price, of the Canadian Mounted Police at Battleford; Mr. James Stewart, of the Canadian Signal Service at Winnipeg; Sergeant Conc, of the United States Signal Corps at St. Paul; and Mr. G. C. Rainboth, Dominion Civil Engineer at

Quebec, have kindly furnished the materials of the following:—

TABLE OF MEAN TEMPERATURES.

	Toronto.	St. Paul.	Win- nipeg.	Battle- ford.
August	66.38	72.00	67.34	67.79
September...	58.18	60.06	52.18	47.10
October	45.84	46.03	35.84	34.52
November ...	36.06	38.03	30.66	28.66
December ...	23.78	19.03	11.97	6.48
January	22.80	16.03	6.10	0.45
February ...	22.74	15.02	12.32	10.25
March	28.93	33.01	14.14	16.80
April	40.72	50.04	39.10	46.70
May	51.74	58.07	53.13	53.35
June	61.85	67.09	63.20	60.45
July	67.46	73.05	68.19	63.95
Y'rly means.	44.04	45.62	34.76	34.82

A statement of mean temperature during the agricultural season, from April to August inclusive, exhibits the following proportions:—Toronto, 57 degrees 65 minutes; St. Paul, 65 degrees 5 minutes; Winnipeg, 58 degrees 19 minutes; Battleford, 58 degrees 53 minutes. Thus it will be seen that the climate, in its relation to agriculture, is warmer in Manitoba and over territory 700 miles North-West, than in the most central district of Ontario; while St. Paul, in latitude 45 degrees, is 7 degrees 40 minutes warmer than the vicinity of Toronto in latitude 44 degrees.

I hope to be in possession of similar statistics at Fort McMurray, on the Athabasca River, and Fort Vermilion, on Peace River, respectively 1,000 and 1,200 miles due North-West of Winnipeg, and I have full confidence that the climate at these points will not be materially different from Battleford. The altitude of the Athabasca and Peace River districts is less, and the trend of the Pacific winds through the Rocky Mountains is more marked than at Battleford. It was on the banks of Peace River, well up in latitude 60 degrees, that Sir Alexander Mackenzie records on the 10th of May the grass so well grown, that buffalo, attended by their young, were cropping the uplands.

PRICE LIST OF IMPLEMENTS, &C., AT WINNIPEG.

Breaking ploughs, \$25 to \$29.
Common do. \$15 to \$21.
Reapers, \$140 to \$160.
Mowers, \$80 to \$1.20.
Reapers and mowers combined, \$180 to \$200.
Horse hay rakes, \$35 to \$45.
Waggons, American manufacture, as good as made in Canada, \$85 to \$95.
Fanning mills, \$30 to \$45.

Spades, \$1 each.

Shovels, \$1.25.

Hay forks, 75 cents.

Manure forks, \$1 each.

Harrows, \$15 to \$35.

The prices of the following staple articles will give some idea of the cost of living in

Manitoba:—

Tea per lb., 50 to 55 cents.

Sugar per lb., 10 to 12 cents.

Coffee per lb., 22 to 33 cents.

Tobacco, black, 50 cents.

Tobacco, smoking, 50 to 55 cents.

Coal oil, per gallon, 50 cents.

Syrup, per gallon, 75 to 80 cents.

Pails, each, 3 hoops, 30 cents; 2 hoops, 25 cents.

Tubs, 16 inch, 90 cents each.

A good stout suit of clothing for a man, from \$8 to \$15.

Blankets, grey, per pair, \$1.50 to \$3.

Canadian blankets, white, per lb., 55 to 75 cents.

Cotton, per yard, white, 8 to 12½ cents; grey, 8 to 12 cents.

Prints, 8 to 12 cents; winceys, 8 to 25 cents.

Woollen stockings, per pair, 25 to 30 cents.

Flannel shirts, each, 75 cents to \$1.25.

Men's boots, \$2 to \$3.

Women's boots, \$1.25 to \$1.75.

Felt hats, 75 cents to \$1.

In household fittings the following prices are quoted for good plain articles:—

Table, \$3.50 to \$4.

Chair, 75 cents to \$1.

Bedstead, \$4 to \$4.50.

Bureau, \$8 to \$12.

Kitchen stove, No. 8, good, with complete furniture, \$27.

Cup and saucer, 8 to 15 cents.

Plate, 8 to 20 cents.

Coal oil lamp, 60 cents to \$1, complete.

Axes, \$1.25 to \$1.50.

In building material:—

Good plain lumber, \$20 to \$40 per M.

Good dressed lumber, \$30 to \$60 per M.

Shingles, \$4 to \$6 per M.

Laths, \$5.

Nails, 5 cents per lb, or \$4 per keg.

Lime, 25 cents per bushel at the kiln.

Doors, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

Sash, 8 x 10, \$1 per pair.

A good single harness, \$15 to \$20.

Do. double do. \$30 to \$35.

November 17th.—Called on Registrar, in Emerson, who showed us sample of wheat on the straw, grown 25th May and reaped 26th August, good head with short straw; sample of timothy grass, 4 feet long, head 5 inches. Emerson is four years old, has now 1,000 inhabitants; has four churches, Young Men's Institute, and some very fine stores; has Free Library,

Episcopalian, Methodist, and Canadian Methodist churches building, the former to cost \$5,000, the latter \$10,000; 85 new buildings since May; 2 weekly newspapers, the first started in 1878, when there was only three stores; a hotel and a stable in the place. Left Emerson, in the afternoon, for Chicago, first-class fare \$34. Stopped a short time on the way at Minneapolis, the great flouring metropolis of the States, and where is seen the waters of the great Mississippi river driving mills of all sorts to its last drop. It may give some idea of some of the water powers in America and Canada, by stating that the flouring mill we were shown over has a laze 13 feet wide and the water in it 7 feet deep, lading their continuous way to a Turbine wheel to drive this one mill. Also stopped at St. Paul and Milwaukee, where a kind reception was given us by A. Mitchell, Esq., banker and railway president, a well-known man in the West, and an Aberdonian. Driving round Milwaukee, saw for the first time what is very common all over America, at the farm of Mr. McGeoch, an Artesian Well, 1,080 feet deep, and was told it throws the water 80 feet above the surface. I wonder where the water comes from as there is no land or water either so high as this for many miles? The farm, I should think, is about 200 feet above Lake Michigan. Arrived in Chicago on the 22nd, and stayed till 26th, seeing the sights of the great city of the West.

Although foreign to this report on Canada, I may mention that the stockyards, pig packeries, cattle packeries, and elevators are worth going a long way to see.

As the prices here have some effect on Canadian as well as American markets, I shall give a few facts about these three great trades, viz.—cattle, pigs, and wheat. Chicago stackyards cover over 200 acres; buyers of cattle are all mounted; Messrs. Martin Brothers (brothers-in-law of Mr. Welsh) kindly showed us round; pigs in market this day (a Monday, and said to be a sort of off-day), 37,500, all sold by live weight; for sows, in pig, 40 lbs., and stags 80 lbs., shrinkage is deducted; average price this day, \$3.90 per 100 lbs.; 18 per cent. is deducted from live weight to find the dressed weight of pigs; commission for selling, 10 cents. each; car holds 60; scales weighs about 100 at a time. The official numbers for last week were 264,972. Cattle this day 4,400; last week, 20,285; some very good. Prices ranged from \$3 per 100 lbs. for Texans, up to \$4.90 for graded steers, and \$5.25 was paid for what they called a fancy lot, being good three-parts shorthorn steers, weighing 1,715 lbs. each; down to \$2 for light and thin cows,

stags, bulls, and scalawag steers (whatever they are). Cattle kill 54 to 58 lbs. for ordinary and 60 lbs. per 100 for Texans. Commission for selling, 50 cents each. Number of sheep not given. The top lot of 447 is quoted at \$4.50, average 123 lbs. weight. The totals for October were, cattle 120,552 hogs 710,502; sheep; 29,243.

Was shown over a pig killing establishment, kill 8,000 a day, 1,600 men employed; also over a cattle packing place killing 800 a day, all cattle are speared, the 16 we saw dropped was done in less than 2 minutes. There are 22 killing and packing establishments round the stockyards, some killing more, most less, and most of this immense bulk of meat and pork is being salted and packed in order to be sent to that hungry auld country Great Britain and Ireland. Was shown over one of Messrs. Armour & Dodd's Elevators, capacity 1,800,000 bushels. A car holds 500 bushels, 10 of these can be emptied, elevated to the roof, and weighed to an ounce in ten minutes, at same time a ship can be loaded in a few hours on the opposite side. It takes a 700 horse power engine to work the elevators, &c. The driving belt is 275 feet long and 4 feet broad. Storage cost 4 cents a bushel from 15th November to 15th April, 10 days ditto 1½ cents, and ½ cent more for every 10 days. Wheat at present 6 cents higher in Chicago than Liverpool, *i.e.*, after adding freight and insurance, caused by a large corner here and in New York. Chicago elevators hold about 20 million bushels.

26th November.—Left Chicago for New York, spending a short time in Bloomington, Champaign, Indianapolis, Columbus, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New Jersey.

Sailed on 7th December, from New York, in same ship, S.S. "Devonia," and arrived at Glasgow all safe and sound on Wednesday afternoon the 17th, after a smart and wet passage.

SUMMARY.

I.—REGARDING ONTARIO.—Any one will have noticed who has followed me thus far, that I was travelling here in my own way, mostly getting my information from farmers to whom I had introductions, most of whom or their forefathers had gone from the northern part of this country. As I said in my introduction I say again, I do not intend to advise anyone *pro* or *con*. I have simply reduced to writing in a rough way what I saw. I will say, any one going there will know little difference from home. I am sure he would not know so much difference as he would by moving into a neighbouring county at

home, and would find a heartier welcome; he would find himself surrounded by his own race be he English, Scotch or Irish; find churches of his own denomination and plenty of them; find as good ordinary schools as at home without even school fees to pay; find life and property as safe and himself nearly governed by the same laws as at home, the principal difference being that each province manages its own local affairs, and last and not least, he can farm his own land with about the same capital as he can stock a farm at home. I have put the average price of good cleared farms in Ontario at £10 per acre, but any quantity of partially cleared land can be had from £2 to £8, according to the houses and the quantity cleared. The cost of going to Ontario is—by Allan Line of Mail Steamers to Quebec and rail to Toronto—steorage, £7 10s.; intermediate, £9 10s., with 10 cubic feet for luggage free; saloon, from £14 10s., with 20 cubic feet free. The rates for household goods are 42s. 6d. per ton of 40 cubic feet. Travelling in Canada costs much the same as at home. Hotel bills are less. A day's bill at the best hotels averages 10s. to 12s. a day for four meals and a bed, and there is no tipping to do as at home. Board in hotels can be had by the week from \$7 up, and in private houses at any price you please. The farmers keep less stock than at home and grow more crop, and, as they make their own estate regulations, they can sell or grow what suits them best. There is cleared land to be got on lease, the only rent I heard of was 12s. an acre, and rented land seemed to be all the same price whether good or bad. Mr. Brown's taxes in Waterloo County (previously referred to) never exceeded \$33 for 160 acres. The climate is hotter in summer and colder in winter than here; I heard none complain of the frost, as it is steady with a pure atmosphere. I intended to have got the average rainfall, but omitted to do so and also the variations of the thermometer for the various months. I can speak of the month I was there as being the most pleasant weather I ever saw. The people are exceedingly kind and hospitable; little drink is offered you, but plenty to eat, and generally fruit at every diet. The people live far better than here, food of all kinds being cheap. Regarding the export of cattle from Canada to this country in any quantity, I believe it has seen its greatest this year for some time at least, an extra effort having been made to ship cattle owing to the Privy Council regulations anent the United States. Canada has, no doubt, got the food, but she has not got the cattle to

send, *i.e.*, in any very large quantities. In my opinion Canada, at any rate Ontario, will have to breed and feed far more cattle than at present, if land is to remain near its present price, as it can never compete with the Western Canadian prairies in growing wheat, it must of necessity do as this country did after the Repeal of the Corn Laws, grow and feed more beef. There is no doubt the opening up of so much prairie land has cheapened the price of land in Ontario twenty per cent., and I believe the same applies to all the Eastern States. It stands to reason that even good land that has grown wheat, in many cases too long, and costing on an average £10 an acre, cannot compete with better land costing only 8s. to 10s. per acre, with the first 160 for nothing. I have shown that wheat can be and is grown in Manitoba for 11s. to 12s. per quarter, and the cost of carriage to Ontario, when the Thunder Bay route is opened, is estimated at the outside at 8s.; so that the Manitoba farmer will be able, and very soon too, to deliver wheat or flour cheaper than the Ontario farmer will ever be able to grow it. Hence I say Canada wants to import cattle in place of exporting, as there is no doubt she could feed millions more than at present.

With the United States there is a difference, as they have got the cattle, and Great Britain is their best market for good fat; in my opinion their export of cattle is only begun. I have a strong conviction that in the near future a good many store cattle will be sent, and I am sure it would pay the farmers at home better to finish than to breed them. At any rate they are alive to the fact that early matured beef is what is wanted here, and are taking nearly all Canada's supply, as well as their own, of shorthorn and Hereford bulls to improve their cattle; and when they come to realise the fact that store cattle are dearer by the 100 lbs. here than fat, I think they will try to send us some stores.

Canadian farmers do not seem to be so alive, as their American cousins, to the fact "that good pure bred sires must be used to produce early matured beef," at any rate they do not seem to practice it, as I found most of their pure bred Hereford and shorthorn Bulls were this year being exported to the United States at nearly double the prices obtained last year at home; and I suppose their more wide-awake neighbours had also the advantage of paying an additional 20 per cent. by way of duty, in order to protect their manufactures, this being their stock argument against Free Trade with Great Britain, and, I suppose, the same applies to Canada.

II.—REGARDING MANITOBA.—Here also any one from this country will find a few of his countrymen, even Aberdonians. He will find a good difference from home, and must be prepared to rough it for a start. He will only find churches and schools near the towns at present. He will not find the many running burnies as at home. In short he will have the carving out of his own fortune in a new land. The materials are there to his hand, and the Government present him on entry his choice of 160 acres of as good land as the world affords. A hard working man with a growing family might face and get over the difficulties of a pioneer's start, landing with a hundred pounds in his pocket, many have done it with nothing; with five hundred he would soon be independent. A man with means can buy as many sections as he pleases from one to five dollars an acre, and can invest his spare cash safely at from 10 to 12 per cent., at any rate on a first mortgage over houses and lands taken at one-half their value; and I do not think a safer investment could be found than lending 2s. an acre on land, and that only when a man has settled upon it, built a house, and broke up so much. I have good authority for stating that a farmer can easily afford to pay 12 per cent. interest for money rather than allow his land to be comparatively waste. That it is a country with a great future before it I have no doubt, and I also believe it will be settled up with a rapidity unknown even in the United States. That thirty thousand emigrants and their families went into it last year there is no doubt, and that possibly double that number will go in this year I believe there is less doubt.

That it is pretty hot in summer, with some mosquitoes for a few weeks, there is no doubt; that it is pretty cold in winter there is also no doubt. I can only speak of the thermometer at zero, which we had for a few days, and can say I did not feel nearly so cold as I have done since I came home with the thermometer at 26 deg., the air was so pure and still and the sun so bright.

That there is a want of running streams as compared with this moist country, there is no doubt. The first thing I missed in Canada and America was wimpy burnies and birdies; and I must say I missed them to the end, although I travelled a good few thousand miles in the country. The first are wanting in most of it—i.e., as many as at home; and the second, I was told, had gone south for the winter. I may say I saw no birds, unless a few rooks here and there, until we came

to the prairie chicken of Manitoba, who don't need to go south apparently.

Cattle and horses are kept out all winter, but would be much better housed for four or five months.

The price of cattle and horses are much the same as in Ontario; if any difference both are a little dearer. Saw only one lot of fat cattle, and Mr. Welsh ascertained they were sold at \$4 70c. per 100 lbs., and were on their way to the western end of the C.P.R.R. for the contractors there to feed their men. Their weight was 1240 lbs. three and four years old. That this vast Territory has food enough for millions of people and cattle there is no doubt, and from all appearances the people will soon be there, and it is hoped they will be able also in time to produce the cattle.

IN CONCLUSION,

I do not think I have much to add. To the labourer or farm servant who may think of going to Canada with little spare cash after his passage is paid I will say, you will find plenty of employment in Ontario or the Eastern Provinces at about the same wages as at home, if employed by the year, and in Manitoba at a little more, with the prospect before you of free education for your children and the probability of becoming by industry and perseverance your own proprietor even of a farm. As will be seen by the Land Regulations the Government make you the offer of 160 acres of land free, only I think a man without some capital would be better at first to hire himself to others.

To the farmer with from two to five hundred pounds in his pocket, who may think of going to Canada, I would say, you will find plenty of partially cleared farms for sale at all prices, and I would advise you to look well about you ere you buy, as you will be none the worse of even a year in the country working to others, and if willing to rough it a little for a time, by all means go to the North-West at once, and I am pretty sure you would soon find yourself not only your own laird, but independent.

To the farmer with capital, I would only say, if he be well at home and have no cause to change, he should remain; only if anxious to try to better his condition more quickly and independently than he is likely to do at home for some time to come in farming, he will find either in Manitoba or Lower Canada plenty of scope for his energies, and a good deal more interest for his money. He will find himself surrounded by his own countrymen, go where he will, all anxious for the prosperity of their adopted country and all loyal sons of their mother country.

Rents in towns are a little higher than here, wages in towns also higher than here, food is cheaper all over, and all classes live better than at home.

That these, at present, great wheat-growing regions of the West and North-West, have already reduced the price of land both in Eastern Canada and in the Eastern States, I think few will deny. That the day is not far distant when these same fertile and cheap lands will increase their supplies many thousandfold, I think fewer still will deny who have visited them; and I think I am safe in stating that there is

little doubt these same cheap lands, when facilities of transport are provided, will tend to reduce the price of land, not only in Great Britain but all over Europe.

To all farmers who may either think of settling in Canada, or merely going over to have a look at it, I am sure all Canadians will join me in assuring them a hearty welcome, and I can assure them, from personal experience, it will be a welcome they never dreamed of. There is plenty of room for all and to spare, and they invite all who have any hankering for land to come and they will satisfy them.

REPORT OF MR. JAMES BRUCE, DELEGATE FROM ABERDEENSHIRE.

MR. JAMES BRUCE, of Collithie, Gartly, Aberdeenshire, was one of the Delegates appointed by the Aberdeenshire farmers. He made his report to a meeting of his constituents, held in the Long School, Aberdeen, on Friday, February 27th. Mr. Bruce, of Fornet, presided, and there was a large and approving audience. Mr. Bruce reported as follows :—

The sea is said to be a broad word, so is Canada; and it is only the lot of those persons who have travelled over a considerable portion of Canada who can form any idea of the vast extent of the British North American possessions.

Canada is said to have been discovered by John Cabot in 1497. The French took possession of the country in 1525, and founded the first settlement at Quebec in 1608. In 1759 the British forces under the command of General Wolfe captured Quebec, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year. By an Act which was passed in 1867 the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, or Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, were united under the title of the Dominion of Canada, provision being made at the time for the admission at any subsequent period of the other Provinces and Territories of British North America.

In 1870 the Province of Manitoba was admitted into the Union, and in the following year British Columbia and Vancouver's Island were also admitted, and in 1873 Prince Edward's Island joined the Confederation.

The Dominion of Canada extends from

the North Atlantic to the North Pacific Oceans, and has a breadth of more than 3,000 miles, and comprises all that portion of the Continent of America north of the United States boundary line, with the exception of Alaska, which belongs to the Union, and the Island of Newfoundland, which has not yet become a member of the Confederation.

The area of Canada, exclusive of its waters, is supposed to be about 3,338,701 square miles, and this great country lies between the 53rd and the 141st meridians west, and extends from the latitude of Rome in Italy to the Arctic Ocean.

Of this 3,338,701 square miles, 2,000,000 are agricultural or timber lands; and of this vast area the wheat zone exceeds one million square miles, or over 600,000,000 of acres.

Table showing the Provinces and their area in square miles, and the population in 1871, the date of the last census :—

Provinces.	Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1871.
Ontario	107,780	1,620,851
Quebec	193,355	1,191,516
Nova Scotia	21,731	387,800
New Brunswick ...	27,322	285,594
P. Edward's Island	2,173	94,021
Manitoba	14,330	12,228
N. W. Territories...	2,750,000	
British Columbia...	220,000	10,586
	3,338,701	3,602,596

Table showing the increase in the population of the Dominion from 1784 to 1871, the date of the last census :—

Years.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward Island.	Manitoba.	North West Territories.	British Columbia.	Total Population of Settlements.
1784	10,000	118,012	30,000	..	3,000	..	..	..	256
1806	70,718	250,000	64,000	85,000	9,676	..	..	..	455,899
1834	321,145	570,000	190,000	119,457	33,000	3,356	..	..	1,302,961
1844	556,662	697,034	225,000	160,000	54,000	5,148	..	..	1,802,889
1851	952,004	950,000	276,854	193,800	67,000	5,600	200	100	2,547,158
1861	1,396,091	1,111,566	380,857	252,047	80,000	8,668	1,400	6,000	3,323,292
1871	1,630,851	1,191,516	387,800	285,596	94,021	12,228	..	10,586	3,602,596

It is probably by comparison with other countries that we may arrive at a conception of the great extent of the Dominion.

In the Eastern side we have Newfoundland, one of the oldest of England's Colonies, as large as Portugal, Nova Scotia as large as Servia, New Brunswick as large as Denmark and the Netherlands, Quebec as large as Spain and Belgium, Ontario three times as large as Portugal; and what shall we say of the Great North West, including the Province of Manitoba, where there is room for a population of 50,000,000 souls! British Columbia is about twice as large as Ontario, and more than fifteen times as large as Manitoba.

The external aspects of the Dominion are of the most favourable character, being washed by the Atlantic, Pacific, and Arctic Oceans. There is also an extensive inland lake and river system, navigable by heavy steamers and other ships.

The mighty St. Lawrence, which is famous for the purity and magnitude of its waters, drains an area of 330,000 square miles, is navigable a distance of 2,000 miles before gladly kissing the Atlantic Ocean.

Lake Superior, 600 feet above the sea, is 800 feet deep, and covers 31,500 square miles, is the largest fresh water sea in the world. Lake Michigan is 700 feet deep, and covers 22,000 square miles. Lake Huron a similar depth, covers 21,000 square miles and is said to contain 30,000 islands. Erie has an area of 9,000 square miles, is 200 feet deep, and in its descent at the Falls pours 700,000 tons of water every minute. Ontario has an area of 6,400 square miles, is 600 feet deep, and 235 feet above the sea.

The total area of these five inland seas is 89,900 square miles, and these vast bodies of water have a great and beneficial effect in tempering the heat of summer and the cold of winter, and thereby greatly adding to the salubrity of the climate, the cool and humid breezes modify the heat of summer, and the larger lakes which do not freeze softens the severity of the winter.

Surely in such a country there is a goodly heritage, and while it can boast with just pride and progress in all the manufacturing arts and industries, the fact must never be lost sight of that nature has designated the Dominion of Canada as the grand agricultural garden of the world. This is a subject which ought to command particular attention at the present time, when the tendency of such vast numbers of our population is so strong in the direction of pursuits which are inconsistent with the agricultural development of the country. History teaches

with lessons to convince us that the prosperity of every nation has kept pace with the development and enlargement of its agricultural pursuits. From time immemorial the foundation of all prosperity, in ruder or more enlightened shape, has been agriculture—the tilling of the soil. Both civilisation and society rest thereon, and it is the begetter of permanent wealth. All prosperous new countries find their mainstay in agriculture, and depend thereon. The world must retain a community of farmers, no matter under what title or design they may conduct their operations; and in no part of the world can the operations of the farmer be conducted with more pleasure and security from loss than in the Dominion, which has been made by poor men. Poor men have made Canada, and she, gratefully in return for their labours, has made them. Men who went to the country a few years ago without a dollar in their pockets, but with a determination to succeed worthy of imitation, went to the bush with axe in hand, chopped down a few trees sufficient to build a log-house, and then commenced the clearing of their 100-acre farm.

THE CONSTITUTION OF CANADA AND ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT.

The Executive Government and authority is vested in the Queen, and exercised in her name by the Governor-General, aided by a Privy Council. The Legislative power is a Parliament, consisting of an Upper House styled the Senate, and the House of Commons. The Senate consists of 78 members, appointed for life by the Governor in Council. The House of Commons consists of 206 members, elected for five years. Each Province has also a separate Legislature and Administration, with a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General, at the head of the Executive. There is also a County Council which manages the affairs of the county, whilst another Board is the Township Council to look after the affairs of the Township.

There appears in all these things too much government which is surely unnecessary and certainly expensive. The day will surely come when the Township Council will be dispensed with, when the powers of the County Council will be increased, and when the Local Parliament will no longer be a necessity and therefore abolished.

In conclusion, I may say to those persons who intend to emigrate from their native land, the claims of Canada are in many ways great. In the Dominion is found the nearest of all the British Colonies, within only a few days sailing from Liverpool, which has access to all the advantages that civilisation

can boast of. The people are kind and hospitable, in short, kinder people are not on the face of the earth, and the hospitality which is extended to the visitor, even though a perfect stranger, is worthy of remark. They are a people peaceable and law abiding, and as much security for life and property exists as at home. They are social and intellectual, and always ready to impart information upon any subject. By emigrating to Canada the emigrant helps to build up the Empire of which he is at present a member, and which is the glory of the world. He goes to a country where he will find a people the same as at home, with no Lynch law, and no law of naturalisation comes in the way of his right to become a citizen, as in the United States. By going to Canada he does not "absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity" to Great Britain and Ireland, the land which gave him birth, the Mother country, which is the pride and admiration of the whole world.

To the farmer in quest of a farm to better his position, he will find in the older Provinces plenty of desirable farms, with comfortable houses and commodious barns, and if the farm is once paid for he owns a home from which he cannot be evicted, and where he will get full benefit of such things as permanent improvements and unexhausted manures. The capital which is required to stock a farm in this country is sufficient to pay for the farm and stocking in addition. From balance sheets which have been drawn up by farmers, a profit of at least six per cent. is made on the outlay, over the living on the farm. When farms are rented a larger profit is made as the owner seldom receives more than five per cent. for his investment.

I have now given a fair representation of what I have found Canada to be; I have also indicated what a farmer's prospects are by giving the price of farms, the average returns of produce in various parts of the country, and the expenses connected with the production of the crops.

By a few newspapers and unscrupulous agents of some of the American Railway Land Companies, having other interests to serve, it has been stated that the Delegates were sent to the best parts of Canada. I now wish to contradict this statement, as perfect liberty was enjoyed by every Delegate to go where he pleased. As regards myself, I had full liberty to go anywhere and examine whatever I wished; and my movements were not directed in any way by the representatives of the Government.

EDUCATION.

The system of education is good, and second to none in the world. In the

Province of Ontario, the Townships are divided into school sections, suitable for one school, and in these sections three trustees are elected to manage the affairs of the school for three years. It is the duty of the County Council to raise an equivalent amount to that apportioned by the Minister of Education for the payment of teachers' salaries, &c. Therefore all public schools are free; no such thing as school fees being known, and no family can be much beyond two miles from school. This great privilege is something worth considering to those persons who think of leaving their native country to settle in another, as the value of education is only properly known and appreciated when wanting. There are 224 urban school boards, and 4,751 rural school sections in the Province, which contain a population of about two millions. There are 4,990 Public Schools, employing about 6,500 teachers. The school population numbers 492,360, and no less than 489,015 are in attendance, which certainly is a remarkable exhibit; the expenditure for the last fiscal year 1878 being 2,889,347 dollars. The Roman Catholics have also in the Province 177 separate schools, and 25,280 pupils are in attendance. Those pupils who want a higher and better education than can be obtained at a Public School find in various parts of the country High or Grammar Schools, managed in a similar manner by a Board of Trustees. In the Province there are 104 High Schools, and 10,574 students. The expenditure connected with these schools amounted to 396,010 dollars. It is at these institutions where the students receive that classical education and that training which is necessary before entering the study of the medical or other professions. For the study of the various professions there are Colleges at Montreal, Toronto, and various other places.

In order to show the growth of the educational system during the last thirty-five years, the following figures will be of interest. In 1842 the Public Schools numbered only 1,721; in 1851 they had increased to 3,001; and in 1878 to 4,990. The number of pupils in 1851 was 163,159, and in 1878 the number had increased to 489,015. The amount paid for the support of schools in 1851 was 468,644 dollars, and in 1878 it had increased to 2,889,347 dollars.

The above figures are taken from the Report on Education for the Province of Ontario for the last fiscal year. The system is similar in the other Provinces, although probably not so far advanced, on account of Ontario being better cleared and opened up, and consequently more thickly peopled.

CLIMATE AND SEASONS.

From the information to be obtained regarding the temperature of the summer season, I find it is considerably warmer than the south of England, and as I spent most of my time in the three Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia, I now confine my remarks to these three Provinces.

As no better idea can be given of the temperature which prevails in any country than by the products grown in that country, a list of them now follows. The cereals grown are barley, oats, wheat, buckwheat, rye, and maize, the latter being only ripened extensively in the Western Peninsula, requiring a warm summer temperature. It may be said all kinds of fruits and vegetables can be grown. In Ontario the list of fruits is composed of apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, melons, nectarines, and apricots. The vegetable list contains turnips, carrots, cabbages, tomatoes, squashes, and pumpkins; hemp, tabacco, and sugarbeet are also abundant crops. The growth of such products as these form an unerring index to the character of the summer climate.

I will now say something of the winter season as I experienced it up to the 24th January; and regarding it I find the greatest misapprehension prevails on this side respecting its severity. However much snow and frost are objectionable in some countries, they are certainly no drawback to Canada, but necessary, as the snow affords protection to the fall wheat, and the frost assists greatly to pulverise the soil. The decided character of the winter makes it more pleasant and enjoyable, and, besides being pleasant, there is no healthier climate under the sun. Although the thermometer sometimes registers a low temperature, and the weather cold, still, owing to the dry atmosphere, it is bracing and pleasant.

Along the northern shores of Lake Erie it is seldom the snow is of any considerable depth, although farther north in the Province snow sometimes covers the ground to the depth of two feet. With this covering of snow Canadians have the finest roads in the world, and without this snow the primeval forest could never have been cleared of its heavy timber but by burning.

With the least coating of snow wheeled vehicles give place to bob and other sleighs, or, in other words, wheels give place to runners.

With these bob-sleighs a load of from 60 to 70 bushels of wheat can be drawn to market or railway dépôt.

Sleighting is the most comfortable and pleasant mode of travelling one could

wish; and when the traveller finds himself seated in a good sleigh, with a supply of buffalo or other robes, every degree of comfort is secured, and, though the weather be cold, the cold is not felt in the slightest degree.

The work of the farmer in winter consists of clearing the primeval forest, chopping and splitting cord wood, which is drawn to town and sold as firewood. A cord of wood consists of split timber, and is eight feet long, four feet wide, and four feet deep, and realises in the market from 2½ to 4 dollars; a cord, depending, of course, upon the supply of timber in the neighbourhood.

It is also during the winter season that the farmer generally markets a considerable proportion of his crop, and he always waits for good sleighing before he attempts to draw his grain to market.

There are several remarkable phenomena in the climate of Western Canada which has not as yet been accounted for. One of these is termed "The Indian Summer," which commences and terminates in the month of November, the weather being delightfully mild, accompanied with a hazy atmosphere. It is during the Indian Summer that the feathered tribes leave their northern clime, and prosecute their journey to a more southern region.

Another very extraordinary meteorological phenomenon is, that the greatest intensity of frost is always *remittent* at the end of the third day, when several days of mild weather follow; thus, the severity of winter is never felt more than two or three days at a time.

PROSPECTS FOR SETTLERS.

This leads me to remark that large quantities of land are being given by the Government free to settlers. In the Province of Ontario there is still a considerable extent under bush in the Muskoka district. In Manitoba and the North-West the extent of prairie land is almost boundless. The best thing for emigrants to do, especially for those who have no money and no definite trade to pursue, is to find work as quickly as possible. Work can always be found from the month of May till the end of October, and at the following rate of wages:—When a ploughman has got into the ways of the country he will receive from £20 to nearly £30 a-year, along with board, and if engaged by the day during the busy season, which is haying and harvest time, the current rate is one dollar, or 4s. 2d., a-day for the former, and from 4s. to 6s. a-day, which is from daylight till dark, during the latter season.

After working a good few years the careful and industrious settler will have as much money saved as would be sufficient

to keep him for three years, which would be required to chop and burn the wood on a few acres of his free grant farm. It only requires the work of an expert chopper for a few years in the bush to make himself a comfortable home—a home, in fact, from which no lordling can evict the occupant, and where none of those feudal laws exist which retard the progress and development of agriculture. It is needless for the emigrant to think that gold can be found for the gathering up like pebbles on the sea shore. He must be sober, persevering, and industrious, and with a determination to succeed. What has been done before in the bush can be done again.

The expense of clearing the bush, as far as chopping, drawing and burning are concerned, is estimated at £3 an acre. If the settler has over £50 in his pocket, and prepared to battle and overcome the difficulties of the pioneer's life, he will soon be richly rewarded, for it may confidently be said that the industrious and persevering man of sober and frugal habits has every chance of success.

The settler who goes to the country with a few hundreds of pounds, or sufficient means to purchase a farm, will find the better way at first is to invest his money for one year or more on first mortgage, which will yield eight or ten per cent., or it can be deposited in the Bank on deposit receipt, where it will earn five per cent.

FARMING AND PURCHASE OF THE FARM.

To purchase a farm on arrival in the country is certainly a very unwise proceeding. The manners and customs of the people are different; so is the mode of cultivating the farm. The safe and proper course is to live some time in the country to gain experience, which will afterwards be found profitable and of immense value. Even after the settler has come to understand the country and the mode of tilling the farm, he will find renting a farm a safer and wiser course—at all events for a time—than to purchase. A good farm can be rented according to the quality of the soil, character of the buildings, and proximity to a city or railway depôt, at from 12s. to 20s. an acre; at this latter price a farm can be got near a large city, and all the produce sold in the city.

The following is an estimate prepared by Mr. Laidlaw and other practical and experienced farmers in the neighbourhood of Guelph. It represents the purchase price of a 200-acre farm, and the working of it all throughout. This estimate is for a good farm in a good county, and everything taken at hired prices, and for an average of the past five bad years; and by it any practical farmer will have a good idea of what can be done at farming in Ontario, and of the value of

all kinds of stock, &c. The dwelling-house on this farm is stone, of one and a-half stories in height, and has a kitchen and all the necessary out-buildings. The farms and stables are good and commodious, with large root cellars underneath. There is a large orchard, and the farm is well fenced, and has a supply of good water.

Purchase price of

200 acres at			
£14 an acre ..	£2800	0	0
6 horses at £20			
each	£120	0	0
6 cows at £10			
each	60	0	0
6 calves at 36s. ...	10	16	0
6 yearlings at			
£3 12s	21	12	0
6 two-year-olds at			
£6	36	0	0
6 steers bought to			
feed at £6	36	0	0
20 breeding ewes			
at 24s.	24	0	0
25 lambs at 12s. ...	15	0	0
1 ram	3	0	0
1 breeding sow			
and litter	5	0	0
Implements	160	0	0
Seed grain and			
other seeds	20	0	0
Capital Invested	3311	8	0

LABOUR.

Two men one year			
at £45	90	0	0
One man nine			
months	32	0	0
Extra help	10	0	0
Servant girl	20	0	0
Blacksmith and			
carpenters'			
accounts	8	0	0
Tear and wear of			
implements	8	0	0
Threshing machine			
four days	5	12	0
Taxes	12	0	0
	185	12	0

YIELD.

25 acres wheat, 20 bushels per acre.			
20 " oats 45	"	"	"
15 " barley 30	"	"	"
15 " peas 25	"	"	"
9 " turnips			
1 " potatoes, 125 bushels.			
35 " hay at 1½ tons			
5 " rape.			
45 " pasture.			
15 " fallow.			
15 " woodland.			

200

SALES OF CROP AND STOCK—

500 bushels wheat			
at 4s. 2d. ...	£104	3	4

450 bushels barley				
at 2s. 8jd....	£58	10	0	
125 bushels				
potatoes at 2s. 1d.	13	0	5	
Return from cows	50	0	0	
6 two-year-old				
fat cattle at £14	84	0	0	
6 two-year-old				
cattle bought to				
to feed; profit				
thereon ...	48	0	0	
8 fat hogs at 60s....	24	0	0	
25 lambs at 24s. ...	30	0	0	
21 fleeces, 5 lbs.				
each, at 1s. 3d.				
per lb. ...	6	6	0	
Produce of orchard	20	0	0	
	£437	19	9	
Total Income ...	437	19	9	
Total Expenditure ...	185	12	0	
Leaving a profit of ...	£252	7	9	
or Interest on £3311 8s. at the rate of				
£7 12s. 5d. per cent.				

If this farm was rented, and the owner receiving six per cent. on his capital of £2,800 sterling, or a rent of £168, there would be a balance of £184 7s. 9d. left as profit on the capital invested in carrying on the farm. The capital necessary for a good farm in Ontario is about 60s. an acre.

SIZE OF THE FARM AND BUILDINGS.

The farms are generally of 100 acres in extent, although the more industrious and enterprising farmers frequently own 300 acres and upwards, which, in many cases, is well cleared, and a considerable extent under cultivation. The farm-houses may be said to be of three classes: the first house, in every case, is the shanty, which is built of axe-squared logs, laid upon each other, and plastered between with clay to make the building comfortable. The roof is of boards, which is often covered with shingles, which are made from cedar or pine; these shingles are about the same size as the slate in this country, and laid on in a similar manner. The second or next style is the frame-house, which is of larger proportions than the shanty, and, in every case, is very comfortable and convenient. As wealth increases these frame houses in their turn give place to brick buildings of more elegant construction, giving more and better accommodation to the inmates. There are various modes of heating the farm-houses, the general way being with the cord-wood stove, although a considerable number of the more advanced and wealthy farmers use the self-feeding coal stove. In this stove is burned the hard or anthracite coal; it is self-feeding, and only requires to be filled twice during the twenty-four hours. From this stove,

which is generally placed in the hall, tin pipes are conducted through the different lobbies of the house and the various rooms, which makes the whole house quite comfortable, and in many cases altogether uncomfortable, being by far too hot. To the casual observer, journeying through the Provinces, a strange feature presents itself in the style of the farm buildings, which in every case are built of wood. These houses, or barns and stables as they are called, although built of wood, will last for fifty years; this durability arises from the fact that the climate is better than here, and the atmosphere drier. Although to the traveller there is little accommodation to be seen about these barns and stables, still, upon a more minute inspection, they are found to contain good accommodation for the stock, and ample room for the hay and grain crops, along with sufficient cellar accommodation for the root crops, where grown.

The traveller also observes in several sections of the country the absence of running streams, which leads him to think that water must be scarce, but upon enquiry it is found that a good supply of water is generally obtained by sinking pumps and deep wells. Although running streams are few, still there is no scarcity of rivers, as the country is drained by a number of goodly rivers, which are utilised in the propulsion of various kinds of mills and manufactories.

FENCES.

The general style of fence is the snake fence, made of rails 12 feet long, placed the one above the other and zig-zag, at an angle sufficient to keep them from falling; three rails called stake and riders are placed in the angle to keep the fence from breaking up. The snake fence rails are generally made of cedar trees, where such can be obtained, as they are almost everlasting. Where cedars cannot be got, black ash and elm have to be resorted to. Cedar rails can be purchased where plentiful at about £2 2s. per 1,000, 12 feet long, and where scarce the expense would be about five times that amount. Eight rails are required to the line, inclusive of the stakes, to prevent the fence from falling. In some places, where wood is not plentiful, the board fence is adopted, which looks much better than the snake fence, being perfectly straight and made of five sawn boards, and very much resembling our rail fence. Another style of fence is made of galvanized iron wire, two wires being twisted together with a piece of smaller wire, entwined at given distances, which project about half-an-inch. This fence appears dangerous, as, if any animal runs against it, it must in a good many cases get torn and cut with the projecting

wires. Another style is the root fence, which is probably the most substantial of the whole, and certainly the least expensive. This fence is made in the same way as the root fence in this country, the roots being simply drawn into lines and placed in order. No such thing as thorn hedges are to be seen, but a rather nice hedge, which grows very rapidly, is got by planting sets of the Osage orange thickly. This hedge is of rather a prickly nature, and seems to make a substantial and attractive fence, and well suited for the country.

HORSES.

The draught horses used throughout are of a lighter build than we are accustomed to see on farms in this country. They very much resemble our coach horses, are very active, and would do a good deal more trace work than horses of the Clydesdale breed. Most farmers think it would be an advantage to have a heavier class of horses, if activity could be retained by crossing with the Clydesdale. Roadsters are very active and durable; they will do a good deal more work than running horses in this country, and they possess that valuable quality of being remarkably sure-footed; they are, on the whole, very well adapted to the country. The prices of farm horses vary from £20 to £30 each, and good roadsters cost from £15 to £20 each.

CATTLE.

The various breeds of cattle are fairly good, and very much better than the visitor is prepared to expect. The native breed is no doubt coarse, being too high on the shoulders and too weak on the loins; the head is well set on, and generally well protected with a pair of tremendous horns; the bone is by far too heavy, and all over they show a want of breeding.

If a district is taken in the Province of Ontario around such places as Brantford, Guelph, Hamilton, Toronto, Whitby, and Woodstock, where a good many of the farmers have already become alive to the fact that to compete favourably with the home farmers in the English market a better breed of cattle must be maintained and in order to improve the breed, work has already been commenced by the use of better sires of the Shorthorn, Hereford, and Galloway breed—around the above-mentioned towns a lot of feeding cattle are to be found, which would be very creditable in many of the home markets. A good many enquiries are being made regarding the polled Aberdeens. Being without horns, they are considered to be a breed which would suit admirably for shipping purposes, and would fatten more rapidly than their rivals, the Galloways.

As it is a most important factor in the agriculture of this country to know at what rate good beef can be produced in Canada, I will now give the system of feeding, the price of the beef, and a few figures to show the cost of transmission to England.

The young cattle generally run in the bush during the summer season, during the winter season they are fed upon straw or hay, and in some cases Indian corn stalks. When tied up to fatten they receive a few roots in addition, generally about 60 lbs. per beast. An allowance is also given of mixed grains and an addition of some bran, along with water, which upon a few farms flows continually before them. In the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, in the Eastern Townships, beef for shipping can be produced at 5 cents a lb. live weight. In Nova Scotia the cost of production should be less, being quite close to the seaport of Halifax, and in the country where good hay is so abundant and cheap.

The following figures will show the price at which beef can be delivered in Liverpool:—

Bullock, 1,500 lbs., at 5 cents, all live weight	£15	12	6
Railway charges to shipping port	1	0	0
Present ocean freight	4	10	0
Keep and attendance on voyage	0	10	0
Insurance	0	10	0
Expenses after arrival	0	10	0
	£22 12 6		

This bullock of 1,500 lbs. live weight will dress at least 56 per cent., which is 840 lbs. These figures, therefore, show that beef can be brought to Liverpool from Canada at from 6½d. to 6¾d. per lb., or, in other words, about £3 per cwt.

THE CROPS OF THE COUNTRY.

The general crop of the country is wheat of different varieties. Fall wheat has been a better crop during the last few years than spring wheat, generally yielding about one quarter more per acre, and always in the market realising a higher price. This year fall wheat looks remarkably well all over—so well in fact that in the neighbourhood of London, Canada West, I saw thousands of sheep feeding on the wheat fields; and in the County of Kent a field of wheat which was sown on the 9th September had attained the enormous height of 22 inches on the 11th October. This being a very critical stage for this field, it was mown down and pastured with cattle to save it from destruction. This is not the only wheat field which was mown this fall; and from this rapid growth it may be shown that a mild

winter is not conducive to the interests of the Canadian farmer, but rather very much against their prosperity. The quantity of seed required is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels when drilled, and two bushels of spring wheat also drilled. Fall wheat is generally manured with farm-yard manure, and sowing commences about the 10th September, and reaping time about the 16th July. Results may be stated to vary from 20 to 35 bushels per acre, according to the season and the general management of the farm and crop. It does not pay the farmer to grow a less quantity than 20 bushels, and he cannot afford to sell this quantity under one dollar, or four shillings and twopence, a bushel to have a sufficient profit.

Barley is generally grown on the lighter class of soils, and as a rule does not get farm-yard manure. The quantity of seed used varies from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ bushels per acre, drilled, and the return may be placed at 40 bushels per acre.

Oats are not much grown for sale, as probably they are the least remunerative of any cereal. The season being so short brings them to maturity too quickly; consequently they are of light weight, often not more than 34 lbs. per bushel. Quantity of seed required $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels where drilled, and the average return may be stated at 50 bushels per acre.

Peas.—Regarding this crop the same quantity of seed is used as of oats, and the return is about 35 bushels.

Farmers generally calculate upon being able to sell the coarse grains—that is wheat, barley, oats and peas—at about a cent a lb.

Hay.—The quantity of hay grown varies from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 tons per acre, and the second year's cutting is generally the best.

Potatoes, near the large cities, are grown in large quantities. They are a very remunerative crop; from 200 to 300 bushels can be raised per acre, and they often realise 2s. a bushel, and sometimes more. Good potatoes are being shipped to the United States in increasing quantities yearly, bringing lots of money to the Canadian farmers.

Turnips and mangolds are not so much grown as they will be bye-and-bye, as when farmers go more largely in for live stock a greater breadth of roots must be raised. 700 bushels of turnips, and probably 1000 of mangolds, can be grown per acre, and all this without the aid of artificial manure.

I will now go briefly over the Province of Ontario, speak of the principal counties and their chief town, and give the price of good farms in the several counties.

Ottawa is the capital of the Dominion, and is situated on the banks of the River Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario. It

is the seat of the Government, and contains the extensive Parliamentary buildings, which were erected only a few years ago. These buildings are an ornament and a credit not only to the city but to the Dominion of Canada. Ottawa is a city well built of stone, and contains a population of 22,000 inhabitants. The principal industry of Ottawa is lumbering, there being in the neighbourhood numbers of very large and extensive saw mills and timber yards. The wood is grown in the interior of the country, and floated down the river, and as there are various falls, full advantage of them is taken in propelling various kinds of machinery.

Toronto, formerly called Little York, is the largest city in Ontario. It is the capital of the County of York, the Queen City of the West, and the seat of the Provincial Parliament. The heads of all the different educational institutions and colleges for all the various professions are to be found here. Toronto is a model city, having very wide streets laid off at right angles, containing a number of splendid blocks of buildings, and is on the whole well built. In the suburbs of the city there is a class of superior residences for the merchant princes and private gentlemen. Although this is the largest city in the Province, still it is not, on the whole, so great a manufacturing centre as it might well be. The great distillery of Messrs. Goodherham & Worts, which is the largest not only in Canada, but the largest in the world, gives employment to a considerable number of workmen. At this distillery there are 2,619 head of cattle being prepared for the London market, and fed on the slops of the distillery and hay. The eminent firm of Messrs. Jacques & Hay, whose furniture is famed all over the world, have their large manufactory here; they give employment to a considerable number of workmen. In 1793, when Mr. Bouchette visited this spot, he found dense forests and a solitary wigwam. In 1794 the first rudiments of a British settlement were formed. The population of Toronto in 1831 was 2,700, and now it is supposed to contain about 80,000 inhabitants.

There are good farms in the county of York, which, in the neighbourhood of Toronto, sell from £14 to £18 an acre, when the buildings are good. In the interior of the county the prices might range from £10 to £14. Farms are too dear at anything approaching £18, as it takes too long time to realise it, unless it be in the vicinity of the city, when the crops can all be marketed at the highest current price.

Hamilton, or the ambitious city, was first visited by the white-man in the year

1779. In 1830 it contained a population of only 653, and now the number of inhabitants is supposed to be 36,000. Hamiltonians claim for their city as being the Birmingham of Canada; be that as it may, a considerable amount of manufacturing is done here, probably more than in any other city of a similar population. It contains rolling mills, metal pipe and nail manufactories, and various foundries for the manufacture of stoves, &c. In Hamilton the Wanzer sewing machines are turned out at the rate of 100 per day, and exported to all parts of the world. Hamilton is the capital of the county of Wentworth, and possesses good county buildings, which were erected a few years ago at an expense of £30,000. On its streets, which are wide, are to be found good stores and first-rate banking and other offices; and in the neighbourhood are to be seen numbers of villas, where the more successful merchants and others reside.

Land in the county of Wentworth varies greatly, and farms cost from £8 to £12 an acre, depending greatly upon the quality of the soil, and buildings; also, the proximity to a railway station.

Guelph, in the County of Wellington, was probably visited by the first white man in the person of John Gault, the novelist, whose monument stands in Greenock, Scotland. John Gault, at any rate, cut the first tree, where Guelph now stands, on the 23rd of April, 1827; the primeval forest he turned into a fruitful field, and since those days it has become an important commercial and manufacturing city, having now a population of 10,000 inhabitants. Wellington is one of the best Counties in Ontario, being very well watered, and well cultivated; the lands are rolling, and generally good. Farms sell from £10 to £12 an acre. In the neighbourhood of Guelph are to be found breeders of the shorthorn, Hereford, and Galloway cattle. Mr. Stone owns large herds of both the shorthorn and Hereford, and Mr. McCrae is an enthusiastic breeder of the Galloways. There is a class of cattle throughout this County which would surprise even the most fastidious, and at the late Christmas market the cattle exhibited would compare favourably with that seen at many of the home markets.

The Model Farm, Guelph, or Agricultural College, is distant about one and a-half miles from the town of Guelph. This farm is supported by the Province of Ontario, and is an institution calculated to do a great amount of good to the young farmers studying there. The College buildings are of stone, and provide ample accommodation to the ninety-one students studying there, but this accommodation

is by far too limited, as last year the applications for admission were considerably over two hundred.

The principles and practice of agriculture are taught by Professor Brown, who was at one time a factor in the County of Aberdeen. There are also competent professors who give the students lectures in English, mathematics, and veterinary science. The students are in the lecture room for five hours a day, and they work on the farm other five hours. By the system which is adopted the students are charged board and washing at cost, and as a set-off they receive so much an hour for their work on the farm, which practically means free tuition to a fair worker. If the young Canadian farmers do not receive the most advanced education and the best training for their adopted business, the blame must rest at their own door.

In the cultivation of the farm, the system adopted is what is called the "seventh shift"—the first crop being pease; the second, wheat; the third, green crop, such as turnips, mangolds, potatoes, and Indian corn; then barley or oats, followed by three years' grass, the first two being always cut for hay. All the various breeds of cattle are kept, and the stock includes the shorthorn, Ayrshire, Hereford, Devon, Polled Aberdeen, and Galloway. From the appearance which the Herefords present at this farm and other places, they seem to be very well adapted to the country. The breeds of sheep include the Leicester, South Down, Shropshire, and Cotswold. The Shropshires here look the best of all the breeds. A good many of the best specimens of the various breeds of cattle and sheep have been imported from Britain. The extent of the farm is 550 acres, 400 of which are cleared and under cultivation. The most of the land is a clayey loam, resting on a gravelly subsoil. The fields are fenced with straight fences of board and wire, which, on the whole, makes the farm very much resemble an English homestead. As the students have to assist in the practical work of the farm, the fields are, as would be expected, very clean, and free of weeds. The farm in every way shows good and careful management, and reflects great credit on Professor Brown, in whose hands the management lies. This season all the crops were good, and the turnips of excellent quality, testing over twenty tons an acre. Experiments are being carried on with cattle feeding, the animals have been selected from the different herds, and placed alongside each other. In fattening it has been found advisable to reduce the allowance of roots considerably, and in no case does the quantity

now given exceed 30 or 40 lbs. per beast per day. The quantity of grain allowed depends on circumstances, and may be stated at from 6 to 8 lbs. per day; the estimated increase in weight is 2 lbs. per day. The various herds of sheep are fed on peas, straw, and hay, with a little grain; and from the general appearance of the different breeds, the Shropshire carry the palm, and appear to be the breed best suited to the country. The large piggery is filled with splendid specimens of the famous Berkshire breed; and from experiments made in the feeding of pigs, it has been clearly proved that the most progress in fattening has been made on white pease when supplied whole. Several of the horses used are very nearly pure Clydesdale, and are superior to the horses to be found on farms in the district.

London was only surveyed in 1826; it is now the capital of the county of Middlesex, and has a population of 21,000 inhabitants. It is situated on the banks of the river Thames, and has got its bridges—Blackfriars, Westminster, and others common to the City of London. A Kensington and Covent Garden, and every other familiar name to be found in the great metropolis, is also to be found in Canada West. It has got a weekly market to which the farmers bring the produce of the farm, the orchard, and the garden. The following is a list of market prices on the 10th December:—

GRAIN.

Wheat, Winter, 4 ^p 100 lbs.	\$2 16 to \$2 19
„ Spring..... „	1 55 to 1 90
Corn	0 90 to 1 10
Oats	1 00 to 1 02
Buckwheat	0 85 to 0 95
Rye	0 80 to 0 90
Peas	0 90 to 1 60
Barley	0 95 to 1 28

PRODUCE.

Eggs, 4 ^p doz.....	0 18 to 0 22
Butter, Crock	0 16 to 0 18
„ Rolls	0 20 to 0 25
„ Firkins	0 14 to 0 18
Cheese, 4 ^p lb.....	0 11 to 0 12

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fall Flour.....4 ^p cwt...	3 50 to 3 75
Mixed Flour..... „	3 25 to 3 50
Spring Flour ... „	3 25 to 3 50
Oatmeal, Fine ... „	2 50 to 3 00
„ Granulated ... „	3 00 to 3 50
Graham Flour ... „	3 25 to 3 50
Cornmeal	1 75 to 2 00
Shorts	10 00 to 18 00
Bran	10 00 to 12 00

SKINS AND HIDES.

Sheepskins, each	0 60 to 1 00
Lambskins „	0 60 to 1 00
Calfskins, green, No. 1, 4 ^p lb.	0 10 to 0 00
„ No. 2.....	0 08 to 0 00
„ Dry	0 15 to 0 16

Hides, No. 1	4 ^p lb. \$0 9½ to \$0 00
„ No. 2	0 8½ to 0 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Potatoes 4 ^p bag	0 55 to 0 65
Onions 4 ^p bag	0 80 to 1 00
Apples 4 ^p bag	0 50 to 0 65
Tallow, rendered	0 05 to 0 06
Beef 4 ^p lb. by the quarter.	0 03½ to 0 05
Lamb ditto	0 07 to 0 08
Pork	0 06 to 0 07
Turkeys each	0 60 to 1 00
Geese each	0 35 to 0 50
Ducks 4 ^p pair	0 50 to 0 65
Chickens 4 ^p pair	0 40 to 0 50
Live Hogs 4 ^p 100 lbs	4 00 to 4 50
Dressed Hogs 4 ^p 100 lbs...	5 00 to 6 00
Hay 4 ^p ton	9 00 to 10 00
Cordwood No. 1 dry 4 ^p cord	4 00 to 4 25
Coal, all stove kinds	6 40 to 6 60
Parsnips per bush	0 50 to 0 60
Turnips „	0 23 to 0 25

London has been the first city in Canada to adopt the principle of heating by steam. The steam is generated in large boilers, and conveyed over the city in large pipes encased in some non-conducting material. The pipes are introduced into the houses in a similar manner to the gas pipes, and the amount of heat is regulated by the quantity of steam allowed to pass through the various pipes in the house.

The famous brewery of Messrs. Carling and Co. is here, and this firm has been the first to commence the brewing of the celebrated German beverage, the much-prized lager beer, which is so refreshing, and has become so common during the summer season. Some of the largest oil refineries in the world are here, the crude being got from Petrolia, distant about fifty miles. At Petrolia and Bothwell there are thousands of pumps to be seen, all driven by steam-power, pumping the crude from wells, which, on an average, are about 480 feet deep.

Farms near London sell at about £15 an acre, and throughout the country, which very much resembles Wellington, at from £10 to £12 an acre.

Brantford is the capital of the County of Brant, which very much resembles the neighbouring County of Oxford. This thriving city has a population of 10,000 inhabitants, is generally well built, and contains a good many manufactories, which give employment to the labouring classes.

The lands in this county are generally good, undulating, and well watered, with very little bush—in fact, no more than is necessary for the supply of cordwood and the other timber which is required on the farm. From Brantford a drive of four miles takes the visitor to the world-renowned farm of “Bow Park,” which

was until a few years ago owned by the Hon. George Brown, the successful newspaper editor, and the proprietor of the *Toronto Globe* newspaper. This farm is now owned by the "Canada West Farm-Stock Association," which is a joint-stock concern, having the half of its capital owned on this side and the half on the other side of the Atlantic. Bow Park is under the management of Mr. John Clay, Kerchester, near Kelso; the extent is 900 acres, of which 780 are under the highest state of cultivation, the remaining 120 acres being under forest trees and belts of wood for ornament and shelter. This fine farm is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Grand River, and almost surrounded by its waters. The soil is an alluvial deposit, resting on a clay subsoil; and from the high state of cultivation of the farm, as well as the liberal system of feeding the stock, making the manure so rich, the farm is, consequently, of the most fertile nature.

As the farm is intended to support a large and valuable herd of short-horn cattle and a flock of good sheep, it is necessary to have buildings of a very extensive and commodious nature. These buildings, for completeness, convenience, and comfort, were probably unsurpassed; but at the time of my visit I saw them, not in their glory, not even in ruins, but in ashes. I visited Bow Park a few days after that terrible conflagration which laid the whole place waste, with the exception of three large cattle stables or byres. Steps were early taken to have the buildings restored, and everything again put in proper order for the management of the herd, the flock, and the stud. As it may be of particular interest to know the system of management pursued on this large farm, a brief and minute description is here given. No particular rotation of cropping is observed, but a considerable extent is generally under rye, sown in the fall and cut green for summer feeding, which, as a regular thing, commences about the first week in May, and by varying the times of sowing the cuttings may be extended until the second week of June. The weight of this green crop varies from 15 to 25 tons an acre, depending, of course, greatly on the season and the condition of the soil. A mixture of oats, peas, and tares makes the second soiling crop; and of this mixture from 40 to 50 acres are grown, the first cutting being always ready in time to succeed the green rye. The third soiling crop is Indian corn, of which about 100 acres are commenced to be planted about the 20th of May. This green corn makes a valuable feed for the months of August and September, or if dried and stooked it makes

valuable fodder for the winter season. An acre of this green corn has been weighed at Bow Park, and found to reach the enormous weight of 36 tons. From 60 to 70 acres of Canadian corn are planted early in June, and immediately after it comes the catch crops of Western corn, which are taken from the fields where the mixtures of oats, peas, and tares grew. With this mode of cropping, about 70 acres are found amply sufficient to supply the herd with food from the 1st of May till the end of September; then the aftermath of the meadows furnish a sufficient supply until it is time for the cattle to be housed.

For winter use, the early planted Western corn and the later Canadian, the Hungarian grass and hay, along with the unused mixture of oats, peas, and tares, with the addition of turnips and mangolds, are found amply sufficient to carry the stock over till May. Large quantities of bran, along with oilcake and Indian corn, are purchased for the stock. A considerable extent of ground is always under wheat and barley, and about 50 acres are also under turnips and mangolds.

The management of the large herd, which is the largest in the world of short-horns, is in the hands of Mr. John Hope, from Northumberland. The herd generally numbers from three to four hundred head, and is composed of all the most famous families of short-horns in the world. Regarding the various families on this farm, suffice it to say that the Adelizas, Cambridge, Countess, and the aristocratic Duchesses of Aylmer, Barrington, Clarence, Dereham, Oxford, Woodhill, and the famous Kirklevingtons, along with the celebrated Knightly Grand Duchess, and the Oxford, Waterloos, and Wild Eyes, are to be found here in all their purity and grandeur, having excellent shapes and high-bred pedigree combined.

The Canadian farmers have scarcely yet begun to realize the value and importance of having a good class of cattle; but I have no doubt they will soon find this out, and draw more largely from the stock of Bow Park and similar herds. As yet the Bow Park short-horns have been generally sold to go to the States. At a sale which lately took place in Chicago a draft of 40 head from this herd realised the average of 60 guineas each.

Woodstock is the capital of the County of Oxford, and has a population of 4000 inhabitants; the lands throughout the county are generally good, rolling, and well-watered by creeks. This county has been settled for forty years, and, consequently, is well cleared, not having much bush—in fact, not more than is necessary to supply the farmers with the timber

required upon their farms. There are several gravel pits throughout the county, and it possesses better roads than many of its neighbours. Good and well-cleared farms sell from £12 to £15 an acre. A drive of four miles from Woodstock takes the visitor to the Township of Zorra, and to the farm of Huntingford, occupied by Mr. William Donaldson, who went from the neighbourhood of Dalston, Cumberland, a number of years ago. Mr. Donaldson is one of the model farmers in this section of the country, and owns a farm of 300 acres, nearly all cleared, sufficient bush only remaining to protect the stock from the sun's rays and for the supply of the farm. The buildings on this farm are good, and much superior as regards accommodation and convenience to those generally seen throughout the country. A large stocking of cattle is kept here, and a considerable number of good-graded steers are fattened. In the feeding, the allowance of roots amounts to about 60 lbs., and a liberal allowance of mixed grains and bran is also used. For the summer season Mr. Donaldson estimates the expense of grazing feeding cattle at 13s. per month, and about double that sum for the winter months when a mixture of grain is used. A nice flock of breeding ewes is kept, which, with careful housing during the winter season, pay handsomely. The expense of keeping sheep a week on grass is estimated at 3d. per head, and for wintering about double that sum, when an allowance of artificial food is given. The land in this section being good, crops grow abundantly and yield well. The Clawson variety of wheat has thrashed on an average about 34 bushels an acre on good farms this season. The yield of the coarse grains, such as barley, oats, and peas, may be stated at 40, 50, and 30 bushels respectively. Clover seeds are not much ripened, but where ripened would thrash from two to three bushels per acre. When clover seeds are ripened it is always the second crop, or, as is called in this country, the aftermath, which is ripened, cut, and thrashed.

In harvest, a more expeditious mode of working prevails than here; and in order to show, it may be mentioned that a machine will cut the same quantity as here, or say ten acres a day; and these acres are lifted by five men, exclusive of the driver of the machine, stooking being done at noon and night by all hands. The current rate of wages, where men are engaged by the year, is £30 with board, and during haying and harvest from 4s. to 6s. a day with board; and during these busy seasons the men work from daylight till dark. There are several

cheese factories in this county, and a very extensive one in the township of Zorra, at which the milk of about one thousand cows is made into cheese, great care being taken in producing a good article. The following figures given by Mr. W. Eager, of the South Mountain Cheese Factory, may be of interest. Mr. Eager manufactured about eighty tons of cheese last season, and in the manufacture the milk of one thousand cows was used. The farmers deliver their milk at the manufactory, and the cost of manufacture is 1½ cents per lb. of cheese. Manufacturing commences on the 1st of May, and ends on the 20th of October. The estimates for the average of the season is that 10 lbs. of milk will produce 1 lb. of cheese, and a calculation is made that it costs 10 cents (or 5d.) per lb. to produce 1 lb. of cheese before it is put in good shipping condition; cheese cannot be sold but at a loss to the farmers below 5d. per lb. Mr. E. had six men employed at his manufactories, and in the making of eighty tons of cheese. The yield of milk is most abundant during the month of June, when the cows will give twenty-six pounds each, consequently producing fully 2½ lbs. of cheese; the month of July is the worst of the whole season, and in this month the milk is richest, when 8½ lbs. of milk will produce 1 lb. of cheese. Farmers consider themselves fairly paid if they get £6 for the cows' milk during the cheese-making season.

COUNTIES OF ESSEX AND KENT.

These two south-western counties are generally called the Western Peninsula, and are the most southerly portions of the Dominion. A good proportion of these counties seems to have been neglected, from the fact that settlers generally found a comfortable home before reaching them, or passed through them on their onward march to the north-west. There is still a considerable extent of the primeval forest to be seen, where the woodman's axe has not laid the giant of the forest; still these immense trees are giving place by nature to cultivation, and from the obstructions caused by them in a country so flat as these counties, which lately were without ditches to carry off the water, the general character of the country was considered of a swampy nature. For the rapid progress and speedy development of these counties great barriers exist, such as the Canada Company, and other land speculators, who hold their lands too high in price. It is probably within the last fifteen years that these counties have been opened up, and from their geographical position it is evident they have been neglected. They are almost sur-

ounded by water, and undoubtedly they possess the finest and mildest climate of any portion of the Dominion. They have also the advantage of being traversed east and west by two first-class railroads, and as they are surrounded by navigable waters, their facilities for trade and commerce are very great. Windsor is the capital of Essex, is situated on the banks of the river Detroit, and has a population of 4500 inhabitants. There are a few manufacturing in Windsor, but the principal industry is the large distillery of Messrs. Walker, who employ two hundred men. At this distillery 1800 bushels of grain, chiefly Indian corn, are used daily; and their capacity for malting, which is entirely separate from the distilling, is 500 bushels of barley daily for eight months in the year. At this distillery 2000 head of cattle are annually fattened for the English market, the food being the slop along with hay, of which some 3000 tons are required. To raise this hay and other crops some 2000 acres of land are cultivated in the vicinity of Windsor. The cattle are tied up in the month of October, and with the winter's feeding they are ready to ship in the month of May. A drive of ten miles from Windsor takes the visitor to a farm which eight years ago was solid bush. The extent of this farm is 350 acres in one block, and of this extent 200 acres have been cleared, and in a very good state of cultivation. The crops grown are wheat, barley, oats, and corn.

The average of the wheat has been 26 bushels per acre, barley 40, and oats 50 to 60 bushels. Magnificent crops of corn are raised and fed to hogs, of which 100 are fed annually. In this section a good rotation of cropping is supposed to be as follows, viz.—corn, wheat, barley, or oats, which is sown down with timothy and clovers.

Drill sowing is generally resorted to for the wheat, and two bushels of seed allowed per acre. One peck of corn is sufficient to plant an acre; and as the corn takes the place of the green crop in this country, it is necessary to cultivate it both ways; good farmers performing this operation twice during the season to ensure the land being afterwards thoroughly clean. Throughout the County of Essex farms are to be found in abundance, with 60 or 70 acres cleared, which only fifteen years ago was heavy bush. These farms, variously improved, are now selling from £6 to £9 an acre. Orchards, varying, in extent, from one to twenty acres, are scattered all over the country, and the produce forms a considerable source of revenue to their owners. The neighbouring county, of Kent has for

its capital Chatham, which has a population of 5000 inhabitants. In Chatham is to be found one of the best markets in West Ontario, where a very large business is done, in grain and hogs, which are fattened in great numbers all over the country. Chatham is situated on the River Thames, and on the river banks there are some of the finest farms and richest land in the Province, which frequently sells as high as £15 to £20 an acre. The Township of Tilbury East is twelve miles from Chatham, and is settled by Donside and Cromar men, who left their native country from eight to ten years ago; they now all feel proud of the land of their adoption, and are, like many others, sorry they did not cross the Atlantic at an earlier date. In this section, which is young, a good deal more corn is grown than in any other part of the country.

Indian corn is always taken off newly reclaimed land, and frequently four or five crops are taken in succession. The corn is planted about the latter half of May, and good crops average from 70 to 100 bushels in the husk. A drive from Chatham to Ridgetown, Buckhorn, and Blenheim takes the traveller through a magnificent country, which is celebrated for its fine wheat and Indian cornfields.

From the similarity of the Counties of Essex and Kent, the remarks applied to the one may appropriately be applied to the other; and from their favourable location, rich soil, and mild climate, they are probably as well worth the attention of the settler as any other part of the Province. Wild lands are held from £3 to £4 an acre, and the expense of clearing is estimated to cost other £3. This wild land takes about eight years before it can be stumped and thoroughly free of roots, but some of the more enterprising farmers have stumping machines, which extract them upon being relieved of the surrounding earth.

The Counties of Lincoln and Welland form the garden of Canada for fruit; the farmers mostly derive their living from the produce of the orchard and the vineyard. The extent of these orchards vary from one acre up to twenty, and on the whole they are highly remunerative.

In the neighbourhood of Grimsby Mr. Kitehen owns a large orchard which extends to some 60 acres. This orchard contains 3000 apple trees and 500 standards of the finer varieties of fruit, such as cherry, peach, pear, and plum trees. There is also a very productive vineyard, which contains 1000 grape vines. Last season the produce of the orchard was some 2000 barrels of apples, which were sold at 8s. a barrel, and the average yearly sales of the produce of the orchard

and the vineyard amounts to some £1600 or £1800. When a new orchard is planted out, 150 apple trees are required an acre, but in many cases the number of apple trees is reduced, and a row of peach or other trees intervene.

On driving through these counties, it appears very evident that the farmers give more attention to their orchards than their farms; it too frequently happens that the manure is applied to the apple trees, and the wheat fields left without; consequently these counties are much exhausted from an agricultural point of view.

NIAGARA FALLS.

When this great cataract first presents itself to the visitor he is disappointed; but upon a more minute examination of this great wonder of the world, and a little division of thought from the one great sight to the other, the grandeur grows upon the visitor's imagination, and firmly rivets his attention. When the Falls are approached from the railway, the first thing to be seen is the immense bridge of 750 feet which here spans the river. Below this bridge, and up the river to the Falls, the water is perfectly calm and placid, without even a ripple upon the surface. This is always so, as the waters upon the surface move slowly, but at a depth of a few feet there is an under-current which moves on at a great velocity.

About half way between the railway bridge and the Falls is the Suspension Bridge of nearly 1300 feet long. A mile farther on the Great Falls are reached. The great breadth of the river, as compared with the height of the precipice, detracts from the grand appearance of the Great Horseshoe Falls, with its great columns of spray. At the foot of the cataract it is possible, though hazardous, to penetrate thirty yards behind the gigantic concave sheet of headlong flood, where a cavern is formed of about 150 feet in height, 50 in breadth, and 300 in length. The perilous path lies along the narrow margin of whirling eddies, beneath impending rocks, and amidst the jarring elements. Some amount of self-possession is, therefore, necessary in making the attempt, for one false step might plunge the adventurer into the horrible vortex beneath. It is probably from near the Falls that the best view of the rapids above is to be had; and as the river widens here considerably, and the waters flow rapidly over the broken limestone rock, the sight is truly grand, and one which cannot be forgotten. The burning spring, which is about a mile above the Falls, is another object of interest. This spring was first discovered by the Indians,

who had an encampment near by, and by some means the vapour, which is sulphurated hydrogen gas, got ignited, and frightened them from their place of abode. This gas is now conducted by a small pipe from the well, burns constantly, and sends forth a brilliant, clear light. The visitor to the Falls the first time is justly startled with the rapidity the dollars take their departure. The tolls are so numerous, and the charges in every way so absurd, that money seems here of no value. There is a great necessity, and it surely will yet be that the Governments of the two countries will do something in the way of making an International Park, charging a certain sum for admission, and thereby put an end to the present legalised system of robbery which is practiced on all, and almost by all, alike.

The Great Falls are left behind, and the celebrated Welland Canal crossed, and a visit made to the Whitby district, which lies east of Toronto. In this district Mr. James I. Davidson, who went from the Parish of Monguhitter a number of years ago, now owns a large farm. Mr. D. is an intelligent agriculturist—a representative farmer in every way—also takes a most important part in the promotion of agriculture, and in the improvement of the Shorthorn cattle and the Clydesdale breed of horses. Mr. D. has just completed the building of a splendid house, and he has got superior and extensive barns and stables well-filled with good Shorthorn cattle and superior Clydesdale horses. The experience of this intelligent farmer corroborates the statements of other famous breeders—that the farmers of Canada do not take the full advantage of their herds for the improvement of their stock. Mr. D., like others, always finds a better market in the States for good Shorthorn bulls and first-class Clydesdale mares. Lands in this section very much resemble the Counties of Oxford and Wellington; the mode of cultivation and the crops grown are very similar, good fields of turnips being grown, as on the other counties, without the aid of artificial manure. Mr. D. had fifteen acres of turnips this season, and from the appearance which the bulbs presented the crop must have been a very good one. This is one of the best sections in Ontario, and good farms near Whitby have been sold as high as £21 an acre, but the general price is from £16 to £18.

I may here remark that, on passing through the town of Whitby a few days before Christmas, I saw a dressed hog in a butcher's shop which weighed 800 lbs.

A brief visit through the County of Dufferin, which has been made by a slice from each of the Counties of Wellington, Simcoe,

and Gray, reveals the fact that the agriculture is quite as good in the Townships of Albion, Adjala, Decumsach, and Essie as is to be found in Ontario. In these townships good farms can be purchased from £12 to £16 an acre; and where the latter price is given the farms would be well located and have the best class of buildings. Orangeville has been made the capital of the county, and around it the land is a light sandy loam resting on gravel; and where such is the case, the price would be from £4 to £8 an acre, depending upon the amount of the clearance. The Orangeville district is famed for the production of superior oats.

A run through the Counties of Bruce and Gray satisfies the visitor that, although the land is much cheaper than in the southern portion of the Province, it is good and worth the attention of the settler. The soil varies considerably from light sandy loam, with stones scattered over the surface, to heavy clay, free of stones; still, with good and careful farming, and an industrious class of farmers, these counties will soon be as far advanced as their rivals, and present a different appearance. In many of the Townships the houses present rather a rough appearance; still, as the country gets older, these houses will be replaced with a better class built of brick or board. Farms can be purchased from £5 to £8 an acre.

Montreal, formerly the Indian village of Hochelaga, is situated on the north bank of the St. Lawrence, and on the beautiful island of Montreal, which is 32 miles long by from 10 to 12 in width. The surface of the island is almost flat, with the exception of the mountain, which rises from 500 to 600 feet higher than the river. Along the base of the mountain and to the summit trees grow in luxuriant variety, and in the fall of the year, when the maple trees change their tint, the view from the city is one of sublime grandeur. From the summit of the mountain the prospect is exceedingly picturesque. Away in the distant south the blue hills of Vermont rise to view, and all around a vast extent of thickly inhabited, richly cultivated and fertile country, embellished with woods and waters, producing a scene of singular beauty.

Montreal is built at the foot of the mountain, and where the city now stands there stood an Indian village in 1640.

The population in 1825 was 22,357, and in 1844, by census, it had reached 44,093, and now the estimate has reached 180,000. These figures show the growth of the city, and they also indicate in some way the rapid growth of the country. Montreal is well built of substantial stone, very much resembling our

Aberdeen granite, but lighter in colour.

From a commercial point of view, this is the most important city in the Dominion; it is situated at the head of the ocean steam shipping, and possesses splendid docks, which are being enlarged and rebuilt of stone. From these natural advantages for trade and commerce the citizens of Montreal certainly show no lack of enterprise, so far as mercantile and manufacturing interests are concerned. Montreal has rapidly increased in the extent and importance of her trade, and from the appearance of the stores, and the magnificent public and private buildings, indications are abundant regarding the wealth and prosperity of the city. The Bank of Montreal, which occupies the same position in Canada as the Bank of England does in this country, has its head office in the city. In a report like this it is unnecessary to enumerate the various buildings of a substantial character and attractive appearance, but will pass on simply observing that the finest hotel in Canada, and certainly one of the finest in the world, is to be found in the "Windsor," which is a perfect palace in every sense.

The land on the island is remarkably good and very fertile, being of a rich loamy nature, and capable of producing good crops of all kinds. The farms vary in extent from 100 to 300 acres, and sell, according to the desirability of the holding, from £10 to £12 an acre. In the vicinity of the city some farmers have their farms rented, and pay as much as £1, and, even in some extreme cases, £1 5s. an acre.

Barley is largely grown, and averages about 45 bushels, weighing 50 lbs. per bushel. Oats are not much grown. Potatoes are raised in great quantities; from 200 to 300 bushels are grown per acre. Great quantities of fruit and vegetables are raised for the market, which is the best in the Dominion for the sale of the produce of the farm, the orchard, and the garden. As the farmers have enjoyed the benefits of a good market for a considerable time, they are consequently in comfortable and easy circumstances. Probably some of the most successful farmers in Canada are within the hearing of the bells of Montreal.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

These Townships are in the Province of Quebec, lie south of the River St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Quebec, and border on the United States. They are probably not so well-known as they ought to be, from the fact that from Quebec to Richmond, which is the junction where cars are changed for Sherbrooke, the country presents a very rough and unattractive appearance. For these reasons

settlers move farther west, and never stop to enter the Townships, although they offer inducements which probably are not to be found in any other part of the Dominion. The general features of the country are rolling with flats, slopes, and ridges, interspersed with stone; and as good water is generally to be found where stone is, a sufficient supply of running springs of clear, pure water present themselves along the roadsides. As in every rolling country the soil varies, so in the Townships. In the flats and along the river sides the soil is deep alluvial, and of a very rich and fertile nature; on the slopes the soil, although not so deep nor rich, still is kindly producing good crops of all kinds. On some of the ridges the soil is thin, and frequently of a gravelly nature, whilst on others it is better, and susceptible of being profitably cultivated. There is still a considerable extent under wood, from the fact that the townships have been neglected and overlooked by settlers. There are many kinds of wood grown, and amongst them the following may be enumerated: ash, basswood, birch, butternut, cedar, elm, hickory, maple (hard and soft), and spruce. Regarding the climate, it may be said that the summer is as good as in Ontario; and that whilst the winter, although possibly about two weeks longer than in Ontario, still the Townships are more favorably situated than any other part of the Province of Quebec, and therefore have got the mildest climate in that Province. As in all the other Provinces, the inhabitants are of a mixed breed, being chiefly of English, Scotch, Irish, and French extraction, the latter being the most numerous.

As is everywhere to be seen, the old countrymen make the best settlers. Where the French Canadians prevail there is a marked difference in the character of the buildings and in the cultivation of the farm, and where they predominate prosperity is generally wanting.

The Eastern Townships are well opened up by railways, and they possess every advantage as regards the transit of stock and produce to markets and shipping ports.

Sherbrooke is the largest town in the Townships, and contains various manufactories of considerable importance, chiefly to supply local wants. From an agriculturist's point of view, the chief feature of attraction is the large and fine farm of Hillhurst, in Compton Township, which is known all over the world as of shorthorn fame. This extensive farm is owned by the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, and consists of about 1000 acres, 300 acres being cultivated and 300 permanent pasture, the balance being useful bush, growing good grass for stock. The course of cropping

pursued on Hillhurst is as follows: 1st crop oats, 2nd roots, 3rd wheat or barley sown down with timothy and clover; then grass, the first two years being always cut for hay, of which the second season produces the most. Hillhurst is in every way a model farm, and Mr. Cochrane is a model farmer; his land is naturally stony, and advantage has been taken of the stones in building good stone dykes along the road which intersects the farm. The buildings are very extensive and commodious, providing ample accommodation for the large stud of horses, the fine herd of aristocratic shorthorns, and the magnificent flock of Shropshire sheep. On such a farm as Hillhurst a good stud of horses is to be expected, and those who are fortunate to pay a visit will in no way be disappointed in their expectations. The work horses are good and well bred, and the riding horses are the pride and admiration of the Townships. In 1877 Mr. Simon Beattie, of Annan, imported a number of shorthorns from Mr. Cochrane, and the proceeds of sale amounted to £17,150 sterling. At this spirited sale the price of 4300 guineas was paid for one cow of aristocratic lineage. A very large herd is still maintained, numbering at times over 80 head. Upon an examination of the contents of the various loose boxes, one of the first inmates to be seen is the beautiful rich-roan lovely cow of 10 years, the 10th Duchess of Airdrie. The progeny of this valuable cow have realised the handsome sum of £27,000. Specimens of the famous Dukes and Duchesses of Hillhurst and the highly-prized Kirklevingtons are here to be seen in all their purity and grandeur, and to use the words of the most eminent breeder of Polled cattle the world ever saw, "They carry their pedigree on their backs," may safely be applied to this herd.

Mr. Cochrane is giving increased attention to the feeding of cattle for the English market, which he finds to be very profitable, and as many as 100 are prepared during the season. The lean beasts are bought during the months of October and November, generally averaging about £8 a head, and, with seven months good keep, they are expected to realise £18, which leaves a handsome profit for feeding. The system of feeding the cattle is similar to that to be found in Ontario, but on a larger scale. Pulped roots are used in limited quantities, along with cut hay and straw, and a mixture of feeding meals, the produce of the farm, and composed of oats, pease, and tares, along with bran, and in some instances oil-cakes.

A large flock of feeding sheep pick up

the foggage which is left by the cattle, and on the approach of winter they are carefully housed, and receive hay and roots. The flock is always ready for the English market before the season is over, and generally before it is far advanced. As a breeder of good horses, superior cattle, and excellent sheep and pigs, Mr. Cochrane has been very successful, and, no doubt, the produce of his herd and flock will yet leave their marks on the stocking of Canada.

In the Township of Cookshire the Hon. J. H. Pope owns a very large farm, extending to about 1000 acres, of which a considerable extent is under cultivation. Upon this farm, which is well adapted for stock, as many as 150 bullocks are fed for the English market. The system of feeding is similar to that already described on other farms; so is also the mode of cultivation and variety of crops raised.

In the Province of Quebec the Government grant was 200 acres, and now the farms vary in extent from 100 acres upwards. The farms are sub-divided in a similar manner to what has been described in a previous part of this report. A few stone dykes are seen, but the snake fence predominates; the chief objection to this fence is the great extent of ground it takes up.

The cereals grown are wheat, barley, and oats to a limited extent. The crops may be said to average as follows:—wheat 20 bushels, oats 40, and barley about 35. The products of the garden, such as apples, pears, and tomatoes grow luxuriantly. Farms can be purchased according to soil, buildings, and situation, from £5 to £6 an acre. One great advantage of the land in the Townships is that it will lie in grass for a number of years, rendering the country well adapted for sheep and cattle raising, and from the great quantities of hay raised, a large number of stock is kept, although not so many as might well and profitably be. It is calculated that ten sheep can be wintered on one ton of hay, and a two-year bullock will require about one ton and three quarters. Over all the Townships as well as over the country, sheep seem to thrive admirably, no matter how young they are, they are always in good condition for their age, and flocks of lean sheep as we have in this country are not to be seen at all.

Dairies are scattered all over the Townships, and the grass being very rich, a good class of cheese is made. The system adopted is similar to that already described, and conducted on the same principle. A large quantity of butter is also made, 22 lbs. of milk being required

to produce 1 lb. of butter. For the butter and cheese manufactured a ready market is found in the New England States.

The Townships are fairly well supplied with churches and schools. The taxes are generally light, and depend upon the value of the property, and may be placed at from 4d. to 10d. per acre.

The best Townships are Ascot, Compton, Barnston, Bury, Durham, Dudswell, Eton, Skipton, and Kingsley.

Labourers are plentiful all over, and at wages much similar to what are paid on this side.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Nova Scotia is the most easterly Province of the Dominion, and is a peninsula situated between 43° 30' and 46° north latitude, and 60° to 66° 15' west longitude. It comprises an area of 21,731 square miles, of which one-fifth consists of lakes, rivers, and inlets of the sea. The Province is divided into eighteen counties, of which the best are Cumberland, Colchester, and Picton. Grand Pré, the scene of Longfellow's "Evangeline," is called the garden of the Province. Some 2,000,000 of acres of land are cleared, and may be said to be under cultivation.

This Province, as yet little known to outsiders, is worthy of greater consideration, notwithstanding that on first approaching it from the ocean a bleak and bare appearance presents itself; but this is often to be found in our own country, since rocks and sea walls do not form the flower of scenery. However, after emerging from the seaboard and reaching the interior of the country after thoughts flow into the visitor's mind, as good soil with beautiful surroundings, blessed with a bright, clear sky and fine climate, always create glowing feelings. When speaking of the climate and temperature it may be stated, what is well known, these are in some measure regulated by the Gulf Stream. It is not possible in such a report as this to speak of every county and district, but it may be said the climate of the Province varies in the different counties, and is regulated so far by that which regulates our own.

GENERAL FEATURES.

By taking a sweeping and distant view a wild, rough appearance presents itself, marsh, bush, and hill alternating, the wildness of the bush slowly giving place to the powers of the agriculturist. Here there is a rounded mound clad with stately trees, a beautiful plain traversed by a flowing stream gently gliding along the level expanse, and here the bold and picturesque ruggedness well known to the traveller in the Highlands of Scotland—deep and well-wooded ravines opening out into dense but valuable forest, in the

depths of which the sound of the woodman's axe has not yet been heard. Here both the meandering brook and the majestic river have their places.

But though in the Province there is the grandest scenery with wild and lovely contour, there are also low, but lovely, plains deadened by the nearness of the mighty sea walls necessary for stemming the immense tides familiar to the inhabitants of Nova Scotia. Regarding these tides it may be mentioned they rise at certain times to an immense—sometimes to the incredible—height of forty feet. These tides necessitate the use of abiteaux or dykes at the sea-side, provided with sluices and clappers on the outside, to keep back the tide. These dykes are a permanent erection of marsh soil and brush, and are built according to the rise of the tide, and vary, in the interior of the country, from 20 to 30 feet in height. The height of the neap tides is about 35 feet, and the highest spring tides rise to about 50 feet. In 1868 a high tide was predicted by Saxby, in London, England, and occurred during night in the month of October, 1869. This tide rose to about a foot above the tops of the dykes, and was attended at the time with very bad results, as it swept barns, fences, and haystacks before it, and landed a great many of them in the woods. Although the results of this tide were at the time disastrous, still afterwards it was of immense advantage, as it gave the marshes a good top-dressing of that mud which is so abundant on the banks of the creeks and rivers. During my short visit to Nova Scotia I passed through many of these marshes, some of them of considerable breadth and many miles long, all guarded by dykes, in which are placed sluices, which, when necessary, can be opened, and allow the tide to overflow the salt marshes, and leave a rich deposit of alluvial matter on the surface, amounting to one or more inches, acting as a grand stimulus for future crops. Crops of hay, varying from two to three tons per acre, have been grown on these marshes for many years in succession. When the land becomes mossy or hide-bound, which it does on some marshes every ten or fifteen years, a crop of oats is taken and seeded down with timothy and red clover. Couch grass is indigenous to the soil, and comes in natural. On the creek banks there are two kinds of marsh land; the blue or soft mud is the poorest, and grows the broad leaf or coarse grass; the other kind being the red, and is the deposit left nearest the creek or river banks, which affords very rich pasture and heavy crops of superior

hay. The coarse hay is built into stacks, and the fine or English (as it is called) is stored into barns on the marshes, and drawn home as required during the winter season. Good marshes realise high prices, and sell from £20 to £25 an acre; but even this latter sum, for the best of marshes, is often very much exceeded.

Farms vary in size from 100 acres and upwards, and good upland farms, with all the necessary buildings, with one-third or one-half improved, may be bought from £3 to £6 an acre. Upon the upland or cleared land, the principal crops are wheat, buckwheat, and oats. Potatoes grow well, and good crops average about 250 bushels per acre. A good market for the potatoes is generally found in the United States, and brings the farmers lots of money. Few turnips have yet been grown, but in all probability the quantity will increase. From the fact that the marshes of Nova Scotia produce such magnificent crops of hay, which makes food for all kinds of stock so abundant, it is not to be wondered at that the farmers have begun to give increased attention to the breeding and feeding of cattle. Upon some farms there are already large herds of cattle fattening for the English market; and those farmers who have been at this business for some time find it to be very profitable, and intend to embark in it on a more extensive scale.

A company has been formed at Amherst called the Cumberland Meat and Produce Company; and from the proximity of Amherst to Halifax, which is the only Canadian port open during the winter, the farmers have additional facilities, which act as another incentive in the production of meat and other produce, such as butter and cheese. Orchards are abundant all over the Province, and the fruit forms one of the principal exports.

The fisheries are likewise very valuable, and form a considerable source of revenue to the Province, yielding over £1,000,000 last year. Although signs of prosperity are not wanting amongst the farmers, still signs of the lack of enterprise are abundant, as the country is susceptible of very great improvement. Farmers appear in many cases to live upon the prices realised for their hay and their apples, for farming as it should be there is little to be seen.

In order to show the prosperity of Canada, it may be mentioned that the banking capital in the Dominion has been increased more than 100 per cent. during the last ten years.

TABLE SHOWING THE INCREASE IN THE
DEPOSITS IN TEN YEARS.

1868.

Deposits in Chartered Banks \$32,808,103
Government Savings and Post-
office Savings Banks ... 1,686,126

\$34,494,229

1878.

Deposits in Chartered Banks \$71,900,195
Government Savings and Post-
office Savings Banks ... 14,333,576

\$86,233,771

34,494,229

Increase in ten years \$51,739,542

These deposits do not by any means represent the savings of the people, as there is a considerable sum deposited in building societies, whilst the bulk of the savings in Canada is generally invested in real estate.

An important thing for an emigrant in selecting a new country is to choose one with very little debt, and what debt there is expended on public works which are remunerative and for the progress and development of the country. The claims of Canada are in this respect very great, the debt being low, and there is little probability of it being very much increased, since the canals are in good order and the country well supplied with railways.

The following figures show the debt and interest along with the consolidated revenue for 1878:—

DEBT AND INTEREST PER CAPITA OF
POPULATION.

Net Debt per capita in 1877 ...\$33.25 cts.
Gross Debt " " ... 43.50
Net Interest " " ... 1.60

RECEIPTS PER CAPITA.

Consolidated Revenue for fiscal
year 1877 (per capita) ... \$5.62 cts.

In order to show that Canada is receiving increased attention it may be mentioned that the number of immigrants in 1877 was 54,908, and in 1878 the number was 71,160, or an increase of 16,252.

The following figures, showing the progressive development of Canada, will be found of interest. They are taken from *The Colonies and India* of the 24th January, 1880:—

In 1851 there were only some 8,000,000 acres of land under cultivation, whereas the census of 1871 showed that the total acreage occupied in Canada was some 36,000,000, of which the greater part was improved. By 1851 the farmers raised some 16,000,000 bushels of wheat, and the

production may now be estimated at 25,000,000 bushels. In 1857 wheat was the principal crop, but since then the farmers began to give their attention to other products, and the result is the oat crop has risen from 25,000,000 bushels in 1851 to 50,000,000 bushels in 1879; potatoes, from 15,000,000 bushels to 50,000,000 bushels; barley, from 1,500,000 bushels to 12,000,000 bushels. The yield of wheat per acre in Ontario is in excess of nearly all the States of the American Union.

The revenue, which in 1840 was 1,000,000 dollars, amounted to 13,000,000 in 1864, and now amounts to 22,000,000 dollars.

In 1857 the total value of the trade of Canada was not in excess of 60,000,000 dollars. In 1868-69 the total trade reached over 130,000,000 dollars.

Looking at the nature of the exports, we find the annual value of the produce of the fisheries was nearly 7,000,000 dollars, of the forest 20,000,000, and of agriculture 31,000,000 dollars.

Perhaps no statistics more clearly illustrate the material progress of Canada than those which are devoted to her shipping and railways.

It is the pride and boast of Canada that her people have that love for the sea which is the natural heritage for the men of the North.

The little Province of Nova Scotia owns more shipping, in proportion to her population of some 400,000 souls, than any other country in the world. In 1806 all British North America only owned a tonnage of 71,943; in 1879, the total tonnage reached some 1,350,000 tons register, representing 7,469 vessels, valued at 40,000,000 dollars, and entitling Canada to rank with Norway, after England and the United States, as a mercantile people. The tonnage engaged, inwards and outwards, between Canada and foreign ports reached 12,000,000, and adding the vessels employed in the coasting trade, there is a total of 23,000,000 tons necessary for carrying on the present trade of Canada.

The era of railway construction in Canada only dates from 1850. In 1874 there were only some 40 miles altogether in operation, whilst in 1867 the number had increased to 2,253 miles. At the present time there are 7,000 miles of rails laid, and over 1,000 miles in course of construction.

THE ST. LAWRENCE PROVISION TRADE.

The increase of shipments from Montreal and Quebec during the season that has recently closed is of a very marked description as compared with the corresponding shipping season of the two

previous years. The exportation of live stock was as follows :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Cattle.....	24,823 ...	18,655 ...	6,940
Sheep.....	78,792 ...	41,250 ...	9,599
Swine.....	4,745 ...	2,078 ...	430

The increase of numbers is not the most gratifying part of it, but the fact that of the 18,655 cattle exported in 1878 fully one-half were American cattle, whereas in the present year they were all Canadian. The shipments of cereals also showed a very considerable increase :—

	1879.	1878.
Flour, barrels ...	626,593 ...	602,658
Wheat, bushels...	9,535,144 ...	5,749,347
Corn	4,004,708 ...	5,612,990
Peas	2,402,891 ...	1,905,086
Oats	618,531 ...	918,946
Barley	413,592 ...	208,239
Rye	333,491 ...	38,267
Total.....	17,318,367	14,432,875

The great feature in the development of the grain shipments was the establishment of a direct export trade with European Continental ports, instead of serving them, as heretofore, through agents

or middlemen in England. The remaining shipments in provisions were :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Cheese, boxes...	515,360	455,449	398,138
Butter, paks...	180,863	101,506	87,245

The following figures, prepared by Mr. Frederick Young, shows that the populations of the British Empire, beyond the seas, are in proportion to their numbers the most extensive users of our manufactures. The annual consumption of British merchandise, per head, is as follows:—United States, 7s.; Germany, 9s. 2d.; France, 7s. 8d.; Canada, £2 2s. 9d.

Mr. Burnett, of Kemnay, said he had paid three visits to Canada, and his impressions of the country corresponded with those of Mr. Bruce.

The Chairman said that Canada was the country for the man who was able and willing to work, and who had a good sturdy wife—no matter how many children; but the like of many of those present, who were in their fifth, sixth, or seventh decades, had better stay at home. He wished that Canada should thrive and prosper, but he hoped that Scotchmen, even though they emigrated there, would always have a warm corner in their hearts for the old country—(applause).

Votes of thanks having been accorded to the delegate and to the chairman, the meeting separated.

REPORT OF MR. ROBERT WALLACE, THE NITHSDALE DELEGATE.

A MEETING of the farmers of Upper Nithsdale was held at Penpont, on Monday, January 19th, to hear the report of Mr. Robert Wallace, Twiglees, the Delegate appointed by the district to proceed to Canada and report upon that country as a field for the emigration of agriculturists. There was a very large attendance, the room being crowded. Mr. James Hewitson, Auchenbainzie, was called to the chair.

The Chairman, in a few appropriate remarks, introduced Mr. WALLACE, who proceeded to give his report as follows:—

INTRODUCTION.

Having returned from a sojourn in Canada of about three months, I now propose to lay before you my opinion of the country. I need hardly mention that in the fall of last year the Canadian Government requested that the farmers of the United Kingdom should hold meetings and appoint Delegates to go out and travel through the country, and deliver reports to their friends at home of what they thought of it, stating whether it would be advisable for many British farmers in the present depressed state of trade to emigrate. This accounts for my being here to-night, and I will just take this opportunity of correcting some misapprehensions with regard to our freedom of action while engaged in our work of inspection which may have crept in after the publication of a letter in the *Glasgow Herald* of September 20th, and other like political productions. The statements of our being taken about the country simply where the Government wished, and shown only those things which would lead us to give favourable reports, were entirely without foundation. We were guided solely by our own desires to go where we liked and do as we pleased, and no influence whatever was brought to bear to bias our opinion in any way. We have every reason to be pleased with the handsome manner in which we were treated, and the assistance afforded when desired to facilitate our movements. In my report I will not confine myself to facts which I have seen and heard, but will give you my opinion on matters social and political, as I judge it may be of interest to you or con-

nected with the subject under discussion. I may also here explain that Canadians do not care to be classed with their neighbours of the United States, and throughout I shall make the distinction, and speak of "Canadians" and "Americans" as it is done on the other side. There is no ill-feeling whatever existing between the two countries, only a spirit of healthy rivalry, and I may say of the Canadian people that Her Majesty has perhaps no more loyal subjects throughout all her dominions. They talk of Britain as the "old country," and call it "home," even supposing they had never been there.

RÉSUMÉ OF ROUTE.

I travelled by sea and land, in round numbers, about 11,000 English miles, although I had reason to regret I was perhaps a month late, consequently missing the National Agricultural Exhibition and other shows; I was favoured with excellent weather. Landing at Quebec I first visited the Eastern Townships, accompanied by Mr. Welsh, the Canobie Delegate. We next went through some portions of Ontario, and being joined by Mr. Gordon from Annan district, and Mr. Wilken from Aberdeenshire, we sailed up Lakes Huron and Superior, and landing at Duluth, took train *via* Glynidon for Manitoba. Here we drove about in four-wheeled two-horse "buggies" and six-seated "democrats," the usual vehicles of the country, and got a good idea of the land surrounding Winnipeg. We then had a six days' drive in a south-westerly direction as far as Rocklake to see a sample of good prairie land, returning by Emerson through the West Menionite settlement. This is on a reservation of excellent land given by Government to a class of German-speaking Russians, whose religion prohibits them from fighting. They are making money, but like the Chinese make it a prisoner. From Emerson we took train, and after visiting Minneapolis, St. Paul's, Milwaukee and Chicago, four rising American cities of great beauty and vast interest, Mr. Welsh and I returned to Ontario, thence to Ottawa and home by Halifax.

THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS—GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The districts of the Eastern Townships, Province of Quebec, which I visited were in or around Richmond, Sherbrooke, Cookshire, Eaton New Port, Lennoxville, Compton, Waterloo, Cowan's Ville, and Bedford. Scenery is fine, and we have hill and dale as in Scotland, with woods of sugar-maple, from which the sap is collected to make sugar and syrup, soft-maple, whose beautiful bright scarlet leaves lend a grandeur to the landscape in autumn; hemlock, the bark of which is used for tanning; cedar, furnishing the most valuable and durable wood for fencing; spruce and pine. Everywhere there is an abundant supply of the best of water. The soil is not hard and shallow, as is often represented, but, as a rule, a deep, friable loam, and would be easily worked if it were not for a vast number of boulders and stones that lie on the surface. These, with the soil, have been laid down by an immense glacier, which must have flowed from north-east to south-west, judging from the lie of the boulders and the striated markings on their exposed faces. The land is thus quite unsuited for agricultural purposes, unless when the stones are removed, which operation often costs about £3 per acre. Compton Township is probably the best now under discussion, being more free from stones than others. The Townships, however, present many advantages for grazing. Pasture improves by lying and does not get burnt up in dry weather, or "run out," as in many parts of Ontario. Red as well as white clover springs spontaneously upon newly-cleared land, if pastured.

DAIRY FARMING.

Dairy farming is gone in for pretty extensively, adopting the factory system of cheese-making. The factories charge from 1½c. to 2c. per lb. for the work of manufacturing, and some take one-tenth of the price, whatever that may be. Many of the factories had been closed on account of the low price of cheese; the net cost to produce it in this district may be set at 7c. per lb., while in Ontario it pays better to grow grain than keep cows, with cheese at 9c. per lb. (One cent. may be reckoned as equal to a halfpenny of our money). The native cows, bred with a mixture of various strains from the old French cow, are hardy, of a small size, with good milking points, yield without artificial food from 250 lbs. to 300 lbs. of cheese in the summer six months, independent of the Sundays' milk. A cross with the Durham throws an animal well adapted for fattening purposes.

SELLING LAND.

Average land, pretty well cleared of stones and stumps, may be had for £5 an

acre, with a moderate frame house and barns. I was startled at the numbers all over desirous to sell through being hard up for cash. This was said to be explained by the extravagant habits contracted when trade was good. No doubt that had something to do with it, but there is another conspicuous reason, viz., the policy of some of the earlier Governments that gave private individuals and English Land Companies grants of land to settle, which they did, charging a large premium for their trouble, and at the same time an enormous interest on the price, which could never be paid by the natural yield of the land, but was guaranteed by the rise in value of property, as the district was cleared and settled. Many men, too, possessed of a little of the restless disposition of our American cousins, and who enjoy a pioneer life, desire to sell and go to the Canadian North-West in the hope of improving their fortunes.

ONTARIO.

In Ontario I visited the districts around Cobourg, Campbellford (Seymore), Toronto, London, Sarnia, Harrisburg, Port Elgin, Owen Sound, Guelph, Georgetown, and Niagara. Here the land has been reclaimed, as in the Eastern Townships, from the primeval forests, perhaps by the fathers or grandfathers of the men who now inhabit the numerous handsome brick erections that may be seen studded all over the face of the country.

HOUSES.

Houses may be described as in three classes. First, the little log hut or "shanty," simply made of axe-squared logs of wood, laid upon each other, and notched at the ends to keep them steady; roofed in the rudest style, and the seams daubed with clay, is warm and comfortable, and all that the simple woodsman wants; but as he improves in fortune this must give place to a more airy and stately edifice—a "frame house"—constructed of uprights, covered on the outside with a double lining of boards, having between them a layer of tar-paper, and plastered within. The third style is more like that of houses in this country, and being substantial and more costly, is only adopted by those who are well off. The walls are built of bricks, usually made on the farm from bands of clay often found running through the subsoil. Slates are seldom used, but the roofs of frame and brick houses are covered with "shingle," little thin pieces of wood (cedar is best, but often pine is used), sawn about the size of a slate, and put on in the same fashion. Houses are heated in various ways, and are often kept very much too hot either for comfort when within or safety on going out. The stove is the oldest and perhaps the most usual

plan, burning wood or, more recently, one burning anthracite coal, and self-feeding. The amount of coal sufficient for the day is put in at the top in the morning, and matters are arranged so that it slips down and supplies the fuel as required. They are much more cheerful than the old kind, owing to the fire being seen through the thin plates of mica in their sides. Our coal would not do for these, as it would burn too fast, being soft. The next most general is by heated air carried in tin pipes built into the walls, from a furnace, usually in the lower regions; but the cheapest and best way of all, where practicable, as in cities, is by steam generated at one large centre, and transmitted through pipes in all directions, supplying each house as wanted.

CLIMATE AND CROPS.

Unfortunately for Ontario, the indiscriminate hewing down of timber has in some districts injured the climate, and now and then a summer comes which dries up the pasture, so that cattle have to be fed on hay. The want of shelter, too, from the prevailing winds, sometimes ends in the destruction of the fall wheat, if by any chance snow does not cover the ground sufficiently. Fall wheat has been a success for some years, and as its yield is a quarter more than spring-sown wheat in a good year, a very large extent is sown both in Ontario and the States this season. I saw fall wheat two feet high in the beginning of November; it, of course, had been neglected, and should have been cut or eaten down by calves or young cattle. The style of farming is very often poor, accounted for, perhaps, by the fact that many of the original settlers had been brought up to professions or trades. Only rarely do you find any approved system of rotation of crops adopted, or either farm-yard or artificial manures applied. I need not explain to a meeting of farmers what the effects of growing wheat after wheat on even the finest virgin soil, without manure, will be in the course of a generation. The land is of various qualities and descriptions, but generally good. The best wheat land is a deep friable loam containing a large proportion of lime from the carboniferous limestones of the Silurian and Laurentian, which abound to a large extent on the North American Continent, and are much more easily worked than in the wheat-growing regions of the London and plastic clays of the south of England. The yield of spring wheat may be set down at from 15 to 18 bushels per acre, and fall wheat 20 to 24 bushels; while Mr. Gladstone puts the average yield of England, manured and worked as it is, at a little over 25 to 27

bushels per acre. Barley will perhaps yield 35 bushels, and oats a little over that. The quantity of seed required to sow an acre is very small—fall wheat, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels; spring wheat, about $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel more; barley, 2 bushels; and oats, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. Timothy grass is the one universally adopted in sowing out for pasture or hay, and $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a bushel, along with 2 to 4 lbs. of cow grass clover seed, is sufficient per acre. Of late years timothy from some cause has not done so well; and "orchard grass," which is the same as our cocksfoot, *Dactylis glomerata*, has been mixed with good effect, giving a closer and better pasture. 2 to 3 tons per acre of Timothy hay are often got on good land at one cutting, while five tons are not uncommon on well-farmed land when the season will admit of two cuttings. This gives a fair return at four dollars per ton, having cost a little over one dollar to secure it. Swedish turnips do well. The climate is as well suited to their growth as in Scotland, with the exception of these dry years, and the land is better and has been less cropped by them. They are not as yet extensively cultivated. Potatoes are good, except in wet seasons, when they are liable to the same fungoid disease we have in this country. The ravages of the potato bug, or Colorado beetle, were at one time most serious, but it has been found that 1 lb. of Paris green mixed with 100 lbs. of plaster of Paris, and sown on each acre, perhaps twice, is an effectual cure. Some who are afraid of the effect of the poison on the crop have the leaves hand-picked, but this is a most expensive operation. Great care has to be taken not to bruise the beetle or allow the juice to get into the eye or any tender part, as it is highly irritating and causes swelling. It has been noticed that they do not remain in one district more than three years in numbers sufficient to cause alarm. Large quantities of potatoes have been bought this fall for shipment to Great Britain.

TAXES AND SCHOOLS.

All taxes, including school rates, are levied upon gross value, not upon yearly rental, and may be averaged at from 6d. to 1s. per acre annually. The school system is most perfect. First, there are "public free schools," taught by certificated teachers, within easy range of all parts of the country, the site in each school district being determined by the vote of the majority of residents. I had a good opportunity in Port Elgin of seeing the excellent way the work is done, under able management. In these all the elements of a good education are taught. Next came the more advanced "high schools," where the sciences and languages are gone deeper into. And

finally, I may mention the "collegiate institutions," which correspond with our colleges.

WAGES—DRINKING.

The wages of men are not much higher than in this country. A good man will get 15 dollars a month in summer time, and 12 dollars in winter—about £33 a year, with board. It is a pretty general custom that those living under the same roof should eat at the same table, and all live well. Butcher-meat with potatoes is served up three times a day. Men working prefer salt pork. Drinking does not seem to be carried to such excess as in this country—at least you very rarely see anyone the worse for liquor. All accounts agree that when a man does give way to it his end is not far distant. The climate seems not at all suited to intemperance, and perhaps the quality of the drink has also something to do with it.

INTEREST OF MONEY.

Nothing strikes a stranger in the country more than the high rate of interest that can be got for money lent on the best landed security. In Ontario and Quebec the lowest is from 8 to 10 per cent.; while in the North-West, at the active point of New Settlement, 12 per cent. is the least, and I have heard of 20 per cent. No legitimate business of any kind can ever succeed if the capital employed has to be paid for at these rates—a speculative business *may*, but it is as likely to fail. I have seen nothing to lead me to believe that more than 10 per cent. can be made off "farming proper," unless on a very large scale. A holding *may*, and usually does, rise in value as the district round becomes peopled; but this is land speculation, not farming, and goes a great way to explain how we find many of the Ontario farmers in comfortable houses and comparatively wealthy who began in a back settlement with nothing.

FENCES.

The "snake-fence" is the one first adopted in a new country where wood abounds. It is made of poles, 12 or 14 feet long, split out of cedar generally, and built in such a fashion, one above another, alternating and zig-zag, at angles sufficient to make it self-supporting. Good cedar in a fence will last for 50 or 60 years. Usually two upright stakes are introduced at each joining to give strength. It is easily put up, and is only used where wood is plentiful and of little value. As the country is cleared it is gradually replaced by a "board fence." Board fences are constructed like our palings but are usually higher, and instead of spars boards are used. They are not found to be suitable along roads or

railways, as these become filled with snow from the shelter afforded, and in cases of this kind barbed, galvanised steel-wire fences are adopted, and already there are thousands of miles of them along some of the American railroads. The last and most approved form is two wires twined round each other, with two little pieces of a smaller wire most ingeniously twisted into them, and terminating in four sharp spikes about half an inch long, projecting each in a different direction round the wire, the sets of four about six inches apart. This wire would suit splendidly for the two top wires of the light sheep fences often put up in this country, as they would be a perfect guarantee for its safety against cattle. One wire is sufficient to turn them, and the price is about 4½ pence for 18 feet. John Taylor & Brother, 16, St. John's-street, Montreal, are the agents for it.

ROADS.

All the heavy carriage of grain and goods is done in winter by sleigh, when snow covers the ground usually for four or five months, and offers an easy means of transit. It is fortunate for Canada that she has this natural advantage, as "bad" is no word to express the condition of the roads whenever rain falls. There is no attempt at metalling or making, except in a very few districts and near cities. Road rates are paid by labour, and the system works badly.

SHEEP.

Speaking generally, I may say the breeding of sheep in Canada has been a failure as compared with this country, simply through the want of knowledge of their management. You go into a butcher's shop and you find nothing but beef or pork hanging, while with us pork is seldom seen, and beef only in towns. The climate is well suited to sheep, and there are men who have succeeded with them, and made a good thing of it. Mr. James Hewetson, who had a farm of 550 acres, 350 acres cleared, at Owen Sound, County Bruce, seemed to have been more successful than any other I came across. The grass in this district does not burn up in summer, and pasture improves with lying out. Mr. Hewetson kept a "running" stock of 350 pure bred Border Leicester ewes, besides ploughing one-third of his cleared land. His sales during twelve years never fell under 5 dollars (£1) per head all over, and sometimes as high as 7 dollars. Hogs clipped about 10 lbs, and ewes 7 lbs. of unwashed wool. The sheep were kept under cover during winter in places constructed for them under the grain barns, with the most perfect, convenient arrangements for feeding with chaffed straw, hay, grain, and a few

turnips. The whole cost of wintering may be set down at 2 dollars (8s), but this of course was supplied by the farm. This gentleman, on selling out three years ago at 36 dollars (£7 10s.) per acre, with fair house, splendid barns, and good fences, had for twelve years previously an average of 10 per cent. per annum for capital invested, besides the expense of living, which was not extravagant. This may be taken as a fair sample of what may be done with skill, perseverance, and sufficient capital in an Ontario farm. Sheep are subject to no diseases of any consequence. "Fluke in the liver," otherwise called "rot," is unknown. In some districts "grub in the head" is troublesome. This is the larvæ of an insect which get into the nostrils off the grass when the sheep are feeding, and do the damage simply through creating an irritation. I saw some flocks of sheep with the nostrils and half the face covered with coal-tar as a preventative. Sheep in good condition are subject to a disease often mistaken for "grub" caused by pressure of blood on the brain. This is easily relieved, if taken in time, by profuse bleeding at the eyes. There is another loss that a farmer has if he turns his sheep into an uncleared bush. A kind of bur sticks to the wool and mats it together, reducing its market value. One species of this native herbage at a certain season, when dry and hard, fixes itself in the wool, and, reaching the skin, so irritates it as the sheep moves that a fever is set up of which the animal dies. These latter are, however, no drawbacks to a man with a fenced farm kept clear of weeds. The best breed of sheep for Canada, in my opinion, is the Shropshire Down. Then you have a sheep which has weight enough for the English market, and at the same time mutton of good quality, well mixed fat and lean; whereas in the common breed, a mixture of Cotswolds, Border Leicesters, and Merinos, the mutton, to be large enough, is too coarse and fat for the English taste. Last season it cost about 8s. each to bring fat sheep from Quebec to Liverpool.

CATTLE.

The native breeds of cattle in Canada are good compared with those of some of the Western States of America.

The "Maine" breed has a marked character, which can be easily traced in many Canadian stocks. The shoulders are high and sharp, the back descending backwards with a hollow over the kidneys; head well set on, with large elegant horns. Many of the steers are used for work in place of horses. If good, a yoke will cost from 120 to 200 dollars. They are often of large size, and make excellent slaves. It is not known what was the origin of this breed,

but it is possible there may be a dash of buffalo in the blood. In addition to the conformation of the shoulder, which might lead any one to suppose so, it is a strange fact that two out of three of the half buffaloes which I saw in a park at the late Hon. James MacKay's place near Winnipeg, were brindled brown and black, the mothers being native cattle, most probably imported from the Western States, the one black and the other red, and many of the Maine breed are brindled brown and black in the same way. These half-buffaloes take more after the dam than the sire, and resemble much a badly bred West Highland bullock, with high shoulders, long face, and upright horns, set close at the root. There were also eight or nine pure buffaloes, mostly cows, that had been caught young, kept in the same park (two miles long by half a mile broad). They seemed all quiet, except two that had chains to their noses, and moved about just like other cattle, with a little peculiarity in their gait. They were smaller in size than when running wild.

The little French cow, the same breed from which the Channel Islands stock came, has left her mark, more particularly in those districts where milking is wanted; the while shorthorn and "grades" (crosses of the shorthorn with native cattle) are more sought after where fattening is wanted. I saw two herds of pure-bred shorthorns at Mr. Cochrane's, Compton, Quebec, and Bow Park Farm, Ontario; the latter, now farmed by an English company, had much the larger of the two. These herds have already done much to improve the breed. I came across very few "Herefords," and no "Polled-Anguses." These two latter breeds would suit Canada admirably; the beef is of the very best quality, and heavy enough for any market. There is no reason why beef should not be as good raised on the other side of the Atlantic as on this, if a good class of animals is fed, and with good food. Beef from the bones of an ox that had been the faithful drudge of some backwood settler for, perhaps, six or eight years, cannot be expected to be so fine as that from the loin of one of our two-year-old heifers; but it is not because it was raised in Canada or America that it is worse, but because of the different conditions under which it was produced, and on the care which has been expended on the selection of the progenitors of the animal. I am confident it is simply a matter of time when Canada and America will produce beef of as good quality as is now fed in England, and at a cost and in quantity which will astonish alike the farmer and consumer in this country. In Colorado beef can be produced at a cost of 1d. per lb. live weight, but from a breed of animals, as also in Montana and some other of these

Western States, that cannot appear in the English market except in tinned meat cans. Where Indian corn is abundant, cattle can be made excellent "fat," and it only requires a little improvement in the breed to have the finest beef at a cost of $2\frac{1}{2}$ dollars per 100 lbs. live weight, or 2d. per lb. over the dead carcase. This is done by combining the feeding of pigs and cattle together. Indian corn is fed to the cattle, and two hogs are run behind each animal, and live entirely on what they pick up from the droppings. The improvement on the two hogs is calculated to be about equal in value to the improvement on each of the cattle. This of course depends upon all lucking well; the feeding of hogs is a very risky trade. Cholera frequently comes round and carries off a whole herd, if allowed to remain in the same place after being attacked. Perhaps the mode of feeding is not the best to prevent the disease.

HORSES.

Draught horses throughout Canada, including Manitoba, are of a light build compared with what we are accustomed to in this country—more like the style of our coaching horses. A cross between the Clyde stallion and native mare does well, a little more strength is gained, while the activity, style, and endurance of the dam is retained. Good horses are worth about £30. Clyde horses, such as we see at our shows, would be quite unsuited to Canada. Horses are entirely free of contagious diseases. Some die of exposure, and I am surprised many more do not, from the careless way they are often tied outside for hours on cold frosty days, after being heated. The common roadsters of the country are, as a rule, faster than those on this side, and are remarkably sure-footed. In Manitoba many of the horses imported from Ontario die after a gradual pining away. It seems to be only a small constitutional disarrangement brought about by a change of climate and food, and might be easily remedied if taken in time; two drachms of sulphate of iron (green vitriol) very finely powdered, the water of crystallisation having been driven off by heat, given once a day in short feed, would in a few weeks have the desired effect.

MANITOBA—GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Winnipeg, now the capital of Manitoba, known of old as Fort Garry, one of the Hudson Bay Company's stations, stands on the west bank of the Red River at its junction with the Assiniboine. Although almost in the centre of the continent of North America, the elevation above sea level is only 720 feet. The district surrounding is low and inclined to be swampy—this difficulty, however, might be very easily overcome by drainage. "Thorough"

drainage would be quite unnecessary, as it is only surface water that has to be contended with, which falls in June, and would soon disappear if "arterial" mains, judiciously laid on, tapped the country in various directions. The Red River, which flows within very steep banks, would afford an outlet with sufficient fall. About 50 miles West of Winnipeg the land gradually rises and becomes drier, and away to the Rocky Mountains, a distance of nearly a thousand miles, stretches that immense undulating prairie now called the North-West Territory. A portion of the Great North American Desert juts North of the International Boundary Line into this country, but, as a rule, the soil is of good quality. The surveyors, now at work on these plains, estimate that at this time there are at least 300 millions of acres of the very finest wheat land that requires no preparation whatever before the plough is put in, and only waits for an industrious population to call forth its fertility. This region is not entirely destitute of trees, although there are large patches swept by prairie fires, where nothing like useful wood of any kind is allowed to grow. In the vicinity of rivers, oaks of considerable size are found, while other districts are studded with "bluffs" of white poplar, useful only for burning. Further North, pines come in. Good water can generally be got by sinking wells, or from the "crceks;" but there are districts where nothing but bad sulphurous or alkali waters can be found by sinking any practicable distance—these should be avoided by settlers, and it is easy to find out, by a little study of the surveyors' "field notes," both the quality and description of the land, its water supply, and the amount of timber. The soil is of uncommon appearance and qualities, and from its mechanical properties and chemical analysis, is admirably suited for the growth of all our common agricultural crops. According to analysis by V. Emmerling, potash, phosphoric acid, and lime are in unusually large quantities, while the amount of nitrogen is extraordinary, being equal to over $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of ammonia or more than is in many of our manures sold at £2 and £3 per ton. It has a black appearance, and may be called a vegetable loam. It covers the surface to a depth of from 6 inches to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, but in some places is even so deep as 7 or 8 feet. It has evidently been laid down at the bottom of an immense lake, probably of fresh water, which would at one time have submerged all this immense tract of country. The subsoil is of great depth, and I have no doubt would prove an excellent soil if it were possible to cultivate it. It is a clay

marl, eroded from the underlying cretaceous rocks, and is very tenacious when filled with moisture, porous enough, however, to allow water in moderate quantities to percolate freely.

SURVEY OF LAND.

Manitoba is surveyed into "Townships" of six miles square, and these again into 36 "sections" of a square mile each. A mound is thrown up at each corner, and a stake left, with markings showing its exact position. The Townships are numbered north, from the first survey baseline, which is also the boundary with the United States, on the 49th degree of north latitude. The first principal meridian line, which has been fixed, cuts a point about 15 miles west of Winnipeg, and is taken as the starting point for the second measurement necessary to determine a location, and the "ranges" numbered east and west from it. The "sections" are numbered beginning at the south-east corner of the Township, running west, and then east, when you come to the second row, which lies north of the first, and so on alternately throughout. It is thus an easy matter with the number of the Township, range, east or west, and section, to find any part which has been surveyed, either on a map or on the ground. The Government propose to construct a line of railway, the "Canada Pacific," which will extend, when completed, from Ottawa, the capital, right through the entire Continent to British Columbia. It passes south of Lake Manitoba, running due east and west, but bending slightly north after entering the North-West Territory. The land is further divided into five belts, running parallel with the proposed railway on either side, and are styled (beginning at the line) Belts A B C D E, and are 5, 15, 20, and 50 miles broad respectively. Two sections of every Township, the 8th and 26th, belong to the Hudson Bay Company, allowed them, as part recompense for giving up their right to a monopoly of the whole of this North-West country for hunting purposes, held in virtue of a charter granted by the British Government some hundreds of years ago. Numbers 11 and 29 are "School Sections," set aside to be sold to defray school expenses. Of the other sections in each Township the odd-numbered half is sold to anyone—the money got being applied to the "building" of the Canada-Pacific Railway. The price is fixed by Act of Parliament, \$5 for belt A, and \$1 less for each belt as you go back from the railway. One-tenth is payable every year for ten years, also interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on the part unpaid. The even-numbered sections are given by Government, in "homesteads"

of 160 acres, to actual settlers, free, or for the nominal sum of \$10, with right to secure another 160 acres, called a "pre-emption." In belt A, B, or C, the price of the latter is \$2½ per acre, belt D \$2, and belt E \$1. No payment is asked till the end of three years, then four-tenths and the interest on the remaining six-tenths is due, one-tenth with interest yearly being paid for the following six years. There can thus be two settlers on each section of the homestead and pre-emption land, holding 320 acres each. The system of land registration is most perfect, and very simple. The expense of the "transfer" of land is next to nothing.

WHEAT GROWING.

The advantages for wheat growing which Manitoba and the adjoining portions of the great North-West Province have are peculiar. Frost may be expected, varying with the season, in the end of October or beginning of November—not, as a rule, disappearing until spring—while snow, at least in any quantity, is never expected till after the new year. This arrangement admits of the frost penetrating deeply into the earth, so much as five, or even seven, feet. When spring arrives, and when only a few inches of the top soil are thawed (in April), the ploughing of course having been done in the previous fall, the seed is put in the ground. The heat succeeding stimulates the growth of the young plant, and at the same time thaws a portion of the frost-bound earth underneath, forming the fountain of a steady supply of moisture, ascending by capillary attraction. The crop is thus kept in a healthy and improving condition until the periodical wet season sets in, in June—then there is no lack of water for man, beast, or vegetation. The country, where low-lying, is deluged, and the roads become almost impassable. It is then that the Red River mud holds sway and imprints its memory on the minds of all those unlucky enough to be bound to try their fortune on its treacherous surface. Still it is surprising to find that spring is the season often recommended for immigration, the time above all others which one who has the least regard for comfort would avoid. An average settler, I mean a man who had to travel the average distance of a settler, in these prairie lands, as yet in a sense without railways, could not reach his new home, and have a house ready, in time to withstand the rains which come without fail at this season.

WORK ON THE PRAIRIE—SPRING PLOUGHING.

It is in June and July that the prairie turf should be broken for the first time, when the rains have softened the earth and filled the strong roots of grass with

sap, allowing of the easy passage of the plough. This operation, called "skinning," is done with the light Canadian plough, constructed of wood with iron on the surfaces liable to wear, or by the "Sulky" plough, on which the man in charge rides and simply drives the horses. This latter requires, of course, more skill and less manual labour than the first, and is gradually being adopted. About two inches is the proper depth for the first furrow; the grass roots seem then to be cut at a part which kills the plant, and the sods rot and fall to pieces. The furrow is usually from 12 to 15 inches wide, and a man with a team of active horses, and the ordinary plough, will turn over more than two acres a day. Oxen will not plough quite so much as horses, but very nearly; everything taken into consideration, they are better suited to prairie work. They cost less to buy and less to feed, not requiring oats, and are hardier, and for a heavy pull or bad roads are much steadier and truer. The land becomes too dry and hard to admit of ploughing in summer.

HAY MAKING.

Securing the "prairie hay" is the next extensive operation. This is made from the various grasses natural to and peculiar to the prairie, and is coarse and strong, generally got from damp places left so by the want of roll of the land or where water has been retained by an artificial dam. Two to three tons per acre are often got, and the season being usually fine, hay-making is an easy matter. It is cut by mowing machines, the same that we see sent over to this country, and only requires to lie one day before being put together. It is then raked and drawn into heaps by horses, and little work is necessary in building, as no rain need be feared after this season, only perhaps an occasional thunder shower. A man and a boy, with the necessary horses, can secure in this way 100 tons of hay in the season before harvest is ready—(the decimal system of weights and measures being adopted in Canada, 1 cwt. is only 100 lbs., and a ton 20 of these.) To let hay-winning by contract, costs from \$1 to \$1.25 per ton.

HARVEST.

I saw a sample of wheat which had been sown on 25th May and harvested on 26th August, 1879. But this is an unusually short time—the seed should be in the ground, if possible, in April, and harvest becomes general in September. The number of hands employed at one reaper is not more than half the usual number considered sufficient in this country. The self-binders, much improved of late years, are highly appreciated

on account of the immense saving of hand labour—this is what Canadians and Americans alike have an eye to, and is the fruitful source of the many mechanical inventions which we, in due course, adopt and appreciate.

FALL PLOUGHING.

Immediately on the harvest being secured, no time should be lost in ploughing the land and preparing for next year's crop—the land that was broken in June and July is now "back set," viz., the furrow turned back into its original position, but taken deeper than before, this time 5 inches in place of 2 inches, and left for the action of the winter's frost, which sets in often before the farmer has all he could have wished done, even although he lose no time. Many farmers, regardless of the ruinous consequences, leave their ploughing, and thrash out their grain immediately after harvest, and find themselves when frost sets in with little or nothing to do. It is clear that when only two months are suitable for ploughing in spring, and often less than that in the fall, it must be a loss to do work in these seasons that could stand over to another time. The cost of skinning and back-setting, when let by contract, is about \$5 per acre. I saw in the direction of Rock Lake wheat that had been grown to the amount of 40 bushels to the acre on the first break of two inches deep. The land could not be conveniently turned over in June, and the skinning was done in the fall. All that is necessary to secure the crop after this is rain in time. Should the wet season come late, then a crop put in thus is a failure; however, it is well to try; the expense of sowing is not great.

SOWING AND SEED.

This operation is done by the broadcasting machine, which will sow 12 to 15 acres per day; and only $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels wheat, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ oats are necessary per acre. The species usually grown is a small, hard variety of the common wheat, and the quality such that it commands the highest price for manufacture into fine white flour. No statistical return of the extent of land under wheat, or amount grown per acre, has yet been got. I have seen it averaged at 20 bushels per acre, while on fields properly prepared, with land of good quality, over 40 bushels is no unusual quantity; and oats up to 90 and 100 bushels. The standard for wheat is 60 lbs. and oats 34 lbs. per bushel. Oats do not fill so well in any part of Canada as in our own country—the heat seems to be too great just at the time the ear is filling, rushing on the ripening before time has been allowed for the perfecting of the head.

NATURE OF THE WHEAT PLANT.

With wheat it is different. This plant requires a certain amount of sun light and heat, and if it can get this crowded into a short space of time by having a long day with a hot sun, so much the better. Meteorologists have shown, principally from this fact, that "in the zone or belt which supplies the necessary conditions for the growth of wheat, the part best suited for the perfect growth of the crop is its northern limits." In this, as well as in the almost unequalled soil, quantitatively, mechanically, and analytically do we find the reason why the finger of the future points to these 300 millions of fertile acres contained within the great Canadian North-West as the field which is to supply the world with bread.

ENEMIES OF WHEAT.

Here the worst enemy of wheat is the grasshopper or locust, which is described as descending in clouds of countless millions upon a district, and devouring every green thing. Within no distant date, Manitoba has been thrice visited by this pest, some years elapsing between each visitation. As the country becomes settled up, and a wider extent under cultivation, the destruction becomes not so wholesale; and many intelligent settlers are confident they will disappear in presence of the white man, as do the red Indian and buffalo. The wheat crop after harvest, in common with all other property on a farm, is liable to be destroyed by prairie fires. These get lighted, usually by carelessness, in the fall, after frost has withered the grass, and will burn quietly enough if no wind blows, but with wind, which is quite common at the season, will burst into flames of enormous dimensions, and sweep everything before them for hundreds of miles, travelling often at a speed of from 20 to 30 miles an hour. A man may effectually guard his whole property by ploughing round it a couple of ridges 30 or 40 yards apart, and burning the grass between, when the wind is down. Through neglect of this little precaution over 40 families were burnt out of everything along the Red River, south of Winnipeg last year. "Smut" is known, but can be prevented by steeping the seed as in England. In Ontario I heard of a "rust," so far as I could learn, peculiar to this province—not general nor yearly but due to an exceptional state of some seasons. The condition of matters is brought about by an unnatural second growth corresponding to that we have sometimes among potatoes, just when the ear is in the milk. Too much juice rushes up, and exudes near the top of the stalk, where the straw splits. The sap exposed immediately becomes the prey of fungi, and

the crop is then an entire failure. Prairie land, when first broken, is entirely free from weeds, but from the dirty samples of grain I have seen, it is evident sufficient care has not been taken in selecting clean seed.

FUEL.

During frost all cutting and hauling of timber, to build houses or make firewood, is done while the weather is calm. If wind blows with the temperature below 0° F., all agree it is safer to remain at home. In addition to timber, prairie hay is now used for fuel—quite recently a stove has been constructed for burning it, made up in tight bundles; also, within a few months, coal has been found on the Souris River, close to the surface. It was known to exist in the Saskatchewan valley, farther north, before, and it is estimated there is as much coal in these districts as there is in the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

EMIGRANTS.

Then as to the class of men who should go out to Her Majesty's North American possessions. I should say, in the first place, if a man is getting on at home, and sees his way to continue to improve his fortune, let him remain where he is "and let well alone;" but if he cannot succeed, and is again starting, as it were, at the foot of the ladder, by all means go, if he makes up his mind to, rough it, and is possessed of energy and perseverance, and is not lazy or drunken; all these qualities are positively necessary for one going to a new country. A shiftless individual is of no use, and a lazy man is not a bit better, for whatever style of farming one adopts, be it a homestead of 160 acres, where all the work is done by the farmer himself, or a large wheat farm of some thousands of acres, personal presence and constant superintendence is necessary to insure success, and to transfer the balance from the wrong to the right side of the cash-book. A man past the prime of life should not think of going, at least for his own comfort—if he has determined to sacrifice himself for the sake of his family it is quite a different matter. It is a mistake for any one to go and buy a farm, or settle himself, without first living a year at least in the country, to get into the ways of the people, and gain the necessary experience to get along with, in place of paying for it as he goes on. It is said that bought experience is the best, but even bought experience may be too dear. There is no opening for clerks or men of letters, unless they turn to and hold the plough, and it is better for the settler himself, more especially after a time, if he has been accustomed in youth to work on a farm. Different parts of the country

are suited to different classes of settlers. A man with a few thousand pounds may find a comfortable home in many districts of Ontario, and be possessor, if this is what he wants, of the property which he farms for £6 to £8 or £10 per acre. Land in Ontario has come down in price one-third within a few years, and I don't see any reason why it may not yet come down further, now that such a vast extent of fine land as in the North-West is becoming known to the public. Land must be like every other marketable commodity, where there is an additional supply, at a lower rate, with the same demand, the price must fall towards equalisation. I don't mean to say that every man in Ontario, who would sell, would take one-third less for his land, but I speak of sheriff sales, where the property is put up for public competition, which is the only true way of judging of the value. Of all those things, however, a man about to settle in Ontario must judge for himself. A limited number of men with means might also find suitable places, with land at a lower rate, in some districts of the Eastern Townships. Men buying land in these districts, meaning to take life easy, need not expect to make fortunes, but with a judicious selection of places would have comfortable houses and a way of living. Those who have little money, or no money, must make up their minds to have a rough time of it for a few years, and will require to go to the extreme point of New Settlement, now in Manitoba and the North-West Territory. A man with £200 is, in a sense, independent, having enough, if he takes up a homestead, until he gets some return from the land—but a man who goes to that country without money has a hard struggle—he must first engage with some one until he earns a little money, and while doing so he is also gaining in experience. Very much less than £200, with great care and a little pinching, will keep him going without falling into the hands of the money-lenders, who, above all other dangers, he has to fear and avoid. I have already explained that 12 per cent. is the lowest rate at which money can be got, but a man of this class has to pay more, as he cannot give the best security. The Homestead Law secures to him against any creditor his house, 160 acres of land, and a certain amount of stock; this, although it is an advantage to him in some ways, is a disadvantage when he goes into the money market to borrow. For the purpose of giving this class a fair start, and money just sufficient for their requirements at a rate of interest which they might make of their industry, I suggested to the Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister

of Agriculture, that it would be an advantage to many settlers, and consequently to the country, if the Canadian Government would raise a loan, at the moderate rate their credit would command, and charging a little for working expenses, lend it to *bona fide* settlers, at say five or six per cent., the Government of course holding the deeds of the land until the money was repaid. Mr. Pope, no doubt aware of the difficulties which, I admit, would attend the working of a scheme of the kind, thought this was better done by private enterprise, as by a company in England, and if it were found necessary the law could be altered so that the borrower might be enabled to grant security to a greater extent over his property than at present. Unfortunately for this arrangement, the people in question are not in a position to act in unison, and any company that would form would have its own interests before theirs, which means the largest return possible for the money; and besides, no individual security, however good, will command, so far away and unknown, a low rate of interest as in England. If any means can be adopted, it does not matter what, whereby this class of settlers could get the positively necessary assistance at a moderate rate, and prevent them paying 15 or even 20 per cent. for what they can only make 10 per cent. off (the rest being made up by the rise in value of property), it would be a great boon to the class of men that up to this time has proved the best suited to the country. If it had not been for those who shouldered the axe, and that often a borrowed one, and went alone into the forest, many of the most fertile fields of Canada would have been at this day a howling wilderness or a backwood swamp. It is plain that a man with money has a great advantage, and the larger holding, if he goes in for wheat-growing, the more proportionally will he make. It would appear at first, from the system of laying out the land, that large holdings could not be got; but this difficulty is easily overcome. For young men of capital who do not care for the drudgery of an arable farm, and who would be contented with the Red Indians (now quite peaceable under Canadian rule) for his neighbours, with a call occasionally from her Majesty's Mounted Police, good openings for taking up land for cattle-grazing can be had near to the Rocky Mountains. The rent payable to Government would be merely nominal, and the lease would entitle the holder to the first refusal to purchase by the time it was wanted for settlement. There the snows are not so heavy, or winters severe, that cattle would not winter out, owing to the milder climate.

due to its proximity to the Pacific. Sheep would do well enough, too, if it were not for the wild beasts of prey on the mountains. There is less snow than in Manitoba, and even there the depth does not average often more than a foot; and had it not been for the unfortunate circumstance that cattle will not scrape for their food if covered up by snow, as horses and sheep do, it is quite generally believed that they could winter out. The prairie grass, which becomes withered and worthless-looking with the frost, does not get the sap and soluble salts washed out of it by rain like grass in this country, but retains a large proportion of its nourishing properties, as hay does. This explains why the native Indian ponies, turned out in the fall, and never seen all winter, come back in spring fat.

TEMPERATURE.

It is thought that Manitoba and the North-West, being so far north, must be cold; but if you look at a chart, showing the distribution of temperature on the earth's surface, you will find that in this district of country the Isothermal lines run very far north, while those lines marking the mean summer temperature go much higher.

WHEAT FROM MANITOBA.

Within three years, when that branch of the Canada Pacific Railway is finished which runs to Fort William, on Lake Superior, from Winnipeg, wheat can be grown in Manitoba and sent to Liverpool at a net cost of 26s. per quarter—3s. 3d. per bushel. This at first looks a startling statement to the British farmer, who is aware that wheat cannot be grown in England at much less than 50s. per quarter at the present rate of rents, labour, and manure bills, all equally important factors in his calculations, especially when he considers the amount of land ready to be cultivated, and the large average yield of 40 bushels per acre, which is expected if fall wheat proves a success. (I have here a sample of spring wheat grown for thirteen consecutive years on the same ground without manure, and the crop averaged 30 bushels per acre.) He should bear in mind that a considerable time must elapse before settlers find their way in sufficient numbers to grow wheat in quantity to affect the English market after supplying home demand for seed and consumption in the new cities which will spring up. From this cause, the change in the price of wheat will not be sudden but gradual—ten years *must* elapse and it may be twenty before we feel it. Last year, in the Dufferin district, there were about 400,000 acres taken up by settlers, and this was the largest extent taken up in one place; but suppos-

ing that three millions of acres were allotted altogether, in one year, it would take 100 years to settle up the North-West at the same rate. Until the Canada-Pacific Railway is completed through to Ottawa, one thing that will add to the above quoted price of the larger bulk of wheat grown is the storage fee and interest on capital invested in the storing over winter. I have already explained the bad consequences of farmers losing the time for ploughing by threshing before frosts sets in, and after this time nothing can be shipped by Hudson's Bay till spring, and not much by Lake Superior, so that the greater part of the crop of one year must lie over until after the breaking up of the ice in the one succeeding. Much is said about this proposed route by Hudson's Bay, but I am afraid it is not much to be depended upon; it can only be open four months in the year.

RECIPROCITY v. FREE TRADE.

The people of Canada, having at last found out that a system of one-sided free trade is a delusion and a snare, put in a Government pledged to adopt what is called the "national policy," which is simply this: they want free trade on equal terms, but if other countries will not grant it, they must put on a tariff. England and America are the countries that trade most largely with Canada, and the American tariff demands that something must be done. It would be impossible to give England free trade, and put a duty on American goods, while her ports were open to these same goods free, consequently a tariff has to be adopted all round. Should England adopt a policy of "reciprocity," which she will have to do sooner or later, and the sooner the better for herself, she would at once get free trade with Canada. So anxious are the Canadian Government that there should be no difficulty or delay about this, they have it arranged that an Order in Council is sufficient to grant it. It would never do for England to go back to "protection" for protection's sake, but the time is not far distant when she will have to employ protection, as it is called, as the power whereby to bring about a general free trade, which we all so much long for. The one-sided plan has got a fair trial, and so far as we are concerned, powerful as we are, has miserably failed. Our opponents, the Americans, who took the other way of it, were the last to succumb when bad times came, and are now the first to take the lead on the advent of better things. Upwards of 40 million pounds worth of manufactured goods are imported into Great Britain in a year, and in spite of the reduced price through depression

of trade, the increase has been over 20 per cent. within the last ten years. These must consist either of luxuries or goods which could be manufactured at home. Suppose half the value due to the work expended, and that our workmen had done it, the country would have been 20 millions richer in one year, and thousands of families that are this day starving would have had abundance. We must have grain stuffs free, but Great Britain should impose a heavy duty upon manufactured goods and live cattle, from every country that will not give us free trade, then she would be in a position to say to our neighbours of the United States—and it is they who so obligingly manufacture most for us—"As soon as you give us free trade we shall return the compliment." The movements already made with regard to Canada show how soon they would come round to our way of thinking; then in place of our own manufacturers going over to America

and starting factories, as Messrs. J. and P. Coates, thread manufacturers, and many more were forced to do, employing American workmen, we should have the work done in this country, with our own subjects now in a state of starvation. The glory of Britain has been in her manufacturing industries, but if she drifts into being a consuming centre, as her present commercial policy encourages her to do, in place of a manufacturing and supplying one, her day is done. Britain having free trade with her colonies, and doing by others in this matter as they do by her, would yet lead the world, but it is questionable how long she may hold the first place by following her present plan.

At the close a cordial vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Wallace for his highly interesting report, and a similar compliment having been paid to the Chairman for presiding, the proceedings terminated.

REPORT OF MR. WELSH, THE DELEGATE FROM ESKDALE.

ON the 20th of January a large meeting of farmers and others was held in the Lymiecleuch School, Canonbie, to hear the report of the district Delegate to Canada (Mr. Welsh, Gorrenberry). On the motion of Mr. Whitelaw, Dr. Snodgrass was voted to the chair. Dr. Snodgrass, in introducing Mr. Welsh, said they were all glad to welcome him back again, and to see that he had escaped not only the dangers of a voyage across the Atlantic, but that he had not been devoured by land sharks nor fallen a victim to the scalping knife of the Red Indian.

MR. WELSH then said—When at a meeting held in this place on the 18th September last, you, by invitation of the Canadian Government, appointed me as your Delegate to visit Canada and report upon it as a field for intending agricultural emigrants, you not only conferred on me a high honour, but imposed on me a not unpleasant task. My companion and I were treated with much kindness and courtesy by the Hon. Mr. Pope, and all the Agents acting by his instructions, and every facility was afforded us for getting information. Even our request to be sent to Manitoba that we might be able to tell you something from our own observation about the great Canadian North-West Territory, was, notwithstanding the lateness of the season, at once granted. By others also, in many of the places we visited, Members of the late Government, Senators, Members of Parliament, and private citizens, we were treated with a kindness we can never forget.

On reaching Carlisle I met, and afterwards accompanied, Mr. Wallace, of Twiglees, a young man of great ability, appointed by the Thornhill District. After a rather stormy passage, we reached Quebec on the night of 6th October, and proceeded by rail to Richmond, accompanied by Mr. Pennoyer, Government Agent. Guided by him we drove through several Townships in the Counties of Richmond, Shefford, Sherbrooke, Compton, and Brème—the three first in the centre of the Eastern Townships, the other two adjoining them on the South and East, and also extending to the United States Border. These Eastern Townships are part of the Province of Quebec, lying to the South of the River St. Lawrence, and were originally settled by United Empire

Loyalists, who left the United States at the time of their separation from Great Britain. Their descendants, together with large numbers of immigrants from all parts of the United Kingdom, form the majority of the present population. In certain districts there are many French Canadian settlers, but the English language greatly predominates, and in the parts we visited no other is in use.

The Committee appointed at the September meeting here instructed Captain Dudgeon to draw up a list of questions or suggestions for my guidance. I shall take up your time by endeavouring to give the information sought—first, as regards the Eastern Townships; next, with reference to Ontario; and afterwards give a short description of what we saw in Manitoba. And if the information given comes far short of your expectations, as I much fear it will, I ask you to consider that, because of the lateness of the season, and the great distances we travelled over, our time before winter set in, was very limited. With your permission I shall read the questions, and then attempt to answer them in their order.

1. The price of land—from whom it is to be purchased, Government or late owners?

2. Estimated amount of produce according to price of land—*e.g.*, what would land, say at £10 per acre, be expected to carry and produce?

3. General quality of soil.

4. Size of farm and general accommodation.

5. Breed and quality of stock.

6. Kind and quality of crops.

7. Market value of stock and crops.

8. Rotation of crops, if any.

9. Methods of cultivating the various crops.

10. General management of stock in summer and winter.

11. Facility of market.

12. Expense of transit and conveyance.

13. Use of horse and ox labour.

14. Machinery and implements used.

15. Method of sale—cash or barter

16. Use of artificial manures.

17. Drainage.

18. Water supply.

19. Fencing and roads.

20. Modes of conveyance.

21. Supply of farm labourers, harvesters, and domestic servants; cottage accommodation and wages.

22. Rates and taxes.

23. Varieties and quantity of wood; management and disposal of wood.

24. Cost of living.

25. General opinion of Canadians on Free Trade *v.* Protection; probabilities of continuance of Protection.

26. Opinion of Canadians as to supply of Canadian cattle for English markets.

27. General idea of Government, police and law courts, school and church accommodation.

28. Probabilities of success attending Emigration to the Far West direct.

THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

1. In the districts we visited there are no lands in the hands of Government. The wild or forest lands have been bought by the British American Land Company, or private speculators, and are sold by them at 4 dollars per acre. Improved farms can be bought from the owners, who are also generally the occupiers. Very large numbers are desirous to sell. The price runs from £4 to £6 per acre, with buildings. £10 per acre is quite an exceptional price, and will buy the very pick of the land, close to a town with all advantages.

2. This being chiefly a grazing district, hay is the principal crop, one acre yielding from one up to three tons. From two to two-and-a-half acres are required to graze a two-year-old steer, and up to three to fatten one. On the best land less will suffice. There were only small patches of swedes and other roots, which were of fair average quality. One twenty-acre lot of swedes in Compton was first-rate. Potatoes are said to yield up to 300 bushels per acre, and are of good quality. All vegetables were very good. Oats yield a large number of bushels per acre, from 40 to 50, and in one instance up to 80, but are not well filled, and light, I suppose from the climate being too forcing. I heard of oats up to 40 lbs. per bushel, but saw none over 34 lbs., the legal weight of a bushel.

3. In the bottoms, and on the river sides, there is deep alluvial soil, while on the ridges it is generally a rich friable loam, with many boulders interspersed. The glacial current which deposited these has been in the direction of from North-East to South-West, the rocks being striated in that direction. Where boulders are numerous the soil is always good. On sandy soil (and there are portions sandy) there are no boulders. The decay of so much vegetable matter from the dense forest covering it must have greatly enriched the soil.

4. Farms run from 100 to 500 acres. There is generally a good-sized comfortable frame dwelling-house, with one or more large-sized barns to hold hay and

all other crops; also having accommodation for horses and cattle. There are no cottages for married servants.

5. Milch cows, of mixed Ayrshire and Alderney breed, are the most numerous stock, and though generally small, seem to be good milkers, and give rich milk. Young cattle are scarce, and not usually of a good sort for feeding. Some stocks have been much improved by crossing with shorthorn. In Compton we saw a first-rate shorthorn stock at the Hon. Mr. Cochrane's. The offspring of one cow, nine in number, realized \$26,000, two of them bringing over four thousand guineas each. Mr. Cochrane has also a number of well-bred Ayrshires for milking. There are few hogs, and also few sheep, and these of a mixed breed. There are a good many horses reared, these are light in the bone, hardy, and make excellent harness horses.

6. Besides oats mentioned above, wheat of excellent quality is grown—in some districts to a considerable extent—and yield best on new land. I heard of 30 bushels per acre (62 lbs.) grown amongst stumps. Also buckwheat and Indian corn, the last being most profitably grown in the southern districts. Pumpkins, a large orange-shaped vegetable, are grown amongst Indian corn. They are very nutritious, but do not keep after Martinmas. Tomatoes and grapes also ripen in the open air. Apples of splendid quality are universally grown, and bring a good deal of money. Pears and small fruit are also largely grown.

7. There were no local cattle markets held whilst we were in the Townships, so we were dependent on what we were told. Young cattle and cattle for feeding seem to bring considerably less than half the price they do here. On the other hand, first-class pedigreed animals for breeding purposes bring as large prices as those bred in this country. The price of the best fat animals is ruled by the British market, to which the most of them are shipped. An animal, of from 50 to 60 stones, brings from £7 to £10 less than it would if fed and sold here. Butter was this year selling from 16 to 18 cents per lb. (The cent is the same as our half-penny.) Five or six years ago it was from 25 to 31 cents. Cheese from 10 to 11 cents. It can be made at from 6 to 7, and will pay at 8 cents. When made in a factory 10 per cent is needed to pay the manufacturer. An ordinary cow gives 2000 lbs. of milk in a season—9½ lbs. of milk make 1 lb. of cheese, and 22 lbs. a pound of butter. Oats were selling at 30 to 32 cents per bushel of 34 lbs., hay at 7 dollars a ton, and potatoes at 25 cents per bushel of 60 lbs. Last year they were 50 cents. Good winter apples were 10s. per barrel.

8. Some follow the same rotation of cropping as here, others sow two white crops, manuring and sowing down with the second. In sowing down a peck of timothy, 2 lbs. of clover and alsyke, or instead of clover and alsyke, 4 lbs. of cow-grass at 16 cents per lb. are sown to the acre. Two bushels of wheat, 3 of barley, and 4 of oats are sown per acre.

10. Cattle are managed in the same way as here, and do not require to be so long house-fed as they do in districts of Scotland where "louping-ill" prevails. Many parts of the country seem well adapted for sheep, but very few are kept. They require to be housed in winter, a shed open to the south being preferred, and are fed with hay and a few roots, also grain if being fattened. A ton of hay is said to winter ten sheep, and from 1½ to 2 tons a two-year-old steer. There is said to be no disease amongst sheep or cattle. There were few hogs anywhere except at Mr. Cochrane's. He has a number of black Berkshires, which used to sell at large prices to breed from. They do not now pay much, but take up offal, and are fed on boiled apples, potatoes and turnips. A number of them are grazed in summer, the male along with them.

11. Fat cattle and sheep are bought readily at home for the British and home markets. Good harness horses are bought for the United States and British markets. The butter made in the Eastern Townships is the best in Canada, on account of the richness of the pasture and good quality of the water. For this and also for cheese there is a good demand for the New England States, as well as Montreal and the British markets. Cheese factories are numerous, but many of them were shut up on account of the low price of cheese. If present prices continue no doubt work will be resumed. There is also a weekly market for produce of all kinds in towns and villages, which are numerous.

12. The railway rates for conveyance of stock and produce for short distances are very high—for instance, from Cookshire to Lennoxville, a distance of 18 miles, a cattle car holding about 20 costs 10 dollars, a car of sheep 8 dollars, a car of potatoes holding 400 bushels 14 dollars. For long distances rates are much lower. Butter can be sent in quantity from Waterloo to London, England, at a cost of one cent per lb. A barrel of apples from the south of the Townships to Montreal costs 50 cents, thence to London 72 cents. Ocean freights are probably higher now on account of the large quantities of grain being shipped.

13. In some parts much of the work is done by oxen, in others wholly by horses.

Good work oxen cost from £15 to £18 per pair.

14. We saw nothing remarkable in agricultural implements. Where the farming is backward they are of a ruder sort than here. Threshing is principally done by travelling machines, some driven by the weight of the horses walking on a revolving platform. There is a simple powerful machine used for lifting boulders. It is suspended from a tripod, and wrought by a lever and notched wheel. Also another for extracting large stumps and roots, which costs about 80 dollars, and is said to be very powerful. We had not the opportunity of seeing implements and many other things to advantage, being too late to be present at any of the agricultural shows.

15. Sales are wholly for cash.

16. We did not hear of artificial manures being used in the Townships.

17 and 18. Nor is draining much resorted to. When done, it is chiefly unbroken stones that are used. The land on the ridges is principally dry; yet on the whole there is not, so far as we saw, any lack of good wholesome water for man and beast. You do not, certainly, in driving through the country, fall in with any of the cool, refreshing springs, or clear gravelly burns, so common in our own highly favoured land; yet springs there are, if not so numerous, and creeks, if more sluggish than our burns. There are also occasional fine rivers, with abundance of water power, which is in many places utilised for saw mills, flour mills, woollen factories, &c. Where water cannot be got from spring, creek, or river, it is always, I believe, to be got by sinking for it.

19. Farms are sub-divided into fields of moderate size, the fencing being principally by the rail or snake fence. This is often six or seven feet high, and when made of cedar of the proper age, will last fifty years. The only objection to it is, the ground it occupies when ploughing. There are also occasional good fences made of stake and boarding, and some stone dykes made of boulders gathered from the land. The country is divided into sections by roads running parallel to each other; these are crossed by other roads running at right angles to them, at short and regular distances. They are, therefore, frequently hilly, and are not always kept in good order. There are occasional holes and boulders which it is well to avoid when driving fast. Yet, the horses being hardy and active, the buggies and waggons light and well constructed, and always drawn by a pair, teams, notwithstanding these obstacles, are driven at a good pace. Bridges are of wood, covered in to protect

them from the weather. At railway crossings there are no gates, simply a pit on each side to prevent horses and cattle from straying along the line.

20. On waggons, drawn by a pair of spirited horses, or by a yoke of spiritless but patient, steady-going oxen, farm produce of all kinds is conveyed to the most convenient market town, or the nearest station of the many railways by which the Townships are so well opened up. These are the Grand Trunk Railway, connecting Quebec and Montreal with Richmond, Sherbrooke, Compton, and Portland; the Central Vermont, connecting with Montreal and Boston; the South-Eastern, the Quebec Central, the St. Francis and Megantic International, the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain, the Montreal, Portland, and Boston, and the Massawippi Valley Railway. Other lines are contemplated.

21. There is a fair supply of farm labourers and harvesters, at wages not higher than here; in one locality lower, viz., £21 a year, with board, for farm servants, £3 per month being the usual pay for harvesters. Good men, as a rule, do not long remain servants. They save money and get into land of their own. Men servants are generally single, and board in the house. Cottage accommodation can be got in adjacent villages. We saw few "o' female servant station." They are paid, I believe, about £1 per month.

22. Rates and taxes in towns are often high, but not in the country districts, being there about three-quarters per cent. on value of farm, e.g., on a farm worth eight thousand dollars, sixty dollars would be the amount charged. This includes all taxes and rates, and may vary a little in different Townships. There are no tramps or beggars in these Townships. Very rarely a few French-Canadian women, driving their own conveyance.

23. There is a large extent of land still under forest, and a considerable variety of wood—amongst others, the cedar, the sugar maple, the different kinds of fir, viz.: the pine, tamarac (larch), spruce, &c., the elm, birch, oak, beech, ash, butter-nut, and the hemlock. The last is there only valuable for its bark. Many keep a "sugary" of maples, from the sap of which, extracted in spring, sugar, or sometimes honey is made by boiling it down, one good tree yielding about three pounds of sugar. Part of cedars are preserved for fencing, and hard woods for firing. Large quantities of wood are used as fuel by the railways. It is piled up in blocks on the side of the lines, and got when wanted. Firewood is sold by the cord, i.e., 8 x 4 x 4 feet, at about two dollars per cord. There

being none of the very large lumber here, ordinary wood does not pay for more than the cost of cutting and conveyance, and is frequently burned where it is cut, the ashes used as manure, or sold at five cents per bushel. The ashes of an acre may amount to about 100 bushels.

24. The cost of living, that is of food, is considerably less than here, as may be inferred from the prices of the following articles—beef and mutton (the former poor), 2d. and 2½d. per lb.; good young fowls, 7½d. each; potatoes 1s. per bushel. These were the prices in October at weekly retail markets. Groceries are dearer than here, as also are house rents and clothing.

The remaining questions will be considered afterwards.

ONTARIO.

With reference to Ontario, I must explain that with the exception of two days, whilst we were driving between Belleville and Coburg, and other two days we were detained in Toronto, the ground was more or less covered with snow all the time I was there, so that I had to trust almost entirely to information got from reliable people about this, the richest Province of Canada.

1. There is a much wider range in the price of land in this Province than in the Eastern Townships, and it varies greatly in different Counties, and in different portions of the same County. Since coming home, Mr. Dymond, of Toronto, has kindly sent me a very carefully prepared descriptive list of 26 Counties in the Province, from which I shall make quotations, being confident that the statements therein are correct. It is satisfactory to find that information I have obtained from other sources regarding several of these counties is corroborated by his paper:—(1) In Middlesex, North Division, the farthest west County given in this list, the price of farms, with buildings, is from £8 to £16 per acre. (2) In Oxford, east from it, from £8 to £15. (3) In Waterloo, north-east from Oxford, from £8 to £20. (4) In Wellington, still to the north-east, from £8 to £16. (5) In Perth, north-west from Wellington, from £6 to £16; and (6) in Huron, north-west from Perth, from £6 to £12. These Counties are all west from Lake Ontario, and north from Lake Erie, but not bordering on either of them. (7) Haldimand borders on Lake Erie, and forms part of the Niagara peninsula; price of farms, from £4 to £10 per acre. Next take (8) Northumberland, a county on the north of Lake Ontario, some 70 miles east of Toronto, the prices there range from £2 to £12 per acre; and another (9) Glengarry, the furthest east county in Ontario, near the junction of the Rivers Ottawa and St.

Lawrence, where the prices run from £4 to £8.

2. The estimated average produce of cereals and roots in each of these Counties in their order is, in—(1) Fall wheat 20 bushels per acre, spring wheat 8 bushels, barley 30, peas 12, oats 35, potatoes 100, turnips 300, hay $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre. (5) Fall wheat 18 to 25 bushels per acre, spring wheat 10 to 20, barley 25 to 45, oats 40 to 50, peas 25, potatoes 100 to 150, turnips 500 to 700, hay 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons. (7) Fall wheat 20 to 30 bushels per acre, spring wheat 15 to 25, oats 40 to 50, peas 20 to 25, barley 30 to 50, potatoes 250 to 300, turnips 500 to 600, hay 2 to 3 tons per acre. (8) Wheat 15 bushels per acre, rye 12, oats 25, peas 15, potatoes 200, corn 30, turnips 400, hay 1 ton per acre.

3. General quality of the soil in—(1) is from heavy clay to sandy loam; (2) rich clay loam, in parts mixed with gravel; (3) mixed fertile soil; (4) clay loam to gravel loam; (5) clay or clay loam; (6) sandy loam; (7) mixture of clay and loam, with sand and gravel on Lake Erie and the valley of the Grand River; (8) sandy loam with some clay; (9) clay on the flats, gravelly loam on the rolling land.

4. Farms are from 100 to 500 acres. There being much more land under crop than in the Eastern Townships, barns are larger, and there is more of other accommodation. Many of the dwelling-houses are built of brick and some of stone.

5. Large numbers of cattle are of a highly improved breed, many of them thorough bred. Amongst others there is a large herd at Bow Park, near Brantford, said to be the most valuable in the world. There are numerous other excellent stocks of pedigreed animals, as well as good crosses for feeding; also, a large number of useful dairy cows of the old breed. There are very many good harness horses; indeed, most of the horses used seem to be of that description. Sheep are well bred, and become very fat on the grass. They are mostly Cotswold, Leicester, or Southdown. The number in the Province in 1875, the latest returns to be had, were—Sheep, 1,044,000; cattle, 1,006,000; horses, 415,000; hogs, 377,000.

6. Noticed above.

7. Market values are similar to those in Eastern Townships, the price of best fat cattle, breadstuffs, &c., being ruled by the British markets. There being more factories and other industries, there is a better local market for secondary beef and mutton. For instance, at the Asylum, near London, where 500 lbs. of beef are used daily, the price contracted for by the year is

5 dollars 36 cents per 100 lbs., nearly 2½d. per lb. It is estimated that beef does not pay for feeding here under 5 cents, nor cheese on good land under 10 cents per lb. At one factory in Northumberland the cheese had been sold this year at from 7 to 8 cents, later on it was worth from 11 to 12 cents. 300 lbs. was there considered the average of a cow. Fruit in good seasons adds largely to the farmer's income. We called on one farmer in Northumberland who has 1,000 apple trees. He has gathered 20 bushels from one tree, and expects to sell good winter apples at 4s. per bushel.

8 and 9. In some parts no regular rotation of crops is observed, and no turnips grown on account of the expense of working them. In others two white crops, one green, finishing with two white. In many districts land does not lie well in grass, sown grasses run out from drought and frost; in others it is said to lie well in pasture. Fall wheat is largely grown, and, as the returns show, yields much more than spring sown. There is nothing special in the management of cattle, except the cutting of Indian corn green, to feed them in winter. Sheep will be noticed later on.

11. The demand for the home market is considerable in many parts of the Province, and there are the same foreign markets for the best cattle and horses. A number of cattle and a good many horses have of late years been transported to Manitoba. Cheese factories are numerous. There are also creameries for the making of butter. It is well intersected by railways, especially in the southern division, 2,464 miles being in operation in 1878, and 448 in course of construction, besides Dominion lines, such as the Grand Trunk. The greatest extent of the best portion of the Province is enclosed in the form of a peninsula by Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron, and the Georgian Bay. This gives an abundance of water communication and also has the effect of moderating the heat in summer as well as the cold in winter, in the land adjacent. Pennsylvania, with its coal fields, touches Lake Erie on the South.

12. The cost of conveyance of grain, &c., varies considerably. Some time ago wheat was conveyed from Chicago to Liverpool at 9d. per bushel. In the end of November last the cost was 39 cents, nearly 1s. 8d. per bushel. For cattle the ocean freight was from £5 to £6. I am not aware that it is increased. Flour by the barrel was 5s. to Liverpool.

13 and 14. In all the best districts work is done by horses, and the machinery and implements are of an improved sort. Farmers have a more comfortable appa-

ance than the general run of them in the Eastern Townships.

15. Sales are for cash.

16. There are large deposits of gypsum in the Province, but artificial manures are not in general use.

17. There does not seem to have been much drainage, except of swamps; and the season and state of the weather made it difficult to say where it was needed.

18. Water was abundant in creeks and rivers when we were there, but since the country was cleared these, in the dry season, are all much lower, and springs that once never failed now do get dry. The same amount of rain is supposed to fall, but not so regularly, and there are longer droughts.

19. The snake fence is there also the most prevalent. Roads are better kept, but at certain seasons very muddy, and where the land is rolling in places steep.

20. As stated above there is abundant railway and water communication.

21. A good supply of farm labourers is kept up by the large immigration of men of that class. These are distributed by the agents in the districts where there is most demand for them, and do not always get better pay than here. In 1878 the average of the harvest wages in the Ottawa district was from 10s. to 12s. per week. Good menservants average from £30 to £36 a year with board, in some localities more than this. In general there is not cottage accommodation.

22. Rates and taxes, including fire insurance, amount to from one-half to three-quarters per cent. on the value of land,

23. There are the same varieties of wood as in the Eastern Townships; being in many places not so plentiful, firewood is dearer, running from 2 dollars to 4 dollars per cord. To show that sheep in Ontario give a good return when properly managed, I shall give a few extracts from notes got from Mr. Wallace. On a farm on Owen Sound River, County of Bruce, consisting of 555 acres, of which 350 were cleared, in addition to other stock, 350 sheep were kept. The land is rolling, and well watered. The buildings were a comfortable frame house, a barn 64 feet by 100, a sheep shed at the end 30 by 64, and another sheep house 44 by 96, fitted up for wintering 400 sheep (10 or 12 square feet for each). The sheep were fed in winter on half a pound of peas daily, with pea straw and hay, also a few turnips twice a week. The average return was from 5 dollars to 7 dollars each, the hogs clipping 10 lbs. and the ewes 7 lbs. unwashed. Thirty cattle, bought in the fall at from £4 to £5 each, were sold in July at about double the money, and were wintered on wheat straw and chaff,

with a little hay in April. 100 acres of crop were grown, wheat, oats, and peas.

The average sales were—

1,700 bushels wheat @ 1 dollar...	\$1,700
From 350 sheep, including wool..	1,700
Net profit on cattle	300

Total.....\$3,700

Total expenses, including taxes... 1,800

Profit each year for 12 years.....\$1,900

Two pairs of work horses were kept worth 150 dollars per pair, and 8 cows for the house; also 6 or 7 hogs were fed for servants who would not have fresh beef. The land in good heart yielded 30 bushels of fall and 20 of spring wheat per acre, peas about 40 bushels, and 5 acres of turnips grown better than in any place in Dumfriesshire. The farm was sold four years ago for 24,000 dollars. The whole stock brought near to 5,000 dollars. I would also like to give Mr. James Laidlaw's valuation of his farm and statement of returns from it. Mr. Laidlaw's father (who is yet alive) went out from near Hawick about 1830, when his family were mere children, and with a very small capital. His four sons have all good farms adjoining each other, none of which are for sale. Mr. James is M.P.P., and was exceedingly kind in giving information and assistance. This statement has reference to the average of the last five years; the preceding would have given a better balance. It has also reference to good land well farmed. Farm containing 200 acres, well fenced, with frame bank barn (sufficiently large to contain the crop in an average year), with stables and roof cellars beneath, and other necessary outbuildings. Stone house one and a half storeys in height, kitchen and other necessary outbuildings, a good supply of water, and a large orchard. Value of the above farm, 14,000 dollars.

	Stock.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
6 horses	@ 100			600	
6 cows		50		300	
6 calves		9		54	
6 one-year-old cattle		18		108	
6 two-year-old cattle		30		180	
6 bought to fatten...		30		180	
20 ewes		6		120	
25 lambs		3	50	87	50
1 ram				15	
1 breeding sow ...				25	
Implements, comprising ploughs, harrows, waggons, buggy, harness, &c.				800	
Seeds				100	
				2,569	50
				14,000	
				16,569	50

<i>Crop.</i>				
acres	bushel per acre.	\$	cts.	\$ cts.
25 wheat ... 20 ... @		1		500
20 oats ... 45 ...			30	270
15 peas ... 25 ...			70	262 50
15 barley ... 30 ...			65	292 50
9 turnips ... 500 ...				
1 potatoes... 125 ...			50	62 50
35 hay at 1½ tons ...		10		25
45 pasture.				
5 rape.				
15 fallow.				
15 woods.				

200

Sales.

	\$	cts.
500 bushels wheat @ 1 dollar ...	500	
450 " barley @ 65 cents ...	292	50
125 " potatoes @ 50 cents..	62	50
Oats, peas, turnips, and hay are all required on the farm to feed and fatten the stock (as well as to furnish us with manure for next season) value for these articles must be got from the sales of stocks and their products.		
Return from cows @ \$40	240	
6 two-year-old cattle when fat	70	420
Profit on 6 bought in ...	40	240
8 fat hogs	15	120
25 lambs in spring... ..	6	150
21 fleeces at 5 lb. per head @ 30 cents.	31	50
Product of orchard... ..	100	

\$2,156 50

Expenses of the Farm.

	\$	cts.
2 men's wages one year, each 225 dols.	450	
1 man, 9 months... ..	150	
Extra help	50	
1 servant girl for 1 year	100	
Blacksmith's and carpenter's bills, and tear and wear on implements..	100	
Taxes	60	
	910	
		\$ cts.
Total income from farm	2,156	50
Total expenses	910	

Leaving a profit of 1,246 50
 Or interest on 16,569 dollars 50 cents, the amount of capital invested, at rate 7½ per cent.

25. It is the general opinion of Canadians that a certain amount of Protection is necessary as against the high protective tariff of the United States. Many think the present Canadian tariff is so high as to prevent imports, and lessen the revenue, and that it will soon be modified. There are numbers of the opinion that Free Trade between Britain

and the colonies would be most beneficial, and would stimulate emigration to Canada in preference to the United States, so long as the latter did not reciprocate.

26. The exports of stock from Canada to Great Britain have been as follow:—

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
1876... 352	2767	2607		
1877... 298	7412	6825	373	
1878...1243	32115	62461	1798	
1879... about	30000	100000		

Many more calves are kept this year, and in a few years a large increase may be expected. In connection with this it is stated that by the prevention of Western States cattle from passing through Canada, the loss in traffic to the Grand Trunk Railway has been £6000 per week.

27. The executive power is administered by the representative of the Crown, viz., the Governor-General, whose advisers are the Government of the day. Parliament consists of two Houses—the Upper House or Senate, appointed by the Crown for life, and the Lower House or House of Commons, elected by the people for five years. This Dominion Parliament has charge of all matters of a national character, such as customs, excise, &c. Each Province has also a Provincial Government and Parliament of its own whose powers are confined to matters of a local character. The Members, like those of the Dominion Parliament, receive a sessional allowance. There is also a municipal system for the fixing of County rates and taxes. Judges are appointed by the Crown for life. Only large towns have a police force. In rural districts, which are comparatively free from crime, a few County Constables are employed. Unlike parts of the United States, in these Provinces "Judge Lynch" has no jurisdiction.

Schools and churches are abundant. There is a Public School in each section, where a good English education is given free, teachers being well trained. Next the High School, then the Collegiate Institute, and last the University. In the two first the charge is £1 per quarter. In the University the fees are £2 for a course of three months. There is no State Church.

MANITOBA.

It is now high time for us to start on our long journey to the West. On Friday, 24th October, four of us (Messrs. Gordon, Wilken, Wallace, and I), met in Sarnia, the port of departure for Manitoba. We had been assured the Ontario would not sail before Friday, an assurance which was fully justified by our being kept waiting till Sabbath morning. The day was fine. The passengers, few in number, passed the time in various ways. I saw one or two ladies reading the Bible, another sang "Annie Laurie" and other songs

accompanying herself on the piano. The weather in the evening became very stormy, and continued so for some days. Whether there was any connection between the coarse weather and the singing of "Annie Laurie" I will leave to Dr. Begg to determine. If there was, it is satisfactory to know the young lady did not escape the retribution—she was very sick. The *Ontario* though with some difficulty, made her way up Lake Huron, then up the river Sault St. Marie, into Lake Superior. We there touched at Silver Islet, on the Canadian side, where are very rich silver mines owned by a New York Company, and passed on the Michigan side, Hecla copper mines, the richest in the world. They yield about 50,000 tons of ore annually, worth from £60 to £70 a ton. We touched also at Thunder Bay, the terminus of the Winnipeg Railway, in course of construction. Having there landed the aforesaid young lady, we had afterwards good weather, and reached Duluth on the forenoon of Friday, having sailed 860 miles from Sarnia. The remaining 465 miles are by railway to Winnipeg, where we arrived at 3 a.m. on Sabbath morning. We were obligingly conveyed in an omnibus to the side of the Red River, which they knew to be impassable from the newly-formed ice, and declining to pay *our* shilling each, hurried back to St. Boniface and got into a little hotel kept by a Frenchman. For the fifty guests the accommodation was limited. Two slept on the billiard table, and we were all stowed away somewhere. In the morning we crossed the river, some 150 yards broad, on the ice. Winnipeg, which stands just below the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, had in 1870 a population of 253. It is now a city of 10,000 inhabitants. There are many substantial brick buildings, and some better shops than any I know in Carlisle. On the main street, where all the business places are, sites are now very costly. The site of one dry goods store which five years ago was bought for 100 dollars, is now said to be worth 10,000 dollars. Of first-class hotels there are at least four. These, even in November, seemed to be well filled. There is a fair supply of public schools in the city, which are free, and also several colleges. Of churches there are Church of England, Presbyterian, and Methodist, and these have numerous stations, and several churches throughout the province.

Manitoba extends about 100 miles from north to south, and 120 miles from east to west, and contains about 9,000,000 acres of land. It is divided by the Red River into two parts, two-thirds being on the west and one-third on the east of that

river. There are numerous steamers on the two rivers in summer, but these were all fast in the ice. For the purpose of seeing about us, we had, therefore, to engage teams. For the first six days one or other of the Messrs. Ross, barristers, kindly accompanied and showed us the country, and for several days supplied us with one of the teams. We drove one day to the west, one to the south-west, returning each night; then one day to the south and south-east, returning the next day; afterwards one day to the east returning the following day more to the north. After leaving the Assiniboine, along which as on all the rivers, there is a belt of timber, we reached the flat, treeless prairie, which is very dreary looking to those who have been used to "hill, dale, and shady wood, and sunny plain, and liquid lapse of murmuring stream." Here, as everywhere, there is the same deep, rich, black, alluvial soil varying from 12 or 18 inches up to 6 or 8 feet deep on the river sides. In driving some 18 miles next day across the river Salle we found soil of the same description resting on sandy loam containing much lime. These lands will be in the market in another year, being half-breed minor reservations, that is homestead allotments reserved for children of French half-breeds. Mr. Ross says these will be sold at from 10s. to 15s., up to 20s. per acre for a good river lot. Mr. Ross buys largely and sells again the first opportunity. The lands at present owned by half-breeds all front on the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, the French half-breeds being mostly on the Assiniboine and on the Red River south of Winnipeg, the Scotch mostly on the same river north of Winnipeg. Their lots run from the rivers in a narrow strip four miles back, the houses having been kept near each other for protection. They are not model farmers, and their lands are gradually getting into other hands. Much of the country has this year been burned by prairie fires, numbers of which were always in progress, and had a fine appearance at night. These are dangerous only when there is a high wind. There was one in particular which, starting some 250 or 300 miles south in Minnesota, and driven north by a furious wind, swept over a considerable portion of Manitoba on both sides of the Red River, causing some loss of life and much destruction of property. The house (a store or stopping place) we slept at on the Rat River had been burnt down by it just four weeks before, but was again ready for the entertainment of travellers in a rough way. We afterwards saw its track far to the west in the charred and blackened trunks of trees, and heard of serious personal injuries

caused by it 80 miles from this. By ploughing a few furrows around house and hay ricks, and burning the grass within when it is calm, people can secure their property from these fires, and few neglect doing so.

On the east side of the river there is more swampy land, some of it so wet as to be at present of no use; this is called muskeg. On land which, very wet in spring, becomes dry in August, excellent hay is got. This, cut by a machine, costs some 5s. per ton to cut and put up. In ordinary years there is not much food for cattle on the dry prairie, which grows principally wildrose, raspberry, &c.; so that grass as well as hay has to be got on land too wet for cropping. These swamps are easily dried, sometimes by a single open drain, which in the deep rich soil soon enlarges into a creek. The Red River here some 50 or 60 years ago could be crossed on foot, or by felling a tree across it, now it is navigable for 200 miles above Winnipeg. The land, which at a comparatively recent period, has been all under water, is known to be undergoing a gradual elevation. Lake Manitoba, 25 years ago, extended to a beach 10 feet higher than the present. On the east coast of Hudson Bay an old ship's anchor has been got in the crevice of a rock 400 feet above the present sea level.

To the east of Winnipeg the land is quite flat, and much of it very wet. There was no difficulty in driving anywhere on account of the severity of the frost. Of roads there, as elsewhere, there are none, and never can be—simply trails or tracks along the prairie, and the less used are so much the better. The main street of Winnipeg and some trails along the river near it were the worst roads I saw. They were all then at the best. In spring many of them must be almost impassable with a load. Some 22 miles east of Winnipeg a fringe of forest extends from the east. From this neighbouring settlers who have wood lots cut and convey it to Winnipeg by waggon or sleigh, selling it there for firewood at 6 dollars per cord. This is for poplar, the prevailing timber in the Province. Oak is a little dearer. Rough lumber for building is from 25 dollars to 30 dollars per 1,000 feet, up to 50 dollars and 60 dollars for finest. Bricks are about 15 dollars per 1,000. Beef from 12 to 15 cents retail, 8 and 9 cents by the carcass; butter 25 cents, wheat 65 to 68 cents per bushel. Ten days ago it was 89 cents. Hay from 6 to 7 dollars per ton. Farm servants are paid 15 dollars per month with board. New land is first ploughed with a furrow 12 to 14 inches broad and 2 inches deep. This is backset in spring a little deeper. These

two ploughings when let cost 5 dollars per acre. The seed is sown as soon as the frost is two or three inches out of the ground, and springs immediately. After the first crop the ploughing can be done at 6s. per acre, and the yield being variously estimated at from 20 to 30 bushels, it is calculated that wheat can be grown and delivered in Liverpool, at present rate of freight, at 29s. per quarter if the yield is 30 bushels, and at 34s. 4d. if the yield is only 20 bushels per acre (Mr. Wilken). We got sample of soil on which wheat has been grown for fifty years in succession without manure, but this is near the river where the alluvial soil is deepest. Some who have tried manure on new land say it does not improve the crop, but makes it run more to straw. All vegetables grow to an extreme size without any trouble, and two crops of potatoes have been grown in the season, but no attempt at growing fruit has yet succeeded. There is not usually more than from 15 to 18 inches of snow, and the frost penetrates 4 or 5 feet into the ground. This supplies moisture to the roots of the plants, and, by preserving the soil at a lower temperature, is supposed to improve the quality of the grain.

In Manitoba, as in all the North-West Territory, there is extreme heat in summer and extreme cold in winter. The lines of equal summer temperature stretch far into the North-West, and at Fort Simpson, 12 degrees farther north than Winnipeg, the mean temperature in July and August is only 3 degrees lower. Winnipeg is 49.52 north. The most of the land in the Peace River, from 56° to 59° north, is considered well adapted for wheat growing, the length of day in summer being a great advantage. The frost in winter is very severe all over, the thermometer sometimes going down to 40° below zero. The milder winter caused by warm winds from the Pacific does not extend more than 100 miles east from the Rocky Mountains. Notwithstanding the intensity of the frost, cold is not felt so much as in a moister climate, the dry air acting as a non-conductor. On some it has quite an exhilarating effect. One gentleman told me that in frosty weather he always felt as if intoxicated. He is a native of the Sister Isle, and no "cannie Scot" should count anything on getting such a cheap substitute for his national beverage. There are occasional snow storms, called "blizzards." If any one is caught by one of them on the prairie he must keep himself warm as best he can till it blows over. The dryness of the atmosphere also tempers the heat in summer, and the nights are said to be generally cool. Thunder storms are not of uncommon

occurrence, and are very alarming to nervous people. Mosquitoes and black flies, called, I think, "bull dogs," are a "caution" for two months. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, all lands in the Province available for homesteads are taken up, and anyone wishing free land must go further west. A free grant of 160 acres is given to every male 18 years old on condition of settlement, and the right to another 160 acres adjoining, called pre-emption land, at a certain price, two-fifths of which is payable three years after entry, and the remainder in six equal payments annually, with interest at the rate of six per cent. The price of pre-emption land is fixed by its distance from the projected Canadian Pacific Railway, the country being divided into five belts for a distance of 110 miles on each side of it. In belts A, B, and C. (5, 15, and 20 miles) the price is $2\frac{1}{2}$ dollars per acre; in D (20 miles) 2 dollars; and in E (50 miles) 1 dollar. The country is divided into Townships six miles square, and these are sub-divided into sections of a square mile each, which are numbered, and the even sections allotted for homestead and pre-emption. The odd sections are reserved as railway lands and are sold at a certain fixed price, viz., from 1 dollar up to 5 dollars per acre in the five belts, payable in ten equal annual instalments, with interest at 6 per cent. In each Township two sections belong to the Hudson's Bay Company, and two are reserved for educational purposes. As was mentioned above, all homestead lands are taken up in Manitoba, and all railway lands, at least in the cheaper belts, are bought up and many of them held by speculators.

The last district we visited was the Pembina River, driving 40 miles up the Red River to Morris, then 80 miles west to Rock Lake, which is just into the North-West Territory. Up the Red River and round about Morris the land is excellent, farther west there is a good deal of swamp. On the flat prairie here water is not always easily found. At one farm after sinking over 100 feet, only bitter water was reached. Some twenty-five miles west from the Red River we got into rolling prairie, and this continued all the way to Rock Lake. This fine section of country is largely settled by men from Ontario. In North and South Dufferin alone, 900 homesteads were taken up last summer. We crossed the Pembina Mountain, which is just an elevated plateau, from which you drop suddenly into the valley of the Pembina River, here about 1,000 yards broad. On each side rise a succession of little rounded knolls, to the height of about 200 feet, covered with

poplar and oak timber or scrub. The river some 45 feet broad, is crossed by a wooden bridge, for which an enterprising Yankee, who had put it up, charged us a dollar for the two teams. Showing that some such structure is needed, a short distance up from the river is the grave of a young Scotchman, who was drowned a year before, whilst crossing on horseback. About Rock Lake, 8 miles long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, the country is very pretty and well wooded. In returning to Emerson we were one night at Crystal City and another at Mountain City. There are not, or rather were not, six houses in them both. There is much good oak timber in the neighbourhood of the latter, and a broad belt of it along the Pembina River, where it crosses into Dakota. If prairie fires could be suppressed there would soon be sufficient timber through the Province. As it is, there is some anxiety felt regarding the future supply of wood for fuel. Coal is said to be found on the Souris River, 150 miles west from Rock Lake. Since we left, a railway from Emerson to that River has been projected, to be called the Emerson and Turtle Mountain Railway. Before reaching Emerson we passed through the Mennonite Reserve, which extends from near the Red River 42 miles west along the United States border, and 18 miles to the north. This Pembina Reserve contains seventeen Townships, and another reserve for the same people on the east of the Red River contains eight Townships. The lands on the latter are rather wet, and a number of the settlers are moving across to the Pembina Reserve. They are Quakers from Russia, are a thrifty, industrious people, and have good houses, from which they seem to exclude all the fresh air in winter. They have a number of excellent cattle, and, being near the river and railway sell a large quantity of wheat.

Emerson is on the East side of the Red River, close to United States, and also to the railway; and is, therefore, just at the entrance to Manitoba and the North-West. It has already a population of 1,000. There are in it many stores, and four churches, and two weekly papers are published. From its position it is certain to rise rapidly.

In Winnipeg there are three daily and five weekly papers, and in Manitoba and North-West there are now one hundred and eighteen Post Offices, where a few months ago there were sixty-nine.

You must have read so much on this subject lately, that I am painfully aware you have heard very little that is new to-night; at the same time, I am conscious of having borrowed nothing from anyone without ac-

knowledge. Of course I have given you a mere abridgement of notes taken; to have gone more into detail might have been easier for me, but would have tried your patience too much. What further information I can give will be willingly afforded to any one desiring it. From information obtained from this and other reports, I hope you will be able to form a correct opinion of Canada, and to decide for yourselves whether you will choose it as your future home in case any of you should make up your minds to leave this country. There is every likelihood that the present population of Canada will, ten years hence, be increased by millions. Most of you will admit that a large number of tenant-farmers can be spared from this country, and still leave plenty behind; that the first if not the chief evil farmers have had to contend with has been over competition; that, in fact, their worst foes have been of their own household. The continuous increase of population, and the fact of their being in our island home no new lands to fall back upon, make it imperative that the agricultural class should be frequently decimated by emigration. At no previous time had these considerations greater force than now, when a period of over-competition and high rents has been followed by several seasons so disastrous, and when, in addition, there has been such a rapid development of the almost unlimited resources of this very continent in the immense and ever-increasing importations of agricultural produce of all sorts. If then emigration be a necessity, the question remains, where should farmers go? The thoughts of everyone must naturally turn first to Canada, as being the most accessible of all the British Colonies; but let me give a word of warning, namely: That no one with a moderate capital should expect to become rapidly wealthy by buying land and farming it in Ontario or the Eastern Townships. The land is better than I expected to see it from Mr. Grahame's description; the country quite as pleasant to live in as he described it; but, with the stock many of them have, the returns are small. And yet, I believe, any one possessed of a moderate amount of skill and industry, and with a capital of from £1500 to £2000 may select a good spot in the Eastern Townships, buy 200 acres of land, and do well. The scenery in many parts is much like some of our own country—not certainly as fine as Liddesdale, more like Canonbie—and the people very like ourselves. I liked the land about Compton best. There are also good places about Cookshire; but anyone going there would need to carefully select a spot

for himself, and afterwards get into good stock, and make sheep and cattle ready for the British market. In Ontario buildings are better and more commodious, and land is dearer. In any number of places you could settle down and be quite as comfortable as at home. A larger capital is here required; or farms may be rented at about 5 per cent. on the purchasing value. The interest of money borrowed on mortgage is from 8 to 12 per cent. both in Quebec and Ontario. In these Provinces there has been a period of depression, just as there has been in this country. I was told that five or six years ago he was a very stupid person who could not make money there. Now many are desirous to sell their land for various reasons—numbers of old people to retire, who either have no family or whose sons have gone into business; others to make a better provision for their families in the North-West, and many besides whose land is mortgaged, and who, from the high rate of interest, find it difficult to meet their obligations. Taken as a whole, these proprietor farmers are men of culture and intelligence, with whom any one may be pleased to associate; and by far the largest number, especially in Ontario, are, I believe, in comfortable, if not independent, circumstances. To men of character and intelligence all offices are open.

Manitoba also is being settled by a class of superior men. Numbers of those we saw are from Ontario, and they make excellent pioneers. In Winnipeg the society is quite equal to that in any of our Scottish cities.

In Manitoba abundance of land can be purchased at from 8s. to 20s. per acre, according to locality, for where dry the quality is almost universally good. The great matter is to have a supply of water and wood, and to be near river or railway station. It is also necessary to have a little capital to fall back upon, as Mr. Gordon advised in his report, in case of a visitation of grasshoppers or an unfavourable season. This capital if not needed will there bring high interest, from 12 to 15 per cent., with ample security, that is, land which is at its lowest value. For large capitalists Manitoba has special attractions. They can choose one of three modes of investment, or try them all, viz.—they can buy land and farm it, or they can buy and wait for a rise in value, and land judiciously bought will certainly bring double the price in a very few years; or they can loan money at high rate of interest, the security being perfect. Farmers are better to borrow money at even 15 or 20 per cent. than be without cattle, which will, at least, double in

value each year, and which at present can be kept in summer on unoccupied land, at the mere cost of herding, and in winter at fifteen shillings a head. A man even with no capital, who is without encumbrance, and willing and able to work, may take up a homestead with a fair prospect of success. By hiring himself to a farmer, or working on railway—for which, in November, seven shillings a day was paid—he may have part of his ground cultivated by contract, until able to “take up house” himself. But before going in this way, a Canadian Government agent should be consulted, in case at any time there should be an over supply of labourers. The North-West is in the meantime least adapted for men of small capital, with wife and young children. They could, however, occasionally buy from settlers in Manitoba who wish to move westwards. With a family of grown-up sons it is altogether different; they, by taking up adjoining sections, can be a great mutual help. Grasshoppers did not visit the Province from 1827 to 1867. They afterwards ravaged it every alternate year till 1875, since then it has been exempt from them. I have been assured by the Surveyor-General that there is a belt of country from 150 to 200 miles broad, stretching in a direction between west and north-west from Manitoba to the Rocky Mountains, which is nearly all adapted for settlement,

being mostly well supplied with water, and timber. South from this there is a belt where soil is not so good and the rainfall lighter. The same gentleman was told by an old Hudson's Bay official, who knew every foot of territory, that of all others the Peace River was the place he would choose for settlement. When the line from Thunder Bay to the Red River is completed, as it probably will in from two to three years, it is stated that wheat will be conveyed from Winnipeg to Montreal for 10d. per bushel. Until this is completed, and along with other lines extended westward, there can be no proper outlet for the enormous quantity of grain which can be grown here. When proper communication is opened up then the North-West will participate with the other Provinces of Canada in that proximity to the European markets which no other British Colony is favoured with. Canada has a further advantage in adjoining along its immense southern boundary that great kindred nation whose population is increasing so rapidly. This contiguity will, I believe, be felt to be for the benefit of both, when there is between them a free interchange of all commodities

Mr. Church, Tower of Sark, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Welsh for his interesting report, which was seconded by Mr. Doughty, Byreburn, and heartily accorded.

REPORT OF MR. JAMES PALMER, DELEGATE FROM SOMERSETSHIRE.

MR. JAMES PALMER, who was appointed as a representative of the Somersetshire farmers, sends a short report from Canada. He unfortunately took a bad cold just before leaving this country, and had a severe illness after his arrival in the Dominion. This somewhat curtailed his operations, and has prevented him making, hitherto, a more detailed report to his constituents. This is the more to be regretted as, owing to the advanced state of the harvest in the South of England, Wales and Ireland, when the invitations were sent out, many districts which would gladly have elected delegates had not time to do so. As it is, however, Mr. Palmer has addressed the following interesting letter to Mr. J. W. Down, of Bristol, the Agent who obtained his appointment :—

LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA,

January 1st, 1880.

MR. JOHN W. DOWN, Bristol.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have great pleasure in writing to inform you that I am much pleased with Canada, for the prospects are different to what they are in England, especially for farmers. My sons are delighted with the country and the farms. I have purchased for them in all 273 acres, in two farms situated 7 miles from this, near the main road towards Exeter. They have a good house on each lot, with orchards, out-buildings, &c., and 75 acres fenced and under cultivation on each lot. The whole cost 7500 dollars—less than I had to pay rent for land in two years in Somersetshire—that is to say two years rent per acre. I can strongly recommend this country to my friends and others who intend to emigrate. If a farmer leaving England wish a dairy farm or one for stock raising, my advice to him is to take a good look at the Eastern Townships, Province of Quebec, where he will find farms which may be purchased on very reasonable terms, and just what he would like, close to markets, railway, and shipping. If a grain-growing farm is wanted I would prefer Ontario, but I am not certain, and am inclined to believe that a dairy or stock-raising farm would prove the best investment. Hundreds

are flocking away to Manitoba from these old settlements, to enable themselves to obtain large tracts of land, and thus keep their families together. I believe Manitoba and the North-West are better suited for Canadian settlers who have been used to pioneer life, or to young men from England, farmers who have a capital of say £200 to £500, or men with small families. A man with a large family must have a deal to contend with for the first two years, such men I would advise to settle in the Province of Quebec, or Ontario, and avoid pioneer life. There are any amount of good farms to be purchased in either Province.

Farm labourers do very well here, and soon become by industry, the owners of land. Please send copy of this letter to my friends whose addresses you have,—they need not be afraid to come. When once on board one of the Allan Royal Mail Steamers they will be made comfortable, and on landing will be well treated by the Canadian Government Agents. I took a severe cold the night before I left England, and have been laid up with rheumatics ever since—an old complaint of mine. This prevented me from returning to England and reporting to my constituents as I promised. The rest of my family will join me in the spring.

Wishing you all well,

I am, yours respectfully,

(Signed) JAMES PALMER.

THE Oath of Allegiance required by the Constitution of the United States having been referred to in some of the preceding Reports, the following information is appended :—

Canada, being a part of the British Empire, the emigrant from the United Kingdom to any of the Provinces or Territories of the Dominion of Canada makes no change in his nationality or allegiance by settling there. The emigrant to the United States must, on the other hand, abjure his own country absolutely and entirely, as will be seen by the following oaths, which each immigrant must take in order to become a citizen of the United States:—

Declaration of Intention.

I, JOHN SMITH, do declare on oath, that it is *bonâ fide* my intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce for ever all allegiance and fidelity to all and every foreign Prince, Potentate, State and Sovereignty whatever, and particularly to Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

JOHN SMITH.

Sworn in open Court,

this _____

SEPTIMUS JONES, *Clerk.*

Oath at the Time of Admission to Citizenship.

I, JOHN SMITH, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and that I do absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign Prince, Potentate, State, or Sovereignty whatever; and particularly to Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of whom I was formerly a subject.

JOHN SMITH.

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF MR. JOHN MAXWELL, OF CARLISLE.

ON Monday, September 8th, 1879, I attended a meeting at Castle Douglas, at which my friend, Mr. James Biggar, was unanimously elected as Delegate from Kirkcudbrightshire, for the purpose of visiting Canada, and reporting upon its suitability as a field for agricultural emigrants. Though not one of the Government Delegates, I have much pleasure in giving you an account of what I saw, and of adding my testimony to that of others on the resources and prospects of the Dominion.

On his appointment, Mr. Biggar requested me to accompany him; and though the notice was short, as the vessel sailed on the Thursday following, I consented: and having secured our berths on the steamship *Peruvian*, of the Allan Line, we sailed from Liverpool on September 11th, arriving in Quebec, after a most enjoyable passage, on Sunday, September 21st.

On the Friday previous to our arrival at Quebec, we sailed along the coast of Anticosti, and on the Saturday morning had fairly entered the St. Lawrence. These were beautiful days, a clear sky and bright sun overhead, the heat tempered by the slight sea breeze, while the waters of the St. Lawrence appeared to be alive with seals; and here and there a porpoise, and occasionally a whale, appeared above water. The coast of Anticosti is bleak enough; and it was a pleasant contrast the next morning to find ourselves off the south bank of the St. Lawrence, covered with the white cottages of the fishermen on the shore and the somewhat larger dwellings of the squatters further back, who have cleared the timber from the lands they at present cultivate. All was excitement about two o'clock on Saturday afternoon as we approached Rimouski, where the mails were to be sent ashore, with some of the passengers, in exchange for the news of what had transpired during the eight days we had been, as it were, out of the world. By this time we were enjoying the views on both banks of the noble river. I had more than once listened to a description of the beautiful autumnal shades of this country, but only then learnt how far short my ideas were of the reality. To avoid landing in the dark, the vessel was laid to during the night, and a dense fog rising in the morning, we did not arrive at Point Lévis till about nine o'clock. As we approached first one bank and then the other, as the channel ran, we had not

much opportunity of seeing through the mist the points of interest on the islands and banks of the river. We only saw sufficient to cause us to wish to see more, and by and by we approached the city towering high above the river which flows tranquilly at the foot of the heights on which it is built.

An invitation awaited the Delegates from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec to make his house their home during the time they were able to remain in the neighbourhood of Quebec; but, as a special train was announced to leave at midday for the West, and as they were anxious to get on to Ottawa to visit the Dominion Agricultural Exhibition then being held there, they were reluctantly compelled to decline his hospitality.

The country we travelled through was poor and uninteresting, in an agricultural sense, so I need not recapitulate our travels until we reached Ottawa.

The Exhibition was opened by the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise. Canadians yield to none in their loyalty to and love of our Queen, and their reception of the viceregal party on the show ground must have been very gratifying to them.

Mr. Graham, of Belleville, Chairman of the Dairy Association of the County of Hastings, who was in charge of the dairy produce, kindly allowed me every facility to examine the exhibits under his charge. The butter and cheese were an excellent collection. I have visited many shows in England and Scotland, and have rarely seen such a numerous entry of fine butter. Taking into consideration the fact that Ottawa is some hundreds of miles away from the best agricultural districts of Canada, the display of stock was very creditable to the country; cattle and pigs were particularly worthy of note.

On our way to Toronto we spent a day at Brockville, where we gathered much useful information on Canadian phosphates and their treatment, from Mr. Cowan, and a very excellent system of cattle feeding from Mr. Stagg.

After spending two days at Toronto we embarked on the steamship *Ontario* at Sarnia, on a voyage over Lake Huron and Lake Superior to Duluth, on our way to Manitoba. We were accompanied by the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, and Mr. Senator Aikins, and while these gentlemen, with the other

Delegates, who made up the company, spent a couple of days inspecting the new railway which is being laid from Thunder Bay to Winnipeg, Mr. Biggar and I pushed on to Mapleton in Dakota to visit two of the great wheat-growing farms of the West. Duluth is one of those "would-be" cities with 2,000 to 3,000 inhabitants, with ten churches of various denominations, five of which are closed. It has also two grain elevators, which are kept very busy, this being the chief point of shipment of grain to the Eastern markets. I may here explain that these elevators clean the grain, which is generally sent, without dressing, direct from the threshing machine, and store it or forward to market as required by the owner. All grain is classed on arrival, 1st, 2nd, or 3rd quality and goes into a general stock of its class, the owner receiving a cheque for the amount of his deposit, which is negotiable. The surrounding land is of little value in an agricultural sense; the hills are rocky and the level land swampy.

On our way from Duluth we ran for several miles along the banks of the St. Louis River. The rapids, which continue for some miles, were beautifully illumined by the setting sun, and afterwards by moonlight. It was one of the finest sights I ever witnessed. We were rather scared by the creaking wooden bridges we passed over, some of which, we were told, had been condemned some years ago.

On our arrival at Mapleton, Mr. Dunlop drove us over a large tract of prairie, broken and unbroken. The system of working it was entirely new to us, and we were deeply interested in his account of the working of this land. I can only describe the sight presented to us as an immense expanse bounded by the horizon in every direction and nothing to break the view but an occasional settler's house, stacks, or piles of straw, and here and there a narrow belt of timber, the indication of a river's course.

The next morning, accompanied by Mr. Disbrowe, treasurer of the St. George's Society of Winnipeg, who met us the previous day, we drove over to Cheeney Farm, the property of Mr. Dalrymple. We were kindly entertained by Mr. Button, manager of this farm, who, while showing us through the buildings, gave us every information respecting the working of the Dalrymple farms, and, though foreign to my subject, I cannot leave them behind without giving you some of the particulars we learned, as the system adopted here may be worked to equal advantage on the prairie land of the Canadian North-West, but that country not being sufficiently developed the infor-

mation is not so readily obtainable there. Mr. Dalrymple manages 70,000 to 100,000 acres of prairie land. He is at present working four farms on this property—viz., Cass Farm of 4,500 acres; Cheeney, 3,800; Alton, 2,200; and Grandin, 8,000 acres, and two farms of 3,000 acres, the property of other gentlemen, are also under his charge, making a total of 21,000 acres of land under crop this year. From 2,000 to 4,000 acres of new land are broken up yearly, and in 1880 he will sow 20,000 acres of wheat. Oats and barley are only grown for horse food. The Northern Pacific Railroad runs through the farms, and there is a private siding near the head office, situated at the north-east centre of the farms alluded to. There is a general manager over each farm, and sub-managers to accompany the men and horses in their various occupations. The ploughmen work long hours, and a stableman is kept whose work it is to provide food for the horses, morning, noon, and night. A blacksmith looks after the iron-work and implements on the farm, and has a store of duplicates of all the working portions of the machinery in use. The following remarks have special reference to Cheeney Farm, the others being worked on the same system:—

In breaking new land, three horses or mules are yoked in a single plough, which turns over 2 to 2½ acres per day, the sod turned over being 10 to 15 inches broad, and 2 inches thick. This work is done in June and July, backset in the fall, and sown the following spring. Seeding commences about the beginning of April, or as soon as the land is in condition, and the frost out of it, for 2 or 3 inches, and harvest begins about 1st of August. The ordinary seeding is 1½ to 2 bushels per acre. Barley is sown about the middle of May, and oats a week later. There are 25 self-binders on this farm and 130 on the estate, a driver, two stookers, and three mules work each machine which cuts 12 to 15 acres per day. Two or three days after the first of the crop is cut, the four steam thrashers are set to work, each turning out 1,000 to 1,400 bushels per day, according to the crop. As the straw is all burned after threshing, they were working one of the threshers this harvest very successfully with straw for fuel instead of other kinds which are comparatively expensive in this district. The grain is sent to the elevators as it is threshed. It will be understood, therefore, that for a month or six weeks Cheeney Farm, with the 150 men employed on it during this period, is a scene of considerable bustle. Ordinary wages for spring and fall-work are £3 10s. to £5 per month, but the extra harvest hands get 8s. to 12s.

per day, with board in both cases. As soon as possible, after harvest, the ploughs are set to work on the stubbles, and back-setting the new land for the spring crops; the whole of the wheat being sown in the spring. They use double sulky ploughs, with 16-inch shares, drawn by four horses or mules, travelling 18 to 20 miles, and turning over five acres each per day. The men ride on these ploughs. On this system an acre of wheat costs 30s. to 35s., or about 1s. 9d. per bushel of 60 lbs., on a basis of 19 bushels per acre, which is the average crop of this year on these farms. The price of wheat in Dakota was 3s. 1d. per bushel at the beginning of harvest, but afterwards rose to 4s. per bushel; the freight to Liverpool is about 2s. 2d. per bushel. Oats averaged 40 bushels, and barley 30 bushels per acre, on land that had been cropped four years successively without the application of any manure, the straw being burned as soon as threshed.

The country being level, the railways are laid at a nominal cost, as compared with the cost of lines in this country, £2,000 per mile being a liberal estimate for laying, and another £1,000 for equipment.

We travelled northwards over an immense tract, which had been devastated by fire a few days previously, and after 18 hours' travelling reached the object of our journey.

We found Winnipeg to be a thriving city, situated at the confluence of the Assiniboine and Red Rivers, peopled by a most enterprising population of some 10,000 to 12,000. Ten years ago, a few log huts and Fort Garry were the only buildings here. It improved gradually till 1872, when the inhabitants numbered about 500; and in 1874 it received another impetus, which has not ceased to the present day. The visitor is impressed with the idea that it means to be a city, and will succeed.

We drove westward along the bank of the Assiniboine to Portage-la-Prairie where we met Mr. Ryan, M.P., for the district of Marquette, who told us that the average crops of this district would be 25 bushels wheat, 50 bushels oats, 40 bushels barley, 30 bushels peas, 5 to 6 tons potatoes, 15 to 18 tons turnips, and odd crops of double these figures where the land is in better hands than the ordinary run of farmers. We met several men whom we questioned on these points, and they were fully substantiated. The prices realised last year were 1s. 10d. to 2s. 3d. per bushel for wheat, 1s. 5d. for oats, and 1s. 8d. to 2s. for barley. This year the price of wheat had advanced to 3s. before we left. The cost of transport to England at present would be about 2s. 5d. per bushel; but the Government railway, which is at

present being laid in an almost direct line to the lakes, will materially reduce this charge, so that grain will probably be transported from this province at a less cost than the present charges from the Western States of America, and so increase the value of the product in the hands of the grower.

The party divided at Portage-la-Prairie, some going further West, while the others, of whom I was one, returned to Winnipeg.

Leaving Winnipeg, we travelled south-west a distance of 80 miles, to the Pembina Mountain district, passing through the farm of Mr. Lowe, by whom we were most hospitably treated. The journey occupied five days. On this journey we crossed the Assiniboine and Stinking Rivers, going almost direct south to Morris, at the confluence of the Red and Scratching Rivers. The first eight or ten miles of the road was through a brush-wood country. The open prairie was of a somewhat inferior quality to that which we had passed over going West, yet vastly superior to anything I had seen previous to my visit to this Province. The Pembina Mountains form a gentle slope of well-wooded land of great fertility, beyond which the country is more rolling, and very desirable land, although somewhat lighter than on the eastern slope. Returning to Winnipeg, we drove on one day ten miles north-west, and an equal distance across the Red River, through the Kildonan Settlement to the north-east. This district was originally peopled by settlers whom Lord Selkirk brought out in 1814, sixty-five years ago. Some of the original settlers are still living, and I got some soil from a field belonging to Mr. McBeth, which had been cropped with wheat 54 years consecutively, except grasshopper years, and this year produced about twenty bushels per acre. It had never received any manure, but this autumn he is putting some dung on as an experiment. We drove over dung heaps the accumulation of over twenty years, and we heard of more than one instance where the dung heaps had become such a nuisance that the barns had been removed as the least expensive way of getting rid of the trouble. We met a Caldwgate (Carlisle) weaver who had farmed very successfully for seven years, who was arranging when we saw him to have his dung heaps removed at the rate of 1s. per ton.

The soil throughout the country is a rich black loam, six inches to six feet deep, almost entirely free from stones, and varying in quality in different districts, on a subsoil of strong or friable clay or sand. I was much more favourably impressed with the appearance of

this soil than that I had seen higher up the Red River Valley, it has more substance, and will probably yield good crops long after the higher country has become exhausted. It is covered by a tufted grass, varying in length, according to the moisture of the soil, from twelve inches to five or six feet.

Stock raising has not been carried on to any extent in Manitoba as yet, although we saw some comparatively large herds of cattle in parts of the country we travelled over, and considered it well adapted for that purpose. Some shelter is required during the winter, but by a judicious selection of land the necessity for artificial shelter may be obviated to a considerable extent, as the winters westward to the Rocky Mountains become very much milder, and at the foot of them it is said to be so mild that snow almost melts as it falls, and will mostly disappear in twenty-four hours. According to the laws of the country stock may be grazed on or hay cut from any land that is not fenced, so that a man having a moderate holding may keep a stock by herding much in excess of what his actual holding may carry. Cattle are largely used for draught purposes, and as all new settlers use oxen for a time at least, as being best adapted to their requirements, there is an ever increasing demand for draught cattle, many hundreds of which are being imported from the United States, and are commanding high prices, ranging from £20 to £35 per pair. Sheep also do well on partially enclosed ground, but in some sections they are killed by what is known as spear grass, which, becoming entangled in the wool, penetrates the skin, and eventually causes death, but many of the diseases common in this country are unknown on the prairies.

The native stock of the North-West frequently shew points of breeding which can only be accounted for by the importation some fifty years ago of thoroughbred stallions and fine Durham bulls; the country is indebted for these, as well as many other advantages, to the enterprise of the Hudson's Bay Company. Yearling cattle are worth 50s. to £3; two-year-olds, £4 to £5; steers, £6 to £8; and draught cattle, £9 to £18, according to strength, condition, and breaking. The native cattle and horses will winter out without any attention. All kinds of grain (except Indian corn), roots and vegetables grow to great perfection. Apples have not been grown yet; I understand some difficulty was found in Minnesota when they were first cultivated, but cuttings were imported, and when they became acclimatised did well. The same success will doubtless attend

the exertions of the people of Manitoba. Timothy grass and clover produce excellent crops, but rye grass grows too rapidly, and will not stand the severe frosts.

This Province of Manitoba and the North-west Territory are suitable to almost every class of emigrant who is prepared to endure the hardships of a new country and life on the prairie. These points should be carefully considered, and I will endeavour to enumerate them:—The country is new and the population being scattered, the pleasure and comforts of society must be foregone for a time at least, and we were sorry to note that this isolation had the effect in many instances of reducing people who had probably been brought up very differently, to utter indifference as to their personal appearance, and the comforts of life.

The climate is, owing to the extremes of temperature, a very trying one. The intense cold of winter when the thermometer registers 30 to 70 and even 80 degrees of frost for three or four months at least, and the heat of the summer months registering from 80 to 100 degrees in the shade, will deter many from trying their fortunes in this country. The atmosphere is lighter and more clear than we are accustomed to at home, and neither the cold of winter nor heat of summer are felt to the extent that they would be with the moist atmosphere which we are accustomed to.

Although the country is intersected by numerous large rivers and tributaries, it cannot be described as well watered, as the rivers are generally sluggish, and the water unfit for domestic purposes. A better quality can be obtained at a depth of 16 to 20 feet, and it is only occasionally needful to go deeper, but the water when obtained is often charged with the peculiar alkali taste which we find in Spa water.

Timber is greatly needed both for shelter, building, and fuel, and the supply mainly comes from the higher lands, being floated down the rivers. The prairie fires are doubtless the principal cause of this scarcity, and as settlements extend, tree culture will be encouraged, and the fires checked to a great extent.

There are immense beds of coal in the Saskatchewan Valleys, as in those of the Red, Deer, and other Rivers, whilst north of the 59th parallel, there are said to be 500,000 square miles underlain with true coal. The future of this vast Territory seems therefore to be secure, so far as fuel is concerned.

There are really no roads, and, with the exception of an immense gravel hill, ten miles north-east of Winnipeg, I did not notice any material suitable for

road-making in the district I travelled through. The roads, or tracks, are merely trails over the prairie. If not fenced, so much the better, and a decent track may be picked out, but in settled portions, where the land is fenced, the roads are pretty bad. During the spring, on the break-up of the frost, and in June, the wet month of this country, they are almost impassable, and no carting is done that can be avoided. During summer and autumn the trails are good travelling except in swampy places, and become almost as hard as a Macadamised road, while in winter they are covered with snow, and sleighs are invariably used for all kinds of work.

The mosquitoes and black flies are very troublesome to the new comer for two months in summer; the old settlers care little for them, and they generally "clear out" as settlement progresses.

Distance from markets is a drawback, but that will be overcome to a great extent by the completion of the Government Railway, and as the railway is built with the object of opening up the country every advantage will be given to the settler which judgment and economy can secure.

No great expense is necessary in opening up the route by Hudson's Bay, but as it would be open for navigation only three to five months in the year, it could not be used advantageously, although it would bring Manitoba as near to Liverpool as New York is.

The grasshopper is another trouble which has, three times during the last 50 years, cleared the Province of its crops.

Prairie fires are a source of great danger, and have caused incalculable loss to many settlers at various periods, but a little judicious and inexpensive precaution will obviate any serious effect.

Manitoba is but a mite in the great North-West, containing as it does, only some 14 millions of the 375 millions of acres said to be fit for cultivation. Every settler above 18 years' of age is entitled to 160 acres homestead or free grant and 160 acres pre-emption at a cost of one dollar to five dollars per acre, according to distance from projected railway, the first payment on account of which is due three years after settlement, and the payments extend over seven years. The land in the neighbourhood of Winnipeg is not being so rapidly taken up, for the reason that it is mostly held by speculators for higher prices than emigrants are generally able to pay for land, but as many of them have held for some years on borrowed capital which is worth 8 to 12 per cent., they are ready to sell at a small margin on cost, for the reason that it clears their hands, and

increases the value of their remaining holding in the same district. The half-breed reserves have also been largely sold into the hands of these speculators, and, though it is a matter for regret that such large tracts of really good land should be held idle, it is done in the way of business by those who were bold enough to make this country their home when it was first opened to the public ten years ago.

In surveying the country, the boundary line has been taken as the base of operations from the east and west parallels, and the 96th meridian the base line for the north and south parallels. From these parallels the whole country is laid out in townships of six miles square, which are again sub-divided into sections of one square mile, or 640 acres; half sections of 320, and quarter sections of 160 acres. Two sections are reserved in each township for educational purposes, and two for the Hudson's Bay Company, the original owners of the soil; and they accept these, and a payment of £300,000 sterling in exchange for their charter, yielded to the Government in 1868. The school sections are disposed of as the country becomes settled up, and the proceeds devoted to the free education of the children of the townships. It is expected that the yield from this source will generally be sufficient to obviate the necessity for school rates.

The young man, or the man of middle age, with a family of sons pretty well up, are, perhaps, the class of emigrants best adapted to this country; but it would be a severe undertaking for a man with a young family to set out here, unless some provision had previously been made for them.

Zymotic diseases, and ague, which is so prevalent in many of the States not much south of this, are altogether unknown here, and as to the general good health of the people there can be no doubt.

Before leaving this district, I should like to give a word of warning to any who may be inclined to try their fortunes in this region, against the sharks who beset the unwary at every turn, as in all new countries, not only in the land interest, but touching every essential to the new settler; and I advise them to be chary of taking the advice of interested parties. In our travels West we met more than one who, on inquiry, we found had paid considerably more on the advice of these parties for their outfit than was at all necessary, had they used their own discretion. Competition is keen enough even here to enable the settler to make a material reduction in his outlay, if he spends a little time about it. Set out as early in the spring as possible if you have

not sufficient capital to allow you to spend the winter in Winnipeg. In the latter case you have time to look about you, and in the former case you have the summer before you to get at least a light oat crop, a few potatoes, and your place put in order for the winter. A few people going out together may take up holdings in the immediate neighbourhood of each other, form a small township or colony, and so mitigate some of the pangs which the emigrant naturally feels, and be of material assistance to each other in settling their new homes.

Much of the misery and disappointment so many emigrants have met with in the United States have been owing to their too readily accepting the advice of the Agents of Land and Railway Companies, whose sole interest is to have their extensive holdings settled at whatever cost. Beautiful pictures are deftly painted of the prospects of the settlers on their respective lands, each succeeding report being more brightly coloured than its predecessor. If these men or the companies they represent kept faith with their clients (I had almost said victims), little if any fault could be found with them, and much human misery averted, but too often they are left to their own resources, strangers in a strange land, to live lives of trouble and regret.

I was glad to note that the information of their country, issued by the Canadian Government for the information of emigrants, is not written in the exaggerated tone which many of the neighbouring States adopt. The Dominion Government hold most of the lands of the North-West in their own hands. There is a vast tract to select from, and a most secure title ensured when the transfer is once made.

I gave an estimate of the cost of a wheat crop in Dakota. The same system may be adopted in the Canadian North-West to advantage, as the average yield, so far as can be learned on present information, will be 8 to 10 bushels per acre higher than the yield in Dakota, and every extra bushel produced tends to reduce the first cost per bushel to the producer. Oats and barley cannot be grown so profitably for export, but are being sold at remunerative rates to the new settlers.

Leaving Winnipeg, I proceeded to Chicago, thence to Indianapolis and Cincinnati, passing through the States of Illinois and Ohio, and along the Canada Southern Line to Toronto, where I arrived on Tuesday, October 28th. I spent a week in Western Ontario, visiting Guelph, Golt, Brantford, Woodstock, and Stratford. The country is well farmed, and a moderate amount of stock kept, which is on the whole better bred than that of any

other section of Canada. It is much indebted for this characteristic to the enterprise of Mr. George Browne, who established the justly celebrated Bow Park herd, now known as the Canada West Farming Association. The land is generally sandy loam, easily worked, and of a kindly nature. The country is undulating and beautifully wooded; and, had the snake fences been out of the way, and thorns substituted, I could have imagined myself in some districts I know of on this side the water. Our first visit was to Guelph, where we were met by Messrs. McCrae, who attended us throughout our visit, and were of great help to us in seeing the district, which is considered the best farmed, and contains some of the best land, in Ontario; although I am told that further west the land is of more substance.

The principal object of interest here is the Agricultural College and Model Farm, for the education in theory and practice of young men entering on a farmer's life. They have at present accommodation for 88 pupils, and have recently been compelled to refuse admission to many applicants. The students combine study and labour, for which latter they are remunerated to such an extent that a careful, industrious fellow can have his education free. All kinds of crops grown in the country are grown here, and experiments for their improvement conducted on a liberal scale: all varieties are carefully tested, and their characteristics noted for the benefit of the student and the country at large. I may here remark that rye grass has not, so far, been cultivated profitably in Canada; it does not appear to be suited to the extremes of temperature to which the country is subject. The land was all clean and in good order. The stock included pedigree specimens of shorthorns, Herefords, Devons, Polled Angus, Galloway, and Ayrshire cattle; Southdown, Border Leicester, and Cotswold sheep, including a great many imported animals; and some Clydesdale horses. They are trying cattle feeding with animals of various breeds, testing the rate of improvement occasionally on the weighing machine. Professor Brown expects them to gain 2 lbs. per day. He has found that cattle do better on 30 to 50 lbs. of roots per day and a proportionately increased quantity of grain and dry food. They have found raw food to do equally as well as boiled or steamed food. The results of their experiments, as well as a general report of the school and farm, form an interesting publication at the end of each year. I quite think the system worthy of adoption under Government patronage in this

country, and that a Minister of Agriculture would be of material advantage to the farming community.

We visited several farms in the neighbourhood which are for sale at £12 to £14 per acre. An average rent of lands is 5 per cent on capital value, and the taxes amount to about 5 per cent. on the rent, in addition to eight days statute labour on the roads, or equivalent. We found that agriculture has been in a very depressed state during the past five years throughout Canada; and that farms have barely paid interest on capital if at all, and when the land was rented the results were anything but satisfactory. Previously they had good seasons, and received paying prices for their produce. The following is an estimate prepared by Mr. Laidlaw and other practical men in the neighbourhood, of the capital required to purchase and work a 200 acre farm on an average result of the past five years, everything being taken at hired prices. He remarks the fallow may appear unnecessary, but as turnips are an expensive crop, and not so much used as in this country, it is considered the most effectual way of cleaning the land. The produce, values, wages, system of cropping, quantity of stock kept, and general characteristics are worthy of careful persual, as giving a concise and full report of the system of working a farm in the Province of Ontario. The amount for taxes is not named, it would probably be £10 to £15, against which the produce of poultry will stand

Estate of 200 acres, with brick house, and necessary out-buildings of wood, at £14 per acre.....	£2,800	0	0
6 horses @ £20	120	0	0
6 cows @ £10	60	0	0
6 calves @ 36s.	10	16	0
6 yearlings @ £3 12s.	21	12	0
6 two-year-olds @ £6.....	36	0	0
6 lean steers to feed @ £6..	36	0	0
20 breeding ewes @ 24s. ...	24	0	0
25 lambs @ 12s.	15	0	0
1 ram.....	3	0	0
Breeding sow and litter.....	5	0	0
Implements	160	0	0
Seed grain and other seeds..	20	0	0
	£3,311	8	0

Labour.

Two men, one year, @ £45...	£90	0	0
One man, nine months	32	0	0
Extra help	10	0	0
Servant girl.....	20	0	0
Blacksmith and carpenter's account.....	8	0	0
Wear and tear of implements	8	0	0
Threshing machine 4 days ...	5	12	0
	£173	12	0

Yield.

25 acres wheat,	20 bushels per acre.
20 " oats	45 do. do.
15 " barley,	30 do. do.
15 " peas,	25 do. do.
9 " turnips.	
1 " potatoes,	125
35 " hay, @ 1½ tons.	
5 " rape.	
45 " pasture.	
15 " fallow.	
15 " woodland.	

200

Crop and Stock Sold.

500 bushels wheat @ 4s. ...	£100	0	0
450 " barley @ 65c. ...	58	10	0
125 " potatoes @ 50c.	12	10	0

Oats, Peas, Turnips, and Hay required in Feeding Stock.

6 two-year-old cattle, fat, @ £14 ...	84	0	0
6 bought-in cattle, profit @ £8 ...	48	0	0
8 fat hogs @ 60s. ...	24	0	0
25 lambs @ 24s. ...	30	0	0
21 fleeces, 5lbs. each, @ 15d. per lb. ...	6	6	0
	£363	6	0

From which deduct outlay 173 12 0

Net profit ... £189 14 0

or £5 4s. per cent on invested capital or £9 6s. 6d. per cent. on working capital, where the farm is rented, and as seven per cent interest is obtainable on as good security as we are content to take at four per cent. in this country, it would appear that farming on this system has not paid in Canada recently.

I have a strong conviction that high class farming would pay better than the present system of management. If the land were stimulated by a judicious use of artificial manures, the raw material of which is so plentiful throughout the country, it would be gradually improved instead of being impoverished as under the present system, and stock-raising and feeding could be carried on more extensively and profitably in conjunction with the dairy, leaving the Western Provinces to grow the grain for export.

Leaving Ontario we proceeded, *via* Boston, for a run through the Maritime Provinces. We arrived at St. John, New Brunswick, after passing through a rough country covered with a second growth of timber, and so rough, as to be almost useless for agricultural purposes. In fact we did not see 300 acres of cultivated land during a twelve hours' journey. Mr. Livingston, Government Agent for this

district treated us very kindly, and substantiated much information we had gathered on our way up the country. We heard excellent reports of the Valley of the St. John River, which flows into the Bay of Fundy at this point. The scenery along the valley to the Big Falls is exceedingly beautiful and the soil of the most fertile nature. The country about Woodstock and Frederickton is equal to any in Canada, and is altogether clear of the fogs which almost constantly cover the country around the Bay of Fundy for many months of the year. We crossed the bay to Annapolis, situated at the head of an inland lake and the mouth of the river of that name. It was one of the first French settlements of Acadia, as this country was called by the first settlers. The railway to Halifax runs for some distance along the River Valley, the soil of which varies from heavy clay to light loam and even moss. Apples, which are said to be very fine flavoured, are largely grown; otherwise the district is only rudely cultivated. Passing over a wild rough country, we reached Halifax. The following morning we travelled as far as Amherst by rail in company with Mr. Rodgers, Inspector of Fisheries for the Maritime Provinces. These fisheries form a very considerable item of revenue to these Provinces, yielding £1,200,000 per annum. Some of the rivers are protected, and are literally swarming with fish. On one of them three rods killed 2,000 lbs. weight of salmon daily for several successive days. Mr. Rodgers very kindly promised to provide a few days fishing for us should we visit these Provinces again. Game is very plentiful throughout the wilds, and there is abundance of excellent sport for those who are so inclined, and as there are neither gun licences nor game laws, and only the close seasons to consider, they may have full scope. This Province of Nova Scotia is rock bound, and has a very bleak appearance from the ocean; and there is only a small portion of the interior calculated to disabuse the mind of the immigrant of these first impressions. Owing to its proximity to the Gulf Stream, however, the southern portion has much milder winters than any other part of Canada; and on the sheep farms, of which there are several, the sheep remain out all the winter. On our journey north from Halifax, we did not find any good land till reaching Truro, where we came on the salt marshes, which are large tracts of level land reclaimed from the sea by dykes, which are run across the marsh. Gates are opened and the sea admitted for a few days of the spring tides; and the alluvial deposit left behind by the

receding water is so rich that, if properly seeded down, a hay crop of two to three tons per acre is a certainty for years to come. We considered this land the richest we have seen this side of Manitoba; and it is worth £16 to £25 per acre, while the adjoining high arable land is worth £6 to £10 cleared. The coarse hay is stored in ricks and sleighed home as required during winter, and the fine, or English hay, as it is called, is housed in barns. From Amherst we drove over nine miles or so of these marshes, studded with thousands of hay-ricks, containing a ton to 25 cwt. each, to Sackville, where we were met by Mr. Black, M.P., and several gentlemen of the neighbourhood, who accompanied us a mile or so to a spot where we hoped to see some of these dykes built; but night overtook us, and after visiting Mr. Wood's farm, where we found twenty strong bullocks tied up to feed, and a few well-bred yearlings and two-year old cattle, we returned to Sackville. We learned that the Counties of Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, and Grand Pré, in Nova Scotia, and Westmoreland in New Brunswick, are the best farming Counties. A large quantity of hay has hitherto been exported, but with the English market open to them the farmers are turning their attention to cattle breeding and feeding; and their proximity to the only Canadian winter port is an additional incentive to follow this system.

We were joined on our journey to Quebec by Sir Charles Tupper, who gave us a very interesting account of the rebellion at Fort Garry in 1870, and his journey thither during mid-winter over some hundreds of miles of snow, the success of his mission, and his safe return to his home.

Travelling along the Inter-Colonial Railway, we passed through a large tract of woodland, of which little has been cleared, till we reached Rimouski. The squatters here are French Canadians, and have their farms laid off in long narrow strips of 50 to 200 yards wide and 2 to 7 miles long. Much of the land is very stony, but there are some fertile sections, where the soil is a heavy loam on clay subsoil.

Passing Quebec, I pushed on to Montreal for a day, while my companions visited the Eastern Townships. Snow was falling heavily, and the prospect was not cheering. They were, however, well pleased with what they saw of the country. Visiting Mr. Cochrane's farm, they were shown what are probably the most valuable stock in Canada; the produce of one cow of the herd having already realised £27,000, whilst he has a heifer valued at £5,000, and the cow remaining. In

addition to his pedigree stock, Mr. Cochran feeds a number of cattle every year, the country being peculiarly adapted for grazing and dairy purposes, and much resembles some of our mixed farms in various parts of Eden Valley. Land is comparatively cheap; good farms of 100 to 300 acres of cleared land, with fair buildings, can be bought at £5 to £6 per acre, and any one prepared to pay £10 per acre might almost pick the district. It is well worth the while of any one inclined to mixed farming in the Eastern Provinces to visit this section before going West to Ontario.

Returning to Quebec we enjoyed a sleigh drive to Montmorency Waterfalls; it was a beautiful clear day, six to eight inches of snow on the ground, the air was sharp and bracing, but the 20 to 30 degrees of frost did not cause the same feeling of cold incident to a similar temperature at home. I had heard so much of the pleasures of a Canadian winter that I wished for a taste of it, and I must say I enjoyed my short experience of it.

In conclusion I would remark that, Canada being a producing country, living is cheap, except as to imported luxuries, which, however, are no dearer than here. Education is at once the cheapest and the most perfect system in the world. Every child is entitled to a free education; and the fact that over 90 per cent. of the children attending school are at the public schools, is a sufficient proof of the class of education afforded. The people are to a large extent our own countrymen, and all are under the same Crown and form of Government. Immigrants to Canada do not forswear their allegiance to their sovereign and country, as they must do before they acquire an acre of land or exercise a vote in the United States.

The Canadians are the most kind and hospitable people it has been my lot to meet with. I was struck with their kindness on the voyage out, and never, in all my travels through the vast country from Halifax to Portage-la-Prairie, had I cause in a single instance to form an adverse opinion. I was rather amused at the way a fellow-passenger was rebuked by a Canadian whom he had called an American. I thought it then a distinction without a difference; but afterwards, in visiting the States, I learnt what grounds he had for making the distinction. That the Canadian people are industrious is beyond doubt; and the fact that so many thousand acres have been cleared amidst what was an almost impenetrable forest, is sufficient proof of the fact, and no one need go there who is not prepared to work. I enjoyed my visit to Canada very much, and

was equally satisfied with its resources and the inducements held out to emigrants of various classes from this country.

It is a difficult task to give advice as to emigration in a general way. The circumstances of each individual would require to be known. I cannot advise anyone in comfortable circumstances at home, and fair prospects for his family, to give up such comforts for the uncertainties and hardships of a comparatively new country; although there is more room for a man of capital and enterprise to employ his capital and talents than in the old country, and the probabilities are that he would eventually hold a higher position in Canada than he could hope to do at home. On the other hand to a man of middle age, possessed of moderate means, with a family brought up to farming and having for them no other prospect in view, or a young man setting out in life, the inducements for settlement are well worthy of consideration; there are also many industrious and thrifty men, who are making no head-way here, who would, with equal labour and care make themselves a home and competence across the water. I do not wish any one to be guided by my advice, until they have taken fully into consideration their position and prospects at home, perused carefully the various reports of the Delegates; which, in combination, will form a most exhaustive report of the resources of the country, and then judge and act for themselves.

I append the following letter, which has been addressed to me:—

WINNIPEG, *October 21, 1879.*

DEAR SIR,—I am sorry I could not have seen more of you here, for if you could have spared a few weeks we might have had a good trip to the West.

If you have been pleased with what you have seen so far, you would have been more so had you been West. As I told you, I was out a year and three months; and, counting my expenses from Toronto, the expedition did not cost me above 400 dollars, and that amount I consider well spent, for I was a perfect invalid when I started; so I got health, and saw a fine country. I had my own ponies, and sold them on my return. Had I been one of the prominent at the banquet, I think I could have made a few interesting remarks on my trip, and I felt quite like it.

Some of your colleagues spoke of some points which I may answer here.

The roads will doubtless in unfavourable weather be bad until better trained, but when once past the Little Saskatchewan "bad roads" are not known: the country is rolling, and through wet weather is con-

tinually drained. This is the same all the way to the Rocky Mountains except in occasional parts. After the first two hundred miles from here, there is, in comparison, abundance of wood, and when near the mountains there certainly is. No man takes a ranche out there except on a creek and with plenty of wood. For years to come all can be suited, and then there will still be miles of fine prairie land a little to the South. There are abundance of fine large rivers and small streams of good fresh water, and all these streams abound with fine fish, such as speckled trout, mountain trout, salmon, white fish, and smaller kinds. The winters, as you go West are shorter. At the Mountains spring is fully one month earlier than here, and as I told you, snow does not lie at the Mountain base; so that we have inside of our North-West Provinces six hundred miles of as fine a stock country as can be found in the world. Cattle are never fed in winter and never sheltered. This stretch of country is also well adapted to agriculture. I have seen fine tomatoes

there, and it is a known fact that where they will thrive anything will. It certainly is a desirable country where a man can raise stock without the expense of feeding, and with a market at hand, as well as produce.

There is an abundance of coal all over the country in the West. I know of the different parts myself; a seam of 17 feet on the North Saskatchewan, and others on the Red, Deer, and Bow Rivers. At the present time boats can be run from Winnipeg to within a short distance of the mountains, with simply a portage of 15 miles. There are to-day boats on the Saskatchewan 950 miles direct west from here; so, with the new railroad, we shall be well off. I do not make these remarks on this far west country to depreciate the value of this nearer part, but to show how much room we have left when this is filled up, and what inducements there are for different classes. . . . Wishing you a safe trip home, and success to the enterprise, I remain, &c., &c.,

WALTER S. BURN

REPORT OF HUNT W. CHAMBRÉ, ESQ., J.P., OF STEWARTSTOWN, COUNTY TYRONE.

IN making report of my observations in Canada for the benefit of intending settlers, I wish to mention that I had an opportunity during the summer of 1879 of seeing the crops growing and being cut in the Province of Ontario, and of learning something of the system of farming pursued by the people there, as well as visiting Manitoba and the Canadian North-West as far as Rapid City in the autumn. I found the principal crops in Ontario consisted of fruit, fall or winter and spring wheat, peas, Indian corn, oats, barley, and meadow (from timothy) grass and clover, potatoes, turnips, and mangolds. I did not see a great breadth of green crop, as the people do not, in my opinion, go in sufficiently for winter feeding and making manure, their stocks of cattle, as a rule, being too small for their farms, relying too much a great deal on the extraordinary fertility of the soil which gives them crops year after year without manure. Almost all the crops I saw, except the spring wheat, were very fine, though the management of them in general was not all that one could desire. There could not be any doubt of the very great fertility of the soil, mostly a dark, sandy loam. The climate, too, I considered much better than that of Ireland, fruit, wheat, peas, and corn coming to much greater perfection than with us. Though the thermometer in July was from 100 to 130 degrees of heat out of doors, I was not so much annoyed or inconvenienced by it as I have often been at home when it stood at from 70 to 90. This I attribute to the dry, clear atmosphere instead of the moist heat of Ireland. For much the same reason I was told and believe, the cold in winter is not at all so much felt as has been generally reported and believed here.

I was very much pleased with some parts of the country I went through, but particularly with the neighbourhood of St. Catharines, and am satisfied that for persons of middle age without large families and with a moderate amount of capital, Ontario is a very good place to settle, particularly for those who have the knowledge and taste for raising fruit, which pays exceedingly well, peaches, grapes, &c., &c., coming to perfection in the open air. I heard of instances where parties

cleared from £80 to £100 per acre for fruit in different parts of Ontario, but particularly in the neighbourhood of St. Catharines. The spring wheat, as a rule, was not good, and the pasture had a dry, sickly appearance I did not like; but in both cases, I believe this was caused by the scourging system of farming pursued by the people, who have been year after year raising grain crops from the same ground without manure, and, having got into this system, never think of applying manure as they should, which is the only thing, I believe, their soil wants to give them almost any sort of crop, and a much higher yield per acre of grain than they are at present satisfied with. I found many Ontario farmers preparing to go to Manitoba, and on making inquiries as to the reason, found there were various causes. First, many of the people had commenced farming without any capital, and in consequence got into debt, which, while their families were growing up, they were unable to pay off, and were, consequently, obliged to pay very high rates of interest—8, 10, and 12 per cent.—which, of course, crippled them very much, and now, when their sons had grown up, their farms (mostly only 100 acres) being found too small, and also having, from the system of farming pursued so long, ceased to yield so well as formerly, a change had become necessary. By selling out these places they were realising sufficient to pay off their debts and establish themselves in Manitoba, where they could procure not only land sufficient to make room for their sons, but also fresh and almost inexhaustible soil. The settler going to Ontario with reasonable capital and a proper knowledge of farming and fruit raising can do well. He can purchase a farm with suitable house and office-houses for about half of what he would pay for Tenant-Right in Ulster, have then no rent, and very light taxes to pay, with as great a certainty as there can be of anything in this world of much better crops. He will also have first-class schools free for his children.

But for the man who has a large family or wants to farm extensively, *Manitoba* is the place.

It was only in 1871 Canada discovered

what a treasure she had in Manitoba and the great North-West, and since then the progress of that country has been extraordinary. *Winnipeg*, its present capital, which then only numbered 400 inhabitants now has 12,000, and is daily increasing. Still the Canadian Government, knowing what an immense tract of fertile soil she possessed, and finding that the people of the old country (as they term the British Isles), no matter what their agents might say, would not believe the accounts thus given, most wisely decided on bringing out British Farm Delegates to see for themselves what the country could do, and report to their brother farmers at home, knowing that the people of the old country would depend on their account when they would not listen to or believe the accounts given by emigration agents. For my part, I would not have believed any land could have been so fertile had I not seen for myself. There are at present two routes to Manitoba, one partly by lake and partly by rail, which is the least fatiguing for females or children, though it takes longer time. The other route, by all rail, is much shorter, the whole journey from Montreal being accomplished in about four days, though, if time permits, the route per lake is most pleasant.

With the Hon. Mr. MacKenzie Bowell and Hon. Mr. Aiken, I joined the party at Southampton, Ontario, sailing across Lakes Huron and Superior, and staying for two days at Prince Arthur's Landing, where we were most kindly treated by the Railway Contractors, and brought for 130 miles over the Great Atlantic and Pacific Railway now in progress, and which is to go right through Manitoba and the North-West, and is expected to be opened as far as Winnipeg in the course of next year (1880). From this we proceeded to Duluth by steamer, and then by rail to Winnipeg, travelling for hundreds of miles through the great prairies of the United States, which had just recently been burned, and looked like one vast black plain stretching as far as the eye could reach, in all directions; of my opinion of these prairies, more further on. When we arrived at Winnipeg, which is situated at the confluence of the Assiniboine and Red Rivers, we were astonished to find it such a fine city, with broad streets and excellent shops and stores, where the settler can be supplied with anything he requires. The soil in Manitoba is a black vegetable mould, from 15 inches to 4 or 5 feet deep, in general on a friable clay subsoil. I consider the soil about Winnipeg heavy and very fertile, of which the roots and vegetables in the market and the wheat stubble in the field furnished

ample evidence; a good deal of the land immediately about Winnipeg is in the hands of speculators, who have purchased it at low rates, and hold for an advance, the consequence being that settlers are moving farther West.

We went from here to Portage-la-Prairie in spring vehicles called "Democrats," carrying four passengers, and each drawn by two horses; there are no regular roads yet, but simply tracks across the prairie. The creeks or small rivers, being, when of any size, rudely bridged over, and at other places bundles of willows or sticks thrown in, over which we drove horses and vehicles, appearing to be well suited for such work. This road is the great highway to the North-West. On our way from Winnipeg we passed at first through a great deal of good land, then through a lot low and swampy, but from which quantities of good hay could be cut. We stayed a night at an inn on the banks of the Assiniboine; the land here did not please me, but shortly after passing this began to improve. As we came towards Poplar Point, from which place to High Bluff and on to Portage the soil is very good and thickly settled, the wheat stubbles in the fields were clean and strong, and spoke of heavy crops having been taken. Land could be purchased here at from \$10 to \$15 per acre. At High Bluff we got some very fine samples of wheat. The accounts given of the yield per acre differed very much, from 25 to 45 bushels, we were told. I believe each of these accounts may have been true, the cause of the difference being due more to the skill, or want of it, of the farmers than to the soil. I have no doubt that the careful farmer, who knows his business, would easily get from 35 to 45 bushels on such land as I saw here. We talked with many settlers both here and farther West, who had been for many years settled in Ontario, and they all seemed greatly pleased with their change, and spoke highly of their new position and prospects. Close to Portage we spoke to a Scotch settler who was ploughing down a strong, clean wheat stubble, and told us he had had seventeen crops of wheat in succession, without rest or manure, off the same ground; and that before he purchased it thirteen crops had been taken—all without manure—and that this year he had had 35 bushels per acre, being the 40th crop. The price of wheat at the time of our visit was 55 cents at Portage, and 65 at Winnipeg, but before we left it had risen 10 to 15 cents. The rate of freight to Montreal is about 34 cents per bushel, but when the new railway is opened to Thunder Bay, which is expected in less than two years, it will be about 17

cents. As a wheat growing district, I would not compare what I saw of Dakota or Minnesota, in the United States, with Manitoba. The rich black soil of the latter being much deeper and the sub-soil much better will consequently stand much more cropping. At present the yield is greater by from ten to twelve bushels per acre. In addition to this, when we take into consideration that as soon as the new railway is opened the cost of delivery on board the ocean steamers will be actually less, the superiority of Manitoba is very great. Indeed, from all I could learn I have no doubt Manitoba and the Canadian North-West are bound very seriously to affect the wheat-growing districts of the United States whose average yield is not much more than half that of Manitoba. From Portage we proceeded towards Rapid City, under the very kind and able guidance of Joseph Ryan, Esq., M.P. for Marquette. I was greatly pleased with the country for about the first twenty miles. We stopped for a night on the farm of Mr. Yeoman, about fourteen miles West of Portage, and received much kindness and information from the owner, who showed us some very fine roots, mangold wurzel, sugar beet, potatoes, &c., grown without manure. The mangold and beet giving 800 bushels to the acre. He showed us also in his garden brown Spanish radishes of most extraordinary size, and sun flowers which were grown for feeding fowl; some of their stalks were 10 feet high, with flowers 13 inches in diameter. He informed us also that he had two waggon loads of citron-melon off two ridges in his garden 17 yards long. So abundant were they, we saw him feed his pigs with them. His wheat was also very good, yielding about 38 bushels to the acre. The black soil here was from 2 to 3 feet deep, and then clay sub-soil. Some miles after this we came to Beaver Dam, and from this on for several miles was low and marshy, with many lakelets, swarming with wild duck, and the prairie round with prairie chickens. Many miles of good prairie meadows here for the cutting, but not much of this neighbourhood good for tillage until drained. After this, we passed a district where the soil was a good deal more sandy, and the country covered with scrubby trees and willows, which, for the present, is being passed by settlers, but after a time I have no doubt will all be brought into cultivation. Some miles further on we stopped at Mr. McKinnon's and had a look at his farm, which I thought rather light and sandy, but he appeared well pleased with its fertility. We then passed through some miles of country greatly covered with small timber,

several settlers had commenced work here, and the ground, when turned up, looked very well. After this we passed for some miles through a sandy barren-looking district, not good for much, and at length came out on what is called the Beautiful Plain—an immense stretch of fine rolling prairie, all of which we were informed had been taken up by settlers, though some had not yet come, and all round we could see houses in various stages of building. We remained a night and day on this Plain at the farm of a Mr. Mack, who was busy getting up his office houses, and had his first crop of wheat and oats, a very fine one, in his stack-yard. He had a fine herd of cattle, was well pleased with the country, and had taken up a large tract of land. Next day we passed through a vast district of rolling prairie, well suited for cattle raising, but not for tillage, on account of numerous small lakelets and ponds. Any amount of good prairie hay could be had in this neighbourhood for the cutting. We reached Rapid City, on the Saskatchewan, at night, and next morning saw a very fine plain of undulating land away to the West, with many settlers' houses in the distance; but a prairie fire had recently passed over this plain doing much harm. Rapid City (so called), on the Saskatchewan, when we were there, consisted of just 23 houses, but with several others going up. There were some good shops and stores, a saw mill in full work, and a grist mill about being built. The land immediately on each side of the river looked stony, though I found the stones were only on the surface, but a short distance from the river on either side the land was very good, the black soil being about 15 inches deep, and then light clay. We saw here some very large onions and potatoes raised by Indians without manure. Time not permitting our going further, we started next day on our return journey, and held conversation with several settlers, some of whom were fresh from England, others from Ontario, and all well pleased with their ground. The land about here appeared to be all taken up. On our way out and back we passed long trains of settlers going up with their families. I could not help feeling they were making a great mistake going up so late in the season (the end of October), as they would not have time to get their houses up before winter. From all reports I received, the following would be about an average yield of the different crops in Manitoba and the Canadian North-West. Wheat 35 to 40 bushels, weighing 60 to 62 lbs. per bushel, sown from 1st week in April to first week in May, and reaped

in August. Oats about 75 bushels per acre, weighing 35 lbs. per bushel; these can be sown until middle of May. Barley can be sown as late as first week in June, and yields about 42 bushels per acre, and 50 lbs. per bushel. Potatoes, without manure, 10 to 12 tons per acre; and turnips, also without manure, up to 25 tons per acre.

On our return journey to Winnipeg, many of the farmers having got well on with their autumn ploughing were threshing, and the regular practice was as soon as the grain was removed to burn the straw, having no use for it, no manure being required. In newly-settled districts, when but small portions of the prairie have been got into cultivation, many prairie fires take place with much loss to farmers occasionally, but in most cases where this happens they are to blame themselves, as if they take the precaution of ploughing eight or nine scores round the homestead or stackyard the fire cannot pass it. On our return to Winnipeg, by the kindness of Mr. Ross we visited the neighbourhood of Emerson and Otterburn, east of Winnipeg, and saw some very fine land and the finest growth of natural hay I ever saw. The Messrs. Ross, of Winnipeg, have large tracts of good land to dispose of in this neighbourhood for from 2 to 3½ dollars per acre, lying right along the railway.

On our return journey we stopped to see some of the Minnesota and Dakota prairie, and went to see one of the celebrated Dalrymple farms, where 8,000 acres of wheat were grown this year, and 500 acres of other grain crops for feeding the horses. We were most kindly and hospitably received by the manager, Mr. Button, and shown all that was to be seen. Everything was conducted on the most systematic style possible, all the implements were of the most improved description, and these were stored in the best possible order when not in use. I saw 14 double-furrow Sulky ploughs at work, following each other in one field a mile long, each plough drawn by four horses or mules, and the whole turning over about 70 acres per day about six inches deep. This was the deepest and best ploughing I saw, but the soil was not to be compared with that of Manitoba. This year's average yield of wheat was only 19 bushels per acre, and the average of the last four years only 23 bushels. The sample of wheat I saw was also very poor, altogether confirming my opinion that these prairies were not nearly so good as those of Manitoba. The mode of procedure on this farm is to sow the seed in the first week in April—1 bushel and 20 quarts to the acre; it is sown with drill machines, 19 of which

are set to work at once; each team can put in 12 to 15 acres per day, the ground getting a couple of strokes of the harrow after the drill. There are 25 self-binding reaping machines on the farm, and five steam threshing machines, for some of which they use straw as firing. This season the horses never lost a day's work from the 1st April, when frost was sufficiently gone to commence sowing, which is when the frost has thawed a few inches on the top, the gradual thawing of the rest helps to moisten the ground and start the wheat.

The cattle I saw in Manitoba were good and strong, though rather coarse, but were in good condition. Crossed with a good shorthorn bull they would produce very fine stock. I did not see many sheep, but the few I saw looked very well, and I have no doubt would pay the farmer. One-year-old cattle are worth here from 10 to 16 dollars; two-year-olds, 20 to 30; and three-year-olds, 40 to 50. Draught oxen cost about 160 dollars per pair for good strong trained animals, less, of course, for inferior, and a shade more for top animals. Oxen, being easier fed, are better than horses for the new settler for the first year, or until he has oats of his own, when, if so minded, he can easily change. Although the native cattle and horses can live out all winter, they would be much better with hay and shelter, and the improved breeds would not do without it. I have no hesitation in recommending Manitoba and the Canadian North-West to my countrymen as the best place for a man to go to who wants to earn money and is not afraid to rough it for a time. He will have many discomforts for the first year or so, will be annoyed, I dare say, by mosquitoes and black flies for about three weeks in the year, but even these pests give way before civilisation, and will, I have no doubt, ere long disappear. I believe any man determined to work and push on, even though he has not a penny to start with, will succeed here, as wages are good; but the man who has £100 clear to begin with will do better, and the one who has £200 or £300 or more will do better still and be saved many discomforts. There are numbers in the North of Ireland, disputing about small pieces of land and paying large amounts for tenant right, who, for half the sum in Manitoba would become the owners of land one acre of which would be worth two of those they fight so much about.

Time or space do not admit of my giving many useful particulars fully entered in my notes, but I will be happy to reply to any one writing to me on the subject.



REGULATIONS

Respecting the Disposal of certain Public Lands for
the purposes of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OTTAWA, Oct. 14, 1879.

Public notice is hereby given that the following provisions, which shall be held to apply to the lands in the Province of Manitoba, and in the Territories to the West and North-West thereof, are substituted for the Regulations, dated the 9th July last, governing the mode of disposing of the Public Lands situate within 110 (one hundred and ten) miles on each side of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which said Regulations are hereby superseded:—

1. "Until further and final survey of the said railway has been made West of the Red River, and for the purposes of these provisions, the line of the said Railway shall be assumed to be on the fourth base westerly to the intersection of the said base by the line between ranges 21 and 22 West of the first principal meridian, and thence in a direct line to the confluence of the Shell River with the River Assiniboine.

2. "The country lying on each side of the line of Railway shall be respectively divided into belts, as follows:—

"(1) A belt of five miles on either side of the Railway, and immediately adjoining the same, to be called Belt A ;

"(2) A belt of fifteen miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt A, to be called Belt B ;

"(3) A belt of twenty miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt B, to be called Belt C ;

"(4) A belt of twenty miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt C, to be called Belt D ; and

"(5) A belt of fifty miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt D, to be called Belt E.

3 "The even-numbered sections in each township throughout the several belts above described shall be open for entry as homesteads and pre-emptions of 160 acres each respectively.

4 "The odd-numbered sections in each of such townships shall not be open to homestead or pre-emption, but shall be specially reserved and designated as Railway Lands.

5 "The Railway Lands within the several belts shall be sold at the following rates, viz :—In Belt A, \$5 (five dollars) per acre ; in Belt B, \$4 (four dollars) per acre ; in Belt C, \$3 (three dollars) per acre ; in Belt D, \$2 (two dollars) per acre ; in Belt E, \$1 (one dollar) per acre ; and the

terms of sale of such lands shall be as follow, viz :—One-tenth in cash at the time of purchase ; the balance in nine equal annual instalments, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the balance of purchase money from time to time remaining unpaid, to be paid with each instalment.

6. "The Pre-emption Lands within the several belts shall be sold for the prices and on the terms respectively as follows :—In the Belts A, B, and C, at \$2.50 (two dollars and fifty cents) per acre ; in Belt D, at \$2 (two dollars) per acre ; and in Belt E, at \$1 (one dollar) per acre. The terms of payment to be four-tenths of the purchase money, together with interest on the latter at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, to be paid at the end of three years from the date of entry : the remainder to be paid in six equal instalments annually from and after the said date, with interest at the rate above mentioned on such portions of the purchase money as may remain unpaid, to be paid with each instalment.

7 "All payments for Railway Lands, and also for Pre-emption Lands, within the several Belts, shall be in cash, and not in scrip or military or police bounty warrants.

8. "All moneys received in payment of Pre-emption Lands shall inure to and form part of the fund for railway purposes, in a similar manner to the moneys received in payment of Railway Lands.

9. "These provisions shall be retroactive so far as relates to any and all entries of Homestead and Pre-emption Lands, or sales of Railway Lands obtained or made under the Regulations of the 9th July, hereby superseded ; any payments made in excess of the rate hereby fixed shall be credited on account of sales of such lands.

10 "The Order-in-Council of the 9th November, 1877, relating to the settlement of the lands in Manitoba which had been previously withdrawn for Railway purposes, having been cancelled, all claims of persons who settled in good faith on lands under the said Order-in-Council shall be dealt with under these provisions, as to price of Pre-emptions, according to the belt in which such lands may be situate. Where a person may have taken up two quarter-sections under the said Order-in-Council, he may retain the quarter-section upon which he has settled, as a Homestead, and the other quarter-section as a Pre-emption, under these provisions, irrespective of whether such Homestead and Pre-emption may be found to be upon an even-numbered section or otherwise. Any moneys paid by such person on account of the lands entered by him under the said Order-in-Council, will be credited to him on account of his Pre-emption purchase, under these provisions. A person who may have taken up one quarter-section under the Order-in-Council mentioned will be allowed to retain the same as a Homestead, and will be permitted to enter a second quarter-section as a Pre-emption, the money paid on account of the land previously entered to be credited to him on account of such Pre-emption.

11. "All entries of lands shall be subject to the following provisions respecting the right of way of the Canadian Pacific Railway, or of any Government colonization railway connected therewith, viz :

"In the case of the railway crossing land entered as a Homestead, the right of way thereon, and also any land which may be required for station purposes, shall be free to the Government.

b "Where the railway crosses Pre-emptions or Railway Lands, entered subsequent to the date hereof, the Government may take possession of such portion thereof as may be required for right of way or for station grounds or ballast pits, and the owner shall only be entitled to claim

payment for the land so taken, at the same rate per acre as he may have paid the Government for the same.

c "In case, on the final location of the railway through lands unsurveyed, or surveyed but not entered for at the time, a person is found in occupation of land which it may be desirable in the public interest to refrain, the Government reserves the right to take possession of such land, paying the squatter the value of any improvements he may have made thereon.

12 "Claims to Public Lands arising from settlement after the date hereof, in territory unsurveyed at the time of such settlement, and which may be embraced within the limits affected by the above policy, or by the extension thereof in the future over additional territory, will be ultimately dealt with in accordance with the terms prescribed above for the lands in the particular belt in which such settlement may be found to be situate, subject to the operation of subsection c of section 11 of these provisions.

13 "All entries after the date hereof of unoccupied lands in the Saskatchewan Agency, will be considered as provisional, until the railway line through that part of the territories has been located, after which the same will be finally-disposed of in accordance with these provisions as the same may apply to the particular belt in which such lands may be found to be situated, subject, as above, to the operation of sub-section c of section 11 of these provisions.

14 "With a view to encouraging settlement by cheapening the cost of building material, the Government reserves the right to grant licenses, renewable yearly under section 52 of the '*Dominion Lands Acts, 1879*,' to cut merchantable timber on any lands situated within the several belts above described, and any settlement upon, or sale of lands within, the territory covered by such licenses, shall for the time being be subject to the operation of such licenses.

15 "The above provisions, it will, of course, be understood will not affect sections 11 and 29, which are public school lands, or sections 8 and 26, Hudson's Bay Company's lands."

Any further information necessary may be obtained on application at the Dominion Lands Office, Ottawa, or from the agent of the Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, or from any of the local agents in Manitoba or the Territories.

By order of the Minister of the Interior.

J. S. DENNIS,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

LINDSAY RUSSELL,
Surveyor General.

CANADA GOVERNMENT AGENTS.

IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

LONDON...WILLIAM ANNAND, 31, Queen Victoria Street,
London, E.C.

Liverpool...JOHN DYKE, 15, Water Street, Liverpool.

Carlisle.....THOMAS GRAHAME, 20, Chiswick Street, Carlisle.

Belfast CHARLES FOY, 29, Victoria Place, Belfast.

From whom the fullest information respecting all parts of the Dominion and its resources—lands, industries, &c., &c.,—together with Pamphlets and Reports, including the foregoing, may be obtained, free of charge.

IN CANADA.

Ottawa W. J. WILLS, St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Station,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Toronto.....J. A. DONALDSON, Strachan Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

Montreal...J. J. DALEY, Montreal, Province of Quebec.

Kingston...R. MACPHERSON, William Street, Kingston.

Hamilton...JOHN SMITH, Great Western Railway Station, Hamilton

London.....A. G. SMYTHE, London, Ontario.

Halifax ...E. CLAY, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

St. John ...J. LIVINGSTONE, St. John, New Brunswick.

Quebec L. STAFFORD, Point Levis, Quebec.

Winnipeg...W. HESPELER, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dufferin.....J. E. TÊTU, Dufferin, Manitoba.

These Officers will afford the fullest advice and protection. They should be immediately applied to on arrival. All complaints should be addressed to them. They will also furnish information as to Lands open for settlement in their respective Provinces and Districts, Farms for Sale, demand for employment, rates of wages, routes of travel, distances, expenses of conveyance; and will receive and forward letters and remittances for Settlers, &c., &c.

CANADA GOVERNMENT AGENTS

IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

LONDON WILLIAM AINSWORTH 21, GREAT TOWER STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

For a full list of the Agents in the United Kingdom, see the
Circulars, which are sent to all the Agents, and which are
also for sale at the Office of the Agents, 21, Great Tower Street,
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MAP
OF
CANADA
AND
PART OF THE UNITED STATES

Compiled from the Latest Authorities

1880.

SCALE OF MILES

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Projected Railways.
Boundaries of Canada.
Boundaries of the Provinces.
Nautical Lines.

Published by J. H. Colver, Montreal

A TOUR
THROUGH
CANADA,

IN 1879;

WITH REMARKS ON THE ADVANTAGES IT OFFERS FOR SETTLEMENT
TO THE BRITISH FARMER.

BY

THOMAS MOORE.

TO WHICH IS APPENDED A REPORT ON

MANITOBA,

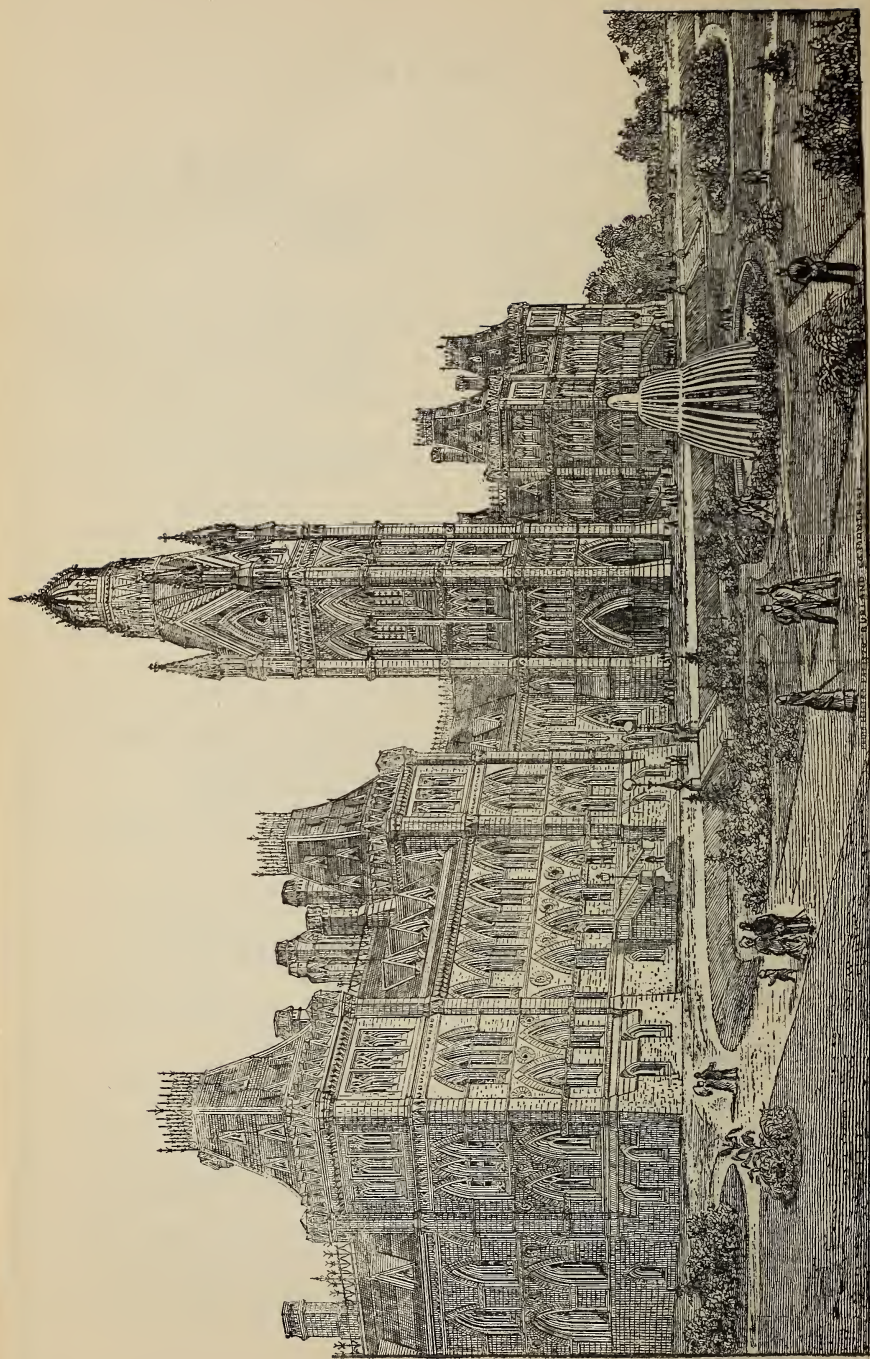
SPECIALLY COMPILED FROM THE REPORTS OF THE FARMERS'
DELEGATES FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

DUBLIN :
THE IRISH FARMER OFFICE,
97, MIDDLE ABBEY STREET.
1880.

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View of the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa.

A TOUR THROUGH CANADA.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

THAT the subject of Colonization in other countries is destined to immediately become a foremost social question amongst the farming classes of Great Britain no person at all acquainted with our agricultural commerce for the past few years will attempt to deny. A succession of bad harvests combined with high rents and diminished prices for every kind of farm produce, including live stock, has at last rendered it impossible for the majority of farmers any longer to hope against hope. Even the substantial, and in most cases liberal, temporary reductions in rents made by many landlords will not—in several cases—enable the tenants to continue in possession of their farms.

To any person who has had an opportunity of witnessing, as I have had, during the past Autumn, the gigantic preparations that are daily being made in the United States and Canada for supplying meat and grain to this side of the Atlantic, my statement will at once be very apparent. In the face of this great competition we can no longer ignore the fact that the products of our soil can never again be as valuable as they have been heretofore, and in a large majority of cases where land, in the days of high prices, was let up to or even beyond its value, it is plainly evident that but one course remains open for the occupiers of such lands—to seek a new habitation in some foreign country—whilst they yet retain a remnant of means wherewith to do so. It therefore, becomes an important question for those of them who purpose following this course to consider what country they will adopt as their future home. Whether shall they go to the Antipodes, South Africa, or other distant colony, and sever their home connections for ever, or select that vast Dominion of Canada, that already contains amongst its inhabitants such a large proportion of our

own countrymen and their descendants, and which at present offers so many tempting inducements to every man of large or small capital, who is possessed of industrious habits, and wishes to rear his family in comfort and independence. No doubt I shall be told that other colonies also possess, in even a greater degree, tempting inducements to the colonist or settler. This I shall not deny; but I will go the length of asserting, without fear of contradiction from impartial judges who are competent to give an opinion, that in no other country in the world can the British-born subject feel so much at home—within a short journey of his native soil—or be as free and independent, and attain at least as much wealth as will suffice to make life comfortable, as in Canada. And, after all, there is a great deal to be said in favour of settlement in a country within eight or ten days' sail of our shores, protected by the British flag, and where English laws, are, if anything, even more liberally administered than they are at home. Where education is free, and where the majority of the people are themselves either settlers from Great Britain or their immediate descendants, and where all are prosperous, peaceable, contented and happy.

Few people, I will venture to say, are aware of the vast extent of the Dominion of Canada, or yet prepared to accept the fact that it covers a larger area of territory than the United States; nevertheless this is true. In addition to the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, it embraces New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, Manitoba, and the great North-west Territory—the vastness and fertility of which latter until recently was unknown, and is now looked upon as the most fertile country in the world—the entire making a total area of 3,528,805 square miles. No other country, has perhaps, been so severely criticised or persistently cried down by interested parties as Canada, and none,

from what I have been able to judge, with as little reason. Having recently made an extended tour of it, and devoted much time to the examination of its resources, from an agricultural point of view, I shall endeavour to give in the following pages a brief description of things as I found them, coupled with suggestions that may eventually prove of service to visitors or intending colonists. In addition to those notes, I am enabled through the courtesy of the Agricultural Delegates, who went out from England and Scotland during the past Autumn, and whose acquaintance I was fortunate in making during my tour, to place before the reader their opinions of Manitoba, in the shape of a joint report. As these gentlemen, each of whom possesses large experience, and is the owner of an extensive farm, visited this province specially with the view of inspecting and reporting on its resources, from an Agricultural point of view, to their brother farmers in their respective districts at home, their opinions must be looked upon as the most reliable yet published of Manitoba and the Great North-west.

CHAPTER II.

THE PASSAGE OUT—THE ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS—LANDING AT QUEBEC—RAILWAY MANAGEMENT—CANADIAN CURRENCY.

THE visitor to Canada, whether he be a tourist seeking pleasure, or an artisan or labourer in quest of a home, cannot do better than engage a passage by "The Allan" line of steamers to Quebec or Halifax. The passenger from England or Scotland embarking at Liverpool, and from Ireland—at least from the North-west of it—at Londonderry. This is the shortest and most direct route to all parts of Canada, and I can testify, from experience, to the courtesy, attention and kindness that are shown even the humblest steerage passenger on board these ships. The knowledge which enables me to speak so highly of this line was gained on board the "Peruvian," commanded by Captain Smith, R.N., and the "Circassian," commanded by Captain Wylie, both of whom make their passengers so comfortable that one almost regrets when the voyage of nine days, which it usually takes to complete the trip from Liverpool to Quebec and *vice versa*, is at an end. I was informed by several fellow passengers, who are in the habit of crossing at frequent intervals, that the other vessels of this line are equally as well-appointed and comfortable as those it

was my good fortune to sail in. Although nine days is the usual average time occupied in the voyage across the Atlantic, including several hours delay off Moville, waiting for the mails, the trips in favourable weather are frequently made in less time, and land is not lost sight of for more than from 5½ to 6 days.

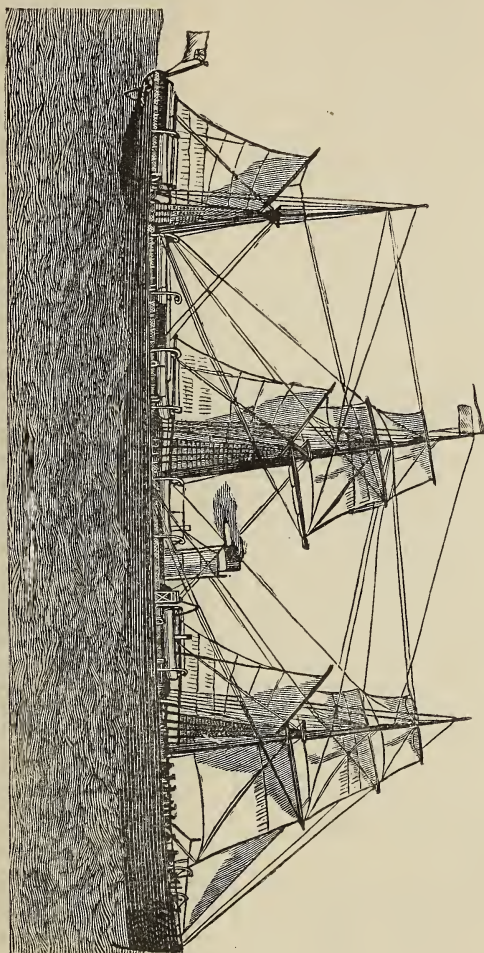
The quickest passage on record from Liverpool to Quebec was made in June last by one of the vessels of this line the "Sardinian," and is quite an event in the annals of the Atlantic Steamship trade, she having arrived in the Port of Quebec on the eighth day after leaving Liverpool. She left Moville at 5.15 p.m., on June 6th, and landed her mails at Rimouski at noon on the 13th, being 6 days 23 hours and 30 minutes, allowing for difference of time. The passage from Moville to Belle Isle was accomplished in 5 days 20 minutes, and land was only lost sight of for 4 days 19 hours. Every person who has crossed the Atlantic knows how welcome the sight of land is to passengers, even on a voyage of eight or nine days. The journey to any part of the States is easily accomplished by this route, and the tourist can enjoy the beautiful scenery of the river St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario with its famous Thousand islands, and the Falls of Niagara by the way.

Arrived at Quebec, we landed at Point Levis where we found a large number of persons on the landing stage waiting our arrival, many on the look out for friends from the "Old Country," who had come out to share their good fortune. Amongst these might be noticed several well-dressed females, apparently the wives of farmers or well-to-do business people from various parts of the country, anxious to find out from amongst the passengers female servants in want of situations. I quickly learned that female servants of late, who take out with them good authenticated testimonials, find little trouble in procuring situations in all parts of Canada, and at good wages too. Just at present there seems a greater demand for female than male servants, and this is likely to continue. Good industrious farm labourers, however, can always readily obtain employment in Canada, but those of the opposite character are not required. Immediately on the arrival of the vessel the passengers luggage is carried by porters to the Customs House, which together with the railway depot, adjoins the landing stage. Here it is subjected to examination by the Customs officers, and after it is passed by them the owner has only to procure his ticket, if he is not already in possession of a through one to his destination, and place his luggage, or as it

is termed in Canada, baggage, in charge of the railway officials—and here the first step towards the superior railway management we hear so much of with regard to the

cities and towns of importance, not only in Canada but the United States, and it matters not whither is your destination, your luggage, after having been once given into the

The Allan Mail Steam Ship, "Sardinian."



Canadian and American railways, becomes manifest. So soon as you enter the Grand Trunk Railway offices you are at once placed in direct communication with the principal

charge of the railway officials at Quebec need trouble you no more. You have merely to state to the officer in charge of it, where you are booked to, when he will

immediately attach a label of zinc or brass, on which is stamped a number, to each article of baggage, enter the place of your destination in a book, and hand you a duplicate label, after which you need be at no further anxiety on this score.

At the termination of your journey, whether it be ten or a thousand miles, you have but to produce your duplicate ticket, and on giving it up your luggage is handed you. The company having once taken your baggage in charge, and given you your duplicate checks, are responsible for it until it is given up, but on no account can you claim it without presenting the checks; it is therefore of the greatest importance that travellers be particular not to mislay them during the journey. No charge is made for this checking. Every train carries a baggage clerk, whose duty it is to deliver it at the different stations to the company's porters, and though you have to change cars half a score of times during your journey, you are entirely relieved of the responsibility of your baggage until you arrive at your destination.

Whilst on this subject I cannot help remarking how advantageous it would be to travellers in the United Kingdom if railway companies would take a hint from their American neighbours on this simple feature of management. It would tend to make railway travelling much more pleasant and comfortable than it is at present. Having said so much on the preparations for the commencement of the journey, it may not be out of place to supplement my remarks by a notice of the arrangements that are made at Quebec by the Canadian Government for the reception of Artizans, Labourers, and others who have been granted assisted passages. Many, indeed, I may say the majority, have friends and relatives living in distant parts of the Dominion, to whom they will go at once for advice, but, on the other hand, a large number will be strangers, who have no fixed destination, and to whom a knowledge of the country would prove desirable before setting out on their journey.

This class will find many arrangements provided for their guidance and comfort. In the neighbourhood of the landing stage there are the Government Offices, the officials of which are always ready to give advice and information to parties seeking it. A refreshment saloon is also attached to this building, where provisions are supplied at exceedingly low rates when compared with ordinary English prices. Here the traveller can also obtain Maps of the different provinces and plain comprehensive printed instructions relative to free-grant

settlements, the climate and its productions, education, and numerous other matters, each of more or less interest to him. He will also find posted upon blackboards the current Rates of Exchange for all kinds of Money: a most important piece of information for him, as he can no longer with advantage use his English money. The following is a copy of one of these tables:—

STERLING MONEY IN CANADIAN CURRENCY.

Sterling Money.			Its equivalent in dollars and Cts.*	Canadian Currency.		Its equivalent in Sterling Money.
£	s.	d.	Dols. Cts.	Dols.	Cts.	£ s. d.
0	0	1	0 02	0	01	0 0 0½
0	0	2	0 04	0	02	0 6 1
0	0	3	0 06	0	03	0 0 1½
0	0	4	0 08	0	05	0 0 2½
0	0	5	0 10	0	10	0 0 5
0	0	6	0 12	0	15	0 0 7½
0	0	7	0 14	0	20	0 0 10
0	0	8	0 16	0	25	0 1 0½
0	0	10	0 20	0	50	0 2 1
0	0	11	0 22	1	00	0 4 1
0	1	0	0 24	2	00	0 8 3
0	1	3	0 30	3	00	0 12 5
0	1	6	0 36	4	00	0 16 5
0	1	9	0 43	5	00	1 0 6½
0	2	0	0 49	6	00	1 4 8
0	2	6	0 61	10	00	2 1 1
0	5	0	1 22	20	00	4 2 2½
0	10	0	2 43	25	00	5 2 9
1	0	0	4 87	50	00	10 5 6¾
5	0	0	24 33	100	00	20 10 11½

In Canada there are practically six coins: the dollar equal to 100 cents, which is generally paper currency; the half dollar, silver, equal to 50 cents; the quarter dollar, equal to 25 cents; the ten cent and five cent pieces, and the cent itself.

This mode of reckoning money, simplifies matters very much, and when a person gets used to it, as he may very quickly, he finds it much easier than our system of bringing pounds to shillings, shillings to pence, pence to halfpence, and halfpence to farthings. The total has only to be found in cents, and the result in dollars is at once apparent, provided the number of cents exceed one hundred, the two last figures represent the cents, and the first ones are dollars. As an illustration, we will suppose that the reader has twelve thousand four hundred and twenty-seven cents, he has

* The Canadian cent and the English half-penny are almost identical in value.

merely to write down the figures 124'27 and by taking off the two last figures he at once sees he has one hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty-seven cents. This system not only prevails in Canada, but throughout the American Continent.

CHAPTER III.

QUEBEC—FARMING IN ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD — COLONEL RHODES' FRUIT FARM—FRENCH CANADIANS AS FARMERS.

QUEBEC is the oldest city in the Dominion, and has many historic associations attached to it. It was formerly the capital of Canada, but since Ottawa was selected for the seat of Government, it is only the capital of its own Province. Including the suburbs, its population is from forty-five to fifty thousand. The city itself cannot lay claim to much beauty, but there are some magnificent views to be obtained from different points of vantage in its suburbs. The population is principally made up of French Canadians, who speak the French language and rigidly adhere to the old French customs; indeed, this is equally true of a great part of the Province of Quebec, particularly the Northern portion of it. Farming is not well done in this part of the Dominion, nor is it a desirable place for intending settlers from this country to go to, because the Winters are longer and more severe than in other parts of Canada, and the major portion of the population speak no language but French, added to which the land is of a poor quality.

The reader will bear in mind that this description refers only to the Northern portion of the Province; it would be unfair to class the entire of it under this category because there are sections lying to the East and South, in which as good land is to be found as in any portion of Canada. Of course, there are also, here and there, good patches of land to be met with, particularly around the city, but they are the exceptions and not the rule. Colonel Rhodes, a gentleman whose place lies within three miles of Quebec, illustrates, in a very marked degree, what may be done on a small farm by skilful and intelligent management. The extent of his place is but fifty acres; yet, it presents a model appearance in every respect. It is more of a fruit than an ordinary kind of farm, indeed the place is known by the name of the Fruit Farm. Every thing here was well done, some things remarkably so. Strawberries are grown by the acre; numerous glass-houses are used for raising cut flowers in Winter—indeed, Roses and Carnations in

this section, were better managed here than I have ever seen them before. Whilst everything is cultivated with skill and taste, all is done with a view to profit, and I was assured by the Colonel, whose acquaintance I had the pleasure of making, that his Fruit Farm was a very paying speculation. Any person stopping in Quebec and having a little time to spare, should not fail to pay this place a visit; he will find it, from a horticultural point of view, perhaps the most interesting establishment of its kind in Canada. I have to thank Mr. Benson of New Liverpool, a suburb of Quebec, a gentleman largely interested in the timber trade, for my introduction to Colonel Rhodes, as well as for much of the information gained during my visit to his city. Mr. Benson himself, in a moderate way, is an enthusiastic farmer, and has already made a good commencement on a tract of land surrounding a magnificent new mansion he had just finished building. He has already formed the nucleus of an excellent herd of Ayrshire cattle, amongst which I observed some very fine well bred animals. He has recently, also purchased some pure bred Shropshire and Berkshire pigs. With the perseverance and energy displayed by Mr. Benson in his undertaking, I doubt not that in a very short time he will have made a place alike creditable to himself and Quebec. From Quebec to Richmond, a distance of about one hundred miles, there is very little to interest the traveller, and nothing at all to impress him with the idea that the New Country was even a moderately fertile one. This portion of it, although not very rich, is capable of being made to yield better crops and look to much greater advantage than is the case at present. The French Canadians who are the principal inhabitants of this section of the country are bad farmers, and do not seem to have any higher ambition than to merely get out of the land just as much as will support them. In the majority of cases too, the farms are small, owing to the original plots or farms of 150 to 200 acres, as the case may be, having been sub-divided amongst the sons of families, as they got married and wanted to settle down. I merely mention these facts in order that the traveller may know the true reasons for this particular section of the country presenting so uninviting an appearance, and one so much in unfavourable contrast with almost every other part of Canada he may afterwards go to.

First impressions go a great way towards making a person form a good opinion or a bad one of a new country, and I confess the one which the traveller will

form of this section of Canada, on his first visit, will not be very favourable. But he should not, so to speak, take the book by the cover, as he will shortly learn after arriving at Richmond.

CHAPTER IV.

THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS—MR. COCHRANE'S FARM AND HERD OF SHORT-HORNS—THE CLIMATE—IMPROVED FARMS—WHY THEY ARE SO EASILY OBTAINED—FOREST LANDS.

THE man with moderate capital, seeking a favourable opportunity of investing it on a farm, should break his journey at Richmond, and go into the Eastern Townships, where he will find—at least this has been my experience—as good, and, perhaps, a better opportunity of doing so than in any part of Canada. This section of the Province of Quebec, lying, as it does, off the ordinary line of travel, has not hitherto fallen in for its due share of inspection by intending settlers. It will, however, be found to present as many, if not a greater number of, advantages than any other part of the Dominion. As will be seen by the Maps attached to this pamphlet, it comprises that portion of the Province between the United States and the south bank of the River St. Lawrence. The land generally all over the Southern portion of the Eastern Townships, is of very fine quality and is capable of producing excellent crops. It is as a great grazing country, however, that this part of Canada is likely to become better known, for this reason, that as the new Province of Manitoba becomes more thickly populated, and the settlers on its vast alluvial plains commence to supply us with all the wheat we shall require, stock-raising on the best and nearest land to the English market, must necessarily be more remunerative than tillage farming. The stock generally, throughout the Townships will be found of very good quality, and wherever thorough-bred Shorthorn blood has been introduced amongst the native breed of cattle, a great improvement in the quality of the animals is apparent.

I was sorry, however, to notice that farmers, as a rule, were slow to purchase, or even use, thorough-bred bulls when opportunity served, and I was surprised to observe many intelligent men so blind to their own interests, or wedded to old customs, as not to be able to discern the great loss they annually sustained through neglecting to improve the quality of their stock. And they cannot complain and say that it is for want of an opportunity of purchasing animals of a high class, for Canada boasts of at least two herds of Shorthorns second to

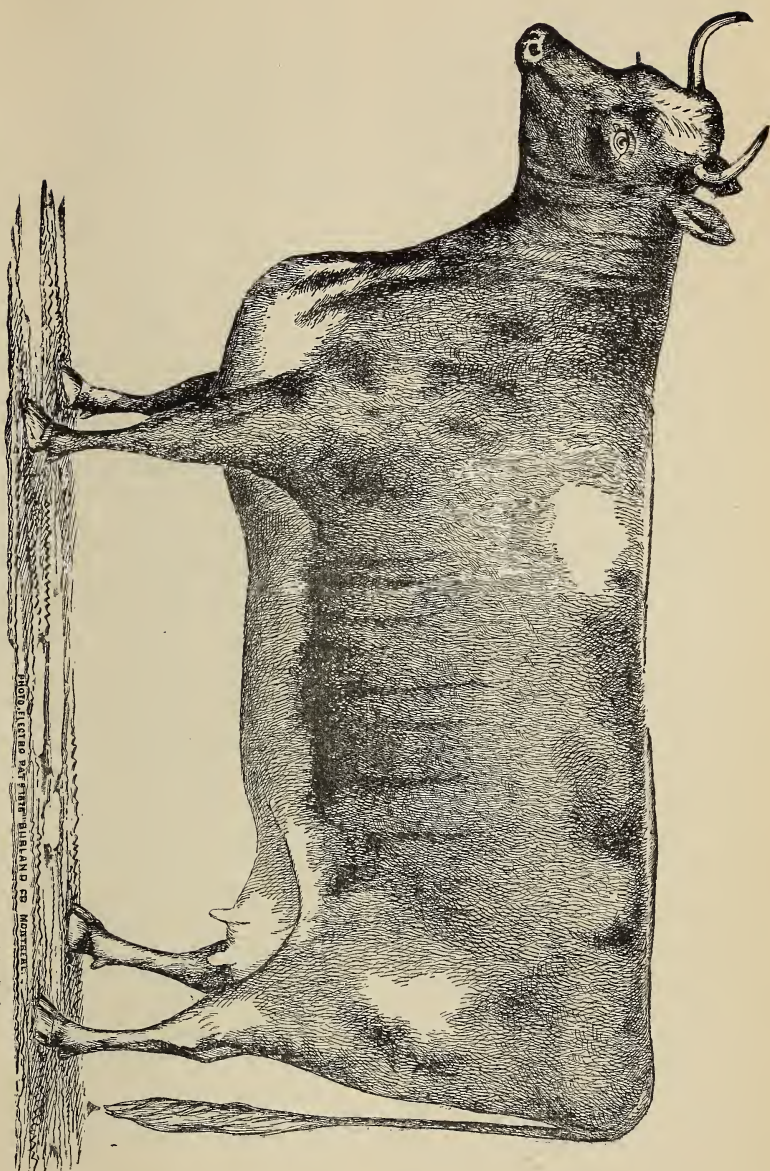
none in the world, one the property of the Hon. Mr. Cochrane, M.P., Hillhurst, Compton, and the other, the Bow Park herd, the property of the Canada West Farm Stock Association, Brantford, Ontario. There are, besides these, several small herds containing choice animals to be met with throughout the country; but those mentioned have a world-wide celebrity.

Although Mr. Cochrane's herd is not so large as that of the Bow Park Company, it has attained greater notoriety than any in Canada, and stands as high in public estimation as any on the American Continent.

The first portion of Hillhurst Farm, which is now eleven hundred acres in extent, was purchased by Mr. Cochrane fifteen years ago, and demonstrates, in a more forcible manner than I can describe, the success that may be attained in the Eastern Townships by the judicious outlay of capital, combined with intelligent farming. Mr. Cochrane commenced the establishment of his herd by purchasing, in England, some of the very finest animals that could be procured, and, although he had to encounter some little disappointments at first, he quickly succeeded in forming a herd, from which were sold animals that have realised some of the highest prices on record. In the autumn of 1877 he sent a consignment of 32 head of cattle to England, which were sold by Mr. Thornton for £16,325 8s. Two of these realised respectively 4,100 gs., and 4,300 gs., the latter price being paid by the Earl of Bective for Fifth Duchess of Hillhurst, and the former by Mr. Loder for Third Duchess of Hillhurst. The ancestress of these famous animals (10th Duchess of Airedrie), for which Mr. Cochrane paid 2,300 guineas, is yet at Hillhurst. Through his kindness in presenting me with her portrait, I am enabled to give the illustration which appears on the opposite page. Vesper Star, another splendid animal from the consignment, was purchased for 1,000 guineas by Mr. W. Talbot Crosbie, of Ardferfert Abbey, Co. Kerry, and is yet, I believe, in that gentleman's possession. With such a strain of cattle to select from, the settler in the Eastern Townships need not complain of want of opportunity to improve his herd. Although Mr. Cochrane receives such high prices for choice animals, it by no means follows that he has none to offer at moderate sums. The farmer in want of a bull to improve the quality of his stock, can nearly always select one at Hillhurst as cheap, or cheaper, than he could from any well-known herd in England, from 150 dolls. upwards.

The greater portion of the farm at Hillhurst is in grass, and the cattle, valuable as they are, are treated in every respect

Hon. Mr. Cochrane's Celebrated Shorthorn Cow, 10th Duchess of Airdrie.



same as ordinary stock. There is no pampering or high feeding indulged in ; and the most remarkable feature of the herd is the good health maintained in it.

The tillage portion of the farm is well managed, and as fine crops of roots were to be seen on it as any one could desire. I was not a little surprised as well as gratified to find that Mr. Cochrane imported all his seeds from Messrs. Sutton & Sons, of Reading, England, and right well do the crops they produce maintain the prestige of that eminent firm. Some of the roots of Sutton's Champion Swede growing in the general crop would do credit to their stand at a Smithfield Show ; and the lawn in front of the conservatory, which had been laid down with their mixture, was the admiration of all visitors to Hillhurst.

It may be worthy of remark that with all the modern improvements carried out by Mr. Cochrane in the way of erection of farm buildings and machinery, reclamation of land and purchase of same, &c., the cost (for Mr. Cochrane is a thorough man of business, and keeps accurate accounts of everything) does not exceed eight pounds per acre !!!

To any person wishing to form a fair idea of what his chances of success would be in farming in the Eastern Townships of Canada, I say, visit Hillhurst Farm and see what has been done there. The results of the good example set by Mr. Cochrane are apparent for miles around, and there is nothing to prevent any person possessed of moderate means successfully imitating him.

The climate of the greater portion of the Townships is milder than any other part of the Province of Quebec. The Southern Frontier is on the line of 45 degrees N. latitude, which corresponds with the South of France in Europe. All kinds of fruit grow to perfection here. Apples particularly grow in great abundance, and are far finer than any we produce at home. Grapes also grow in the open air, but not to such perfection as in parts of Ontario ; and Tomatoes and Indian corn ripen perfectly. The winters, of course, are colder than those of the United Kingdom ; yet the cold is accompanied by a brighter and drier atmosphere, which causes a person not to feel it so much. I was assured by English settlers that they greatly prefer the cold, dry atmosphere of Canada, in winter, to the humid, drizzling, cloudy weather they were accustomed to in the Old Country. The settler who may select this part of Canada for his home may have his choice of forest lands or an improved farm ; but I cannot say that I would recommend my country-

men to go out with the view of clearing farms for themselves. They would, I fear, find it a class of labour they have never been accustomed to ; nor would they be likely to take kindly to it, or manage it as successfully as native-born Canadians. Of course under favourable circumstances the settler may, provided he is industrious and possessed of sufficient capital to live on the first year, make himself a comfortable home, and hundreds of thousands of the wealthiest farmers in Canada to-day commenced in this fashion. But by far the best thing for a farmer possessed of a few hundred pounds to do is to purchase an improved farm on which he will find a house to live in, ready provided for him, together with barns and other out-offices. These may always be had any place in Canada ; but in no part so reasonable, from my experience, as the Eastern Townships. As a rule, good farms with dwelling-house and out-offices can be purchased at from £5 to £7 per acre. In most cases one-half or two-thirds of the purchase money, if necessary, can lie out for from three to five or ten years, at interest, varying from six to eight per cent. ; the latter, however, is the amount usually charged. Farms vary in size, and they are usually of from 160 to 200 acres in extent, and about two-thirds cleared. The reader who may contemplate settling down on a farm in this part of Canada can very readily calculate from these facts what he will be able to do with the amount of capital at his command. He must also bear in mind that living is from 40 to 50 per cent. cheaper in Canada than at home ; articles of clothing alone being about the only things that he will think expensive, and these, with the exception of very fine goods, are almost equal in price to those in this country.

The reader will by this time commence to ask himself a very natural question—How is it that improved farms can be so readily obtained if farming pays so well ? I confess at first, before I went into the interior of the country, it was a question that puzzled myself. Afterwards the reason was apparent. Unlike his contemporary in Great Britain, the Canadian or American farmer is always open to sell his farm, or, indeed, anything he possesses—the family homestead has no charm for him beyond its actual worth in the market ; he is always prepared to accept its value in cash, and make himself a new home out of the primeval forest or the unbroken prairie. There are, of course, many other reasons why people are willing to sell. In some instances men without families have amassed a competence out of the land they have reclaimed, and wish to realise its value in ready cash in order that

they may spend the remainder of their days in comfort and independence free from the cares of the world. Others, again, have a desire to commence anew, or undertake pioneer life for the love of adventure and of the life they commenced for its own sake, as well as to obtain a more extensive field for the settlement of their sons who have grown up on the farm they have reclaimed, and which is now not large enough to be sub-divided. The latter is the chief reason why so many farmers are to be found in Canada willing to dispose of their holdings. Consequently a state of things exists particularly favourable to the British farmer emigrating with a little capital. He at once enters upon a business congenial to his tastes, and for which he is in a degree particularly suitable, because of the superior knowledge he possesses of farming, while the older settler commences anew the pioneer life he so well understands how to turn to advantage. The richness and fertility of the new Province of Manitoba, which was unknown until lately, has also awakened aspirations in the minds of old settlers in Canada, that cause them to wish again for the opportunity of renewing an acquaintance with a class of work which in their early days they found so profitable, and which is not now beset with the numerous difficulties they then had to encounter.

There are now from eight to nine hundred thousand acres of forest land for sale in the Eastern Townships which can be purchased from the Government at from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per acre, on condition of settlement. In addition to this, there are lands held by the British American Land Company, the prices of which I did not ascertain. There are numerous cheese factories in this section, and the quality of both cheese and butter produced is excellent. Woollen factories are pretty numerous and local factories for the manufacture of sashes, doors, carriages, and agricultural implements are to be found in all the principal towns. Sherbrook is the largest and most important town in the Townships, and contains many fine buildings. A study of the map will indicate how well this section of Canada is intersected with railways, and how easy of access the several great commercial centres are from all portions of it. Before taking a final leave of the Eastern Townships, I would again avail of this opportunity of advising intending settlers to visit them when looking over the country in search of a home.

CHAPTER V.

MONTREAL—FARMING IN THE DISTRICT —PRICES OF FARM PRODUCE—THE VICTORIA TUBULAR BRIDGE, GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

THE next place of importance the traveller will reach is Montreal, a magnificent city of some two hundred thousand inhabitants, situated on an island about thirty miles long, by about seven miles wide. No person visiting Canada either with a view to settlement or to seeing the country, should fail, to take in Montreal on the journey. It is the Liverpool of the Dominion, and is indicative of the great stability and wealth of the country. Few of our cities at home can compare favourably with it, and any country that within a period of a century could produce such a city, must possess, within itself, vast and substantial resources. Its warehouses, shops, and public buildings, are fully equal to any we have in our own most flourishing towns and cities here at home. It is about 180 miles from Quebec and is reached by water or Grand Trunk Rail from the latter city. The St. Lawrence is navigable to Montreal, and ships of very great tonnage receive and discharge their cargoes there. The traveller by the Grand Trunk line from Quebec, when he comes within fifty miles or so of the city, will pass through a very fine, level country, containing some excellent land, particularly in the neighbourhood of St. Hyacinth, which is a section of the Eastern Townships. Before entering the city, we pass through the Victoria Tubular Bridge, which crosses the St. Lawrence at the West end of Montreal Harbour, and is a wonderful piece of engineering skill; the Canadians are very proud of it, and justly so. It is, perhaps, the most gigantic undertaking of the kind ever entered upon. It is about two English miles in length, and was erected at a cost of about £1,250,000. The bridge is supported by twenty-four piers and two abutments. The centre span is 330 feet, and the remaining ones at either side 242 feet each. The height above the highest water level at the centre opening is 60 feet. It contains 3,000,000 cubic feet of masonry, and the iron tubes weigh 8,000 tons. It is of a uniform width of 16 feet; its height in the centre is 22 feet, gradually falling to 19 feet at either end. Robert Stephenson was the designer of this bridge, and Mr. Brassey the contractor. The first stone was laid on July 20th, 1854, and the work was completed on the 19th of December, 1859—the first day on which a train passed with his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales through it—the formal opening of which,

however, took place the following year. The neighbourhood of Montreal is very attractive. At a distance of three or four miles back from the river a high hill, or "The Mountain," as it is called, rises abruptly, clothed completely over with timber, and at the foot and on the slopes some handsome drives and walks have been constructed. No person visiting Montreal should leave without going up The Mountain : from it a complete view is obtained over the city and the surrounding country. It is only from this point the visitor can form an idea of the vast extent and importance of Montreal or the great beauty of the surrounding country ; indeed the view is one of the grandest to be met with in Canada. There is a great deal of very good land in the country about Montreal, and some of the farms are managed very intelligently. Land in the immediate vicinity of the city is very valuable, and few people care to buy it, except those who eventually intend it for building purposes. Five or six miles from the city, however, good land can be had at from 40 to 50 dollars per acre, or from eight to ten pounds sterling, and such land can also be rented at from 3 dollars to 3½ dollars per acre, or 12 to 14 shillings sterling. In all the surrounding country, the land is of prime quality and capable of producing almost any kind of crop. I visited several farms of this description, perhaps the best managed was one within a couple of miles of the city—"Logan's Farm"—which is rented by a Mr. Irving. It is about 200 acres in extent and formerly belonged to the late Sir William Logan, to whom, previous to his demise, Mr. Irving acted as steward. I found Mr. Irving a very intelligent, industrious Scotchman, who knows how to manage everything on his farm to the best advantage, and who most willingly imparted to me all the information at his disposal. When his late employer died, his executors offered to sell Mr. Irving the farm, but although he was in a position at the time to purchase it, he preferred keeping his spare capital, and renting it at about 5 dollars per acre. The crops of turnips, mangels, potatoes, carrots and parsnips, &c., were all quite equal to the best to be met with in this country. His crops of Champion Swede Turnips, and Early Rose and Breezes Peerless Potatoes, were remarkably fine. Mr. Irving pays a great deal of attention, to growing stuff for the Montreal market, and in consequence of the high quality of all his produce, including milk, butter, beef and mutton, he always obtains the top price for everything, and in most instances a little over it. The

following table of the average prices he has been in the habit of receiving for the various articles, the reader may feel interest in comparing with those at home, bearing in mind the fact, that Mr. Irving pays but about one pound sterling per acre per annum, for land that would be considered cheap in the neighbourhood of Dublin or other large city at six or seven pounds per acre, and also, that he enjoys the advantage of being able to obtain his manure from the city for almost the drawing :—

Turnips	...	...	2s. 2d. for 90 lbs.
Carrots	...	...	2s. 6d. „ do.
Potatoes	...	...	2s. od. „ do.
Mangolds	...	32s. for about	2,000 lbs.
Wheat	...	...	5s. 3d. for 60 do.
Barley	...	...	3s. od. „ 40 do.
Oats	...	...	2s. od. „ 40 do.
Hay	...	31s. 6d. for	1,600 lbs.
Milk	1s. per gal. in Summer ;	1s. 6d. in Winter.	

Butter	...	...	9d. per lb.
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This is a fair average of the prices of these products in the neighbourhood of Montreal and other large cities, but must not be taken as a sample of what can be obtained for them elsewhere. Mr. Irving has one of the best herds of Ayrshire cattle in Canada, and he considers them the most suitable class of stock for the country. I am indebted to Mr. Romeo Stephens, a gentleman largely engaged in mercantile pursuits in Montreal, and his brother Mr. Sheldon Stephens, for my introduction to Mr. Irving, and for much of the information I gained during my visit to that city.

Mr. R. Stephens tills a rather extensive farm himself at his country residence, at St. Lamberts, a place some six or seven miles outside Montreal. He makes a speciality of Jersey cattle, and some of those in his possession are amongst the best in the country. His farm-steading and place altogether is a model of good management.

Private enterprise, combined with great natural advantages, have, within the past half century, obtained for Montreal the position it now enjoys. The majority of the pork, butter, cheese, corn, and other products of Canada are shipped here, and sent forward to the markets of the world. As I stated previously, vessels of some thousands of tons burden can come into the centre of the city and receive their cargoes. Steamers to Quebec all come up here for the greater part of their freight.

Montreal contains many fine hotels. The best is the Windsor, a magnificent building, capable of accommodating about 800 guests. It is furnished and kept in the best style, and altogether is second to none on the

American Continent. The Chief Offices of the Grand Trunk Railway are also situated here, and I am indebted to Mr. Stephenson and Mr. Wainwright, managers of different departments of it, for much courtesy and kindness received at their hands. The Grand Trunk line has done a great deal for Canada; in fact, without it the resources of the country would be to-day practically undeveloped. Although the line has never, I believe, paid the original shareholders a dividend, the time cannot be far distant—now that the country is becoming more thickly populated, and consequently every day accumulating products for consumption in European markets, a large portion of which must pass over the line—when under the present careful existing management, it will become a profitable concern. The Great Western Railway of Canada is similarly circumstanced to the Grand Trunk with regard to its not being able hitherto to pay a dividend; and it would very much conduce to the benefit of both companies if the long-talked-of amalgamation scheme of the two lines could be carried into execution, as the working expenses of each would in consequence be very much reduced, and the chances of paying a dividend to the shareholders very materially increased.

CHAPTER VI.

ON THE ROUTE FROM MONTREAL TO OTTAWA—HOW FOREST LANDS ARE CLEARED—THE STORMONT STOCK FARM.

FROM Montreal I will now take the reader further west to Ottawa—the modern capital of Canada. This City can be reached by three different routes—one, the Grand Trunk, changing at Prescott Junction; the second, the North Shore Railway, which runs direct; and the third, by far the pleasantest and most picturesque, by the Ottawa River. The tourist should not fail to select the latter route, if the witnessing of good scenery be the object he has in view. I do not know where in Canada a pleasanter day can be passed, than one spent in going by water from Montreal to Ottawa. The varying scenery is truly magnificent, and altogether such as the ordinary traveller in the Old Country has not hitherto been used to. The beautiful effects produced here and there in the landscape by the various tints of foliage of the different kinds of maple are indescribable, and must be witnessed to be appreciated.

On both sides of this river may be seen some good tracts of land fairly cultivated. For a great number of years the lumber or timber trade was the chief industry of the

settlers all along this part of Ontario; and although it is yet carried on pretty briskly, it is not by any means worked so extensively as heretofore; nor is it so profitable now as in times gone by, and as a consequence the inhabitants are turning their attention more to farming, which, owing to the altered state of things, they find to pay better. They are not, however, so far advanced in agricultural knowledge as they might be, and the settlement in their midst of a few intelligent old-country farmers with capital would tend to improve their style of farming. Proceeding by the Grand Trunk Railway on the route to Ottawa the land is not particularly good for the first thirty miles or so; afterwards it begins to improve, particularly after the upper part of the County of Glengarry and the Counties of Stormont and Dundas are reached. The country all along this section is very fertile, and well worthy the attention of intending settlers.

In the County of Stormont there is a great deal of good land. At Cornwall in this county is situated (one mile east of the town) the famous Stormont Stock Farm, the property of Doctor Bergin, M.P. for Cornwall, a gentleman whose acquaintance I had the pleasure of making during my tour. He farms about four hundred acres, and is noted for a good stud of horses. At the time of my visit he had about seventy in hand, all of the best blood. I may remark that he makes a speciality of trotting horses, and enjoys the reputation of being the breeder of some of the best animals of this class in Canada. All his horses are of the Hamiltonian and Membrino families, the best blood in America. The doctor thinks very highly of this section of the country as a district for farmers to settle in. Good cleared farms with dwelling-house and farm buildings, he informed me, could be had for from twenty to thirty dols. per acre; but in the neighbourhood of large towns they would go as high as fifty or sixty dols. per acre. Cornwall has now 5,000 inhabitants, and so late as ten years ago its population was but 1,600.

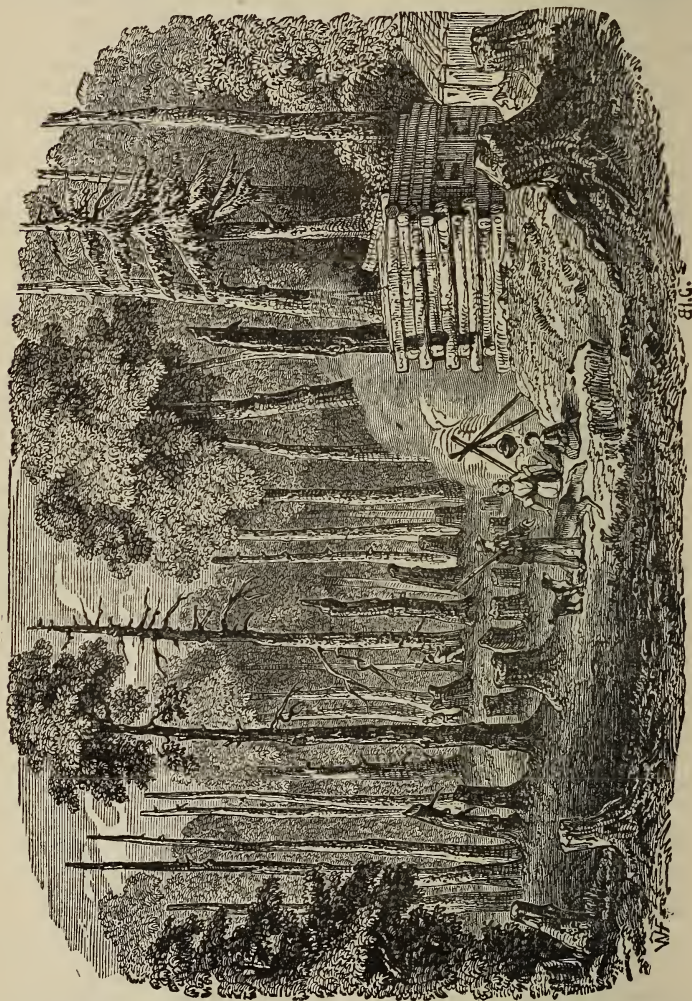
The country all along to Prescott Junction, and indeed the counties of Russell and Prescott are of much the same character as that in the County of Stormont. Branching from this point to Ottawa on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway there are portions of it yet uncleared, and not a great deal under cultivation.

Perhaps a brief description of how a new settler commences work on this uncleared land may not be out of place here. Having become, either by grant or purchase, as the case may be, the owner of a hundred or

more acres of land, and entered upon his property, he commences, in the first instance, to hew down some of the largest trees with which to build his shanty. Then through the winter and on into early spring he fells as much all round him as he can ; if he is fortunate in being able to procure

course of a short time a few blows on the opposite side completes the work, and the tree comes down. The branches are then, when in a dry state, gathered together and burned, and the ground prepared for sowing the first corn crop.

Each succeeding year, according to circum-



First Commencement to Clear Forest Land.

help he will have cleared eight or ten acres. In performing this operation it is not necessary for him to cut close to the ground, the usual practice is to cut about two and a half or three feet high on the side of the trunk at which the tree is required to fall ; this enables him to concentrate more force with his axe on the part he is cutting, and in the

stances, more land is cleared and the timber sold, and gradually the land that has been first cleared is got into a higher state of cultivation. A certain portion is reserved in every instance for cutting down in after years for fire wood. The stumps of the trees are always left to rot away, and after a few years when they become thoroughly decayed

they are set fire to and burned, and then the operation of clearing the land is completed. The task of grubbing up the roots immediately would not pay, and unless the ground were required for a very particular purpose the operation would cost more than the land would be worth.

The autumn is the season during which these stumps are generally burned, and it is a pretty sight to pass along a stretch of country by rail at night and see here and there patches of from five to ten acres each of these stumps on fire. Sometimes the smoke arising from these fires is very dense, and so thick as to impede the navigation on the rivers. On the St. Lawrence, during the past autumn, serious injury was done to commerce, owing to the vessels having been detained at anchor and unable to sail on account of the dense fog of smoke hanging over the river. This is a matter that seriously affects the shipping trade on a river like the St. Lawrence, which is only navigable a little over six months of the year. Here and there may be seen dead trees standing on tracts of country and presenting a very ragged appearance. The cause of these trees being in this state is as follows:—When the large timber is cut down, the brushwood is set fire to and burned, and some trees, proving too strong for the conflagration the sap in them is merely killed, and they, although dead, stand upright for many years.

CHAPTER VII.

THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS—THE LUMBER TRADE—EXCURSIONS INTO THE COUNTRY—TAXES—ALMONTE—THE ROSAMOND WOOLLEN MILLS.

OTTAWA is distant from Montreal by the Grand Trunk Railway, about 166 miles, but it is much nearer, I believe—(I don't know the exact distance)—if approached by the new line—the North Shore. The fares each way are equal, and as the station on the North Shore line is distant a good way from the town, the traveller reaches his hotel nearly as soon by going by the Grand Trunk. It is the capital of the Dominion, and though in the Province of Ontario, it borders on Quebec, and occupies a very central position. Compared with Montreal, Toronto, or Quebec it is a comparatively small place, and altogether a stranger would imagine it was about the last place in Canada that should have been chosen for the seat of Government. It was, however, selected for two reasons—first, because to have made one of the above great cities the

capital would have created jealousy in the others, and secondly, because of its central position and distance from the frontier. Formerly Ottawa was a small village called By-town, but since it has been selected for the capital, it has risen rapidly, and is now a neatly laid-out city, containing a large number of inhabitants, and many fine streets and buildings. The Houses of Parliament and Government Buildings are extremely handsome, and beautifully situated on the summit of a hill overlooking the Ottawa River.

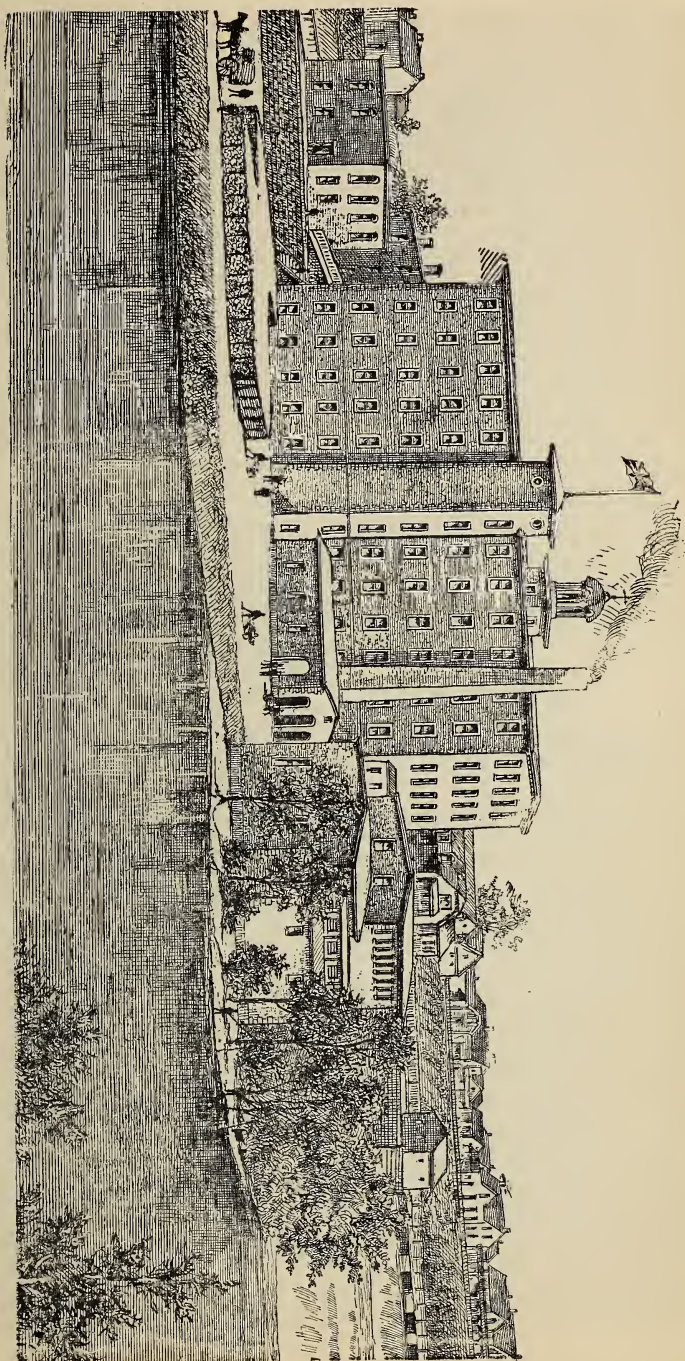
“The style is Gothic, of the 12th and 13th centuries. The ornamental work and the dressing round the windows are of Ohio sandstone. The spandrels of the arches, and the spaces between the window-arches and the sills of the upper windows, are filled up with a quaint description of stone work, composed of stones of irregular size, shape, and colour, very neatly set together. The central building presents a very imposing appearance. The central or the seven towers, which is very rich in design, projects from the front of the building, and is 180 feet high. The body of the building in the facade is 40 feet high, above which rises the slanting roofs of slate, surmounted by lines of ornamental iron cresting. The building is 472 feet long, and the depth from the front main tower to the rear of the library is 570 feet, covering an area of 82,886 superficial feet. The square in front is 700 feet from E. to W., and 600 feet from N. to S. The basement floor of this building is assumed to be 160 feet above the ordinary summer level of the river, while that of the E. and W. blocks is 135 and 142 feet respectively. The increased elevation, however, improves very much the general effect of the buildings. The main entrance is through the principal tower, the spacious arches of which admit of a carriage-way under them. Passing through it we enter a large hall, paved with tiles, and also surrounded with marble pillars. Ascending and moving toward the left we come to the Chamber of Commons. The front and side vestibules leading to it by many doorways are hung with large oil portraits of the Speakers of the two Houses, the only exception being the presence of that of Sir Edmund Head, formerly Governor-General. The room measures 82 by 45 feet, the ceiling being over 50 feet high, and formed of fine open work. The skylights above this intermediate ceiling, with the stained glass windows at the sides, throw a plentiful soft light over the whole place. The room is surrounded by large piers of light greyish marble from Portage du Fort, surrounded just above the

galleries by clusters of small pillars of dark marble, obtained from Arnprior, on the Upper Ottawa, the arches supported by these pillars being again of the light-coloured marble. The galleries can accommodate about 1,000 persons. The gallery for the reporters of the Press is above the Speaker's chair. The library, which is one of the best arranged and complete to be met with, is situated in the rear, immediately facing the river, near the side of the hill. It is a polygon of sixteen sides, 90 feet in diameter. Outside of the main room is an aisle of one story high, which is formed of a series of small retiring rooms. A corridor connects the library with the main building; this corridor, which is at present used for the library, will be the picture gallery. On the right in the main entrance, is the Senate Chamber, alike in every particular to that of the Commons. It contains some very rich oil paintings. The floors of this building, as well as those of the departmental buildings are made of concrete. The basement is used for different purposes, and the second story contains, with part of the first story, the offices. The departmental buildings face inwards to the square, and resemble the central one. The Eastern block is 318 feet in length, and 253 feet in depth, and the Western block 211 by 277. The Governor-General's offices are in the former. The buildings are all heated by steam, and supplied with every modern convenience. The system for heating and ventilating is on the most approved principle. Under the central court of the Parliament buildings is the boiler-room, in which are six boilers, each 20 feet long and five feet in diameter, furnished with a steam dome, safety valve, &c., and a steam engine of sufficient power to work the pumps and throw 250 gallons of water per minute into tanks placed in the towers, from whence the water is supplied to all parts of the buildings." *

The corner stone of the building was laid in September, 1860, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and the total cost is estimated to amount to four million of dollars. As Canada progresses in her onward course these buildings must become more generally referred to, and within their walls matters of great interest to the Old Country must from time to time be discussed; and that must be my excuse for giving these details.

Nothing has been left undone to render the surroundings of these buildings as picturesque and beautiful as possible. In the rear of the buildings the rocks descend

almost perpendicularly to the river below. This is covered with spruce and native timber, and some walks have been formed on the side of the hill. From the Library of the House of Commons some magnificent views are obtainable. On one side there is the Ottawa River, thickly studded with innumerable islands, from an opposite point lies stretched out another portion of it, forming a vast expanse of water, in itself a beautiful object, whilst in the distance can be seen the Chaudière Falls, which, by some, are considered even more romantic than those of Niagara. Ottawa is the chief centre of the lumber or timber trade in Canada, and from the site of the Parliament Buildings may be seen vast piles of timber in logs and planks of different sizes, representing in value many million dollars. There are numerous saw mills all around, and the water which passes over the Falls is made to do duty in working the vast machinery of each. Every person and thing about wore the air of prosperity and happiness, and as I stood at the foot of the Parliament Buildings and gazed on the busy scene stretched within my view, the thought occurred to me that I might never again look over such a large number of peasants' dwellings, occupied by so many comfortable and happy inhabitants. All through the surrounding districts there are plenty of improved farms for sale at prices varying from five to seven pounds per acre, but close to the city the price would be higher—from twelve to as high as twenty pounds per acre. There is some very good land to be met with in remote places, some miles from Ottawa, at as low a figure as perhaps two or three pounds per acre, but situated on the borders of woods, and more out of the way of society. These farms are generally in the hands of native-born Canadians, who, as I have before remarked, having cleared them, and taken, by a rude system of cultivation, crops off them, are anxious to sell and go farther back into the forest. I made several excursions into the country around Ottawa, and found much of the lands of fair average quality. A great portion, however, was of a poor description. In the neighbourhood of Carlton Place, and further on around Almonte, some excellent, well-cultivated farms were to be met with. In my visit to this district I was accompanied by the Hon. W. M'Dougall, M.P., to whom I am indebted for much valuable information and kindness, as well as to Dr. Mostyn, M.P., President of the County Agricultural Society, whose acquaintance I had also the pleasure of making through the courtesy of Mr. M'Dougall. I was informed by this gentleman that farms for thirty miles



The Rosamond Woollen Mills, Almonte.

around this centre could be purchased for from ten shillings to eight and ten pounds per acre. The taxes on one of these farms would amount in the aggregate to about five pounds per annum, and this is about the average amount of taxes that generally have to be paid by farmers throughout Canada. Almonte is a thriving town, containing some 2,500 inhabitants, and possessing great advantages as regards water-power. There are some cloth factories or woollen mills of considerable extent here, the largest being that of the Rosamond Woollen Company, which I had the pleasure of inspecting. This is a very extensive concern, and is replete with the best and most approved kinds of machinery, half of which is of English and half American manufacture. The cloth made here, as well as at other factories in the vicinity, Mr. Elliott's for instance, is fully equal to any turned out of the best mills in England, and the prices of the different samples shown me would also bear favourable comparison with those of home made cloths; indeed I very much doubt if those samples I saw would be offered at as reasonable rates here. It will thus be seen that the high prices which have to be paid for articles of clothing in America do not, at all events, prevail in Canada.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE DOMINION FAIR AT OTTAWA—THE EXHIBITS—FRUIT CULTURE—WINE MAKING, ETC.

WHEN I reached Ottawa the Dominion Agricultural Exhibition, or the Dominion Fair, as it is termed there, was about being opened, and I had the opportunity of being present, for the first time, at an agricultural exhibition in Canada. If any person is really anxious to form a correct idea of the people of Canada, he should visit two or three of these exhibitions. They are generally held in the Fall or Autumn of the year, and are kept open for at least four days of the week, during which time they are visited by the majority of the inhabitants of the surrounding country to the extent of many miles. I was particularly impressed with the respectable, comfortable appearance of the visitors, not only at the Ottawa Exhibition, but at others which I afterwards attended. You have only to move among these people to at once become convinced you were in a country where the inhabitants were loyal, comfortable and happy, and where every man, if not absolutely wealthy, was in a position of independence;

independent, because he is his own landlord; loyal, because he has the making of his own laws, and a voice in the management of his own affairs, and happy in the knowledge that, let the seasons and his crops prove ever so disappointing, he and his family can at least remain undisturbed beneath their own roof, even though they have to economise for the time being. There is a number of these fairs held during September and October throughout the Dominion. In the Province of Ontario they are held at Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Guelph, Toronto, Bradford, Kingston, Coburg, Whitley, Brockville, Paris, St. Mary's, Ingersoll, Darrie, Prescott, Morrisburg, and Cornwall. Each of these places possess permanent buildings and grounds, varying from thirty to fifty acres in extent. There is also in each a half mile enclosed tract, having an elevated covered stand in the centre, on which the powers of the best trotting-horses are tested previous to the prizes been awarded. It is marvellous the speed at which one of these horses can travel in a light-running buggy, weighing not more than 200 lbs.—one of the best make will weigh less. A mile in 2 minutes 30 seconds is considered good going, and it is not difficult to find horses equal to this. The fastest time recorded in public up to the present is 2 minutes 12 seconds, although I was informed that a mile in 2 minutes 10 seconds has been done in New York at a private trial.

Any person hitherto unacquainted with Canada would scarcely be prepared to witness such displays as are made at these exhibitions; indeed, with the exception of a few of the shows held by not more than half a dozen societies in the United Kingdom, they are infinitely better and more interesting than any we can boast of here at home. In the matter of general arrangements we might learn many a profitable lesson from our Canadian friends. The stock shown would bear favourable comparison with some of the best we possess, whilst I am quite certain that in the matter of enthusiasm and emulation they exceed us by a long way. The reader will be able to form a better idea than I can convey of the general arrangements and extent of the Ottawa Exhibition, by a study of the accompanying bird's eye view of it and its grounds, and this is by no means the most important meeting held in the Dominion, that at Toronto, from what I could learn, being much larger. There were some magnificent animals exhibited, those in the shorthorn classes being particularly good. The entries in this section by the Bow Park Company were highly creditable, and carried

off the leading honours, not only here, but at every show at which they were exhibited during the past season.

The show of grain and roots was simply magnificent, not altogether for its extent, which was very considerable, but for the quality of the exhibits, which it would be difficult to equal. Although this show was opened on September 23, the specimens of roots exhibited at it were fully equal to those to be seen at an English exhibition in November or December.

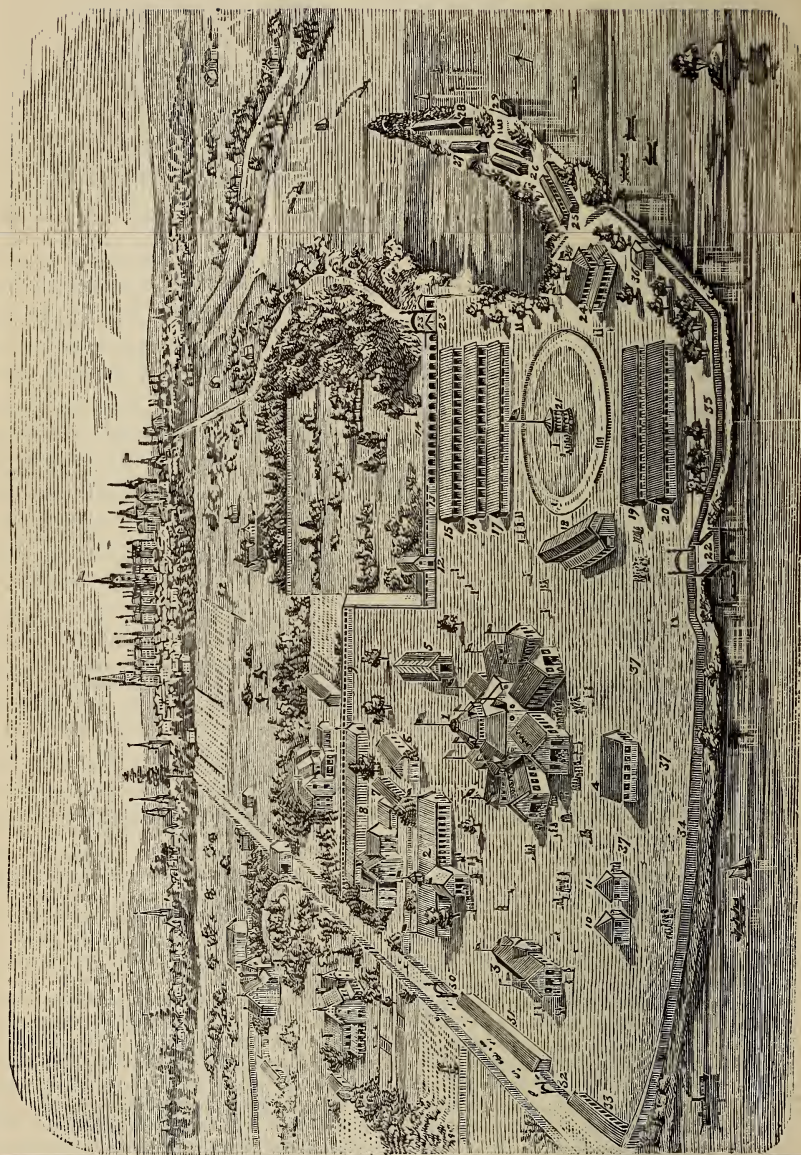
Owing to the greater portion of the soil throughout the country being a rather deep sandy loam, such roots as Parsnips, Carrots, and Beet seem to grow to perfection in it; indeed, I never saw cleaner or better Parsnips or Carrots than were on view. Potatoes, too, seem to be quite at home on Canadian soil, the crops produced being very large and the tubers sound and healthy. The disease that so often deprives us of the greater portion of our crops here at home is scarcely noticeable in Canada.

The collection of Potatoes at the Dominion Exhibition was quite an interesting feature, not only on account of its extent, but of the exceptionally fine quality of the tubers. Early Rose seems to be a favourite variety throughout the country; this with Snowflake and Breese's Prolific are the principal kinds grown. Any person who has grown Early Rose here knows it is a very heavy cropper, but, so far as I am aware, it has never proved itself to be a Potato of good quality; in Canada the reverse is the case: whilst the crop it produces is exceedingly large, the size and quality of the tubers leave nothing to be desired.

Cereals and vegetables of all kinds were well represented, and bore favourable comparison with those to be met with at shows at home.

Turnips appeared to me to be the only crop that, as a general rule, did not seem to reach perfection in Canada. If sown early it is thought they are liable to be destroyed by the ravages of the fly; and when sowing is delayed to a late period to avoid this enemy, the growing season afterwards is not long enough to admit of the bulbs attaining the size they otherwise would do under more favourable circumstances. The Canadian farmer needs to have all his root crops housed by the last week in October, as after this time he is not certain of the day he may be overtaken by heavy frost and snow. It will thus be seen that if he is unable to sow his Turnips until the end of June or first week in July, the season is not long enough to admit of his crop maturing as fully as it would do if it had the ad-

vantage of a longer season of growth. I was told, however, that if farmers would only sow early they could get their Turnips so strong by the time the fly usually attacks them as to be able to resist its ravages, and that they would then be certain to have fully-matured bulbs. The crops at Hillhurst, before referred to, and on the farm of the Hon. Mr. Pope, in the Eastern Townships, were grown in this manner, and proved conclusively, by their excellence the wisdom of Canadian farmers adopting this course of treatment. Fruit at this Exhibition, as well as at all others in the Dominion, formed a most interesting feature. No better criterion can be formed of the adaptability of a country for the growth of different kinds of crops than the fruits it produces. Where the Apple, for instance, will grow and ripen to perfection year after year, we know all kinds of farm and garden produce will also be at home; for the season that will ripen the former will always prove long enough to bring to perfection the latter. Canada may be truly termed the home of the Apple; in no place can it be found in greater perfection; and consequently all the best dessert Apples that are offered for sale in our London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and other markets are those of Canadian and North American growth. Any description I could give, no matter how glowing, of the display of this favourite fruit at this show would fail in a great measure to do justice to the high quality of the different exhibits. Pears were also extensively shown, and, like the Apples, were excellent. Grapes and Peaches, which were also present in large quantities, ripen well in Canada, especially in the Province of Ontario. I was quite surprised to see the high state of perfection the Grape can be brought to here subjected to ordinary out-door cultivation. Many of the bunches shown would be considered highly creditable productions on an English exhibition stage. Certainly they were not as heavy bunches as we are in the habit of seeing produced in vineries in Britain; but in points of excellence, such as size of berry, colour, and bloom, most of the dishes staged would stand the test of criticism of our best Grape growers. The varieties usually grown are of a hardier constitution than those we are in the habit of growing in our vineries. I was, however, informed by the Rev. Dr. Burnett, a gentleman who takes a very lively interest in horticultural matters, particularly in pomology, and who is recognized as the highest authority on these subjects in Canada, that he has seen that best-known and most popular of our black Grapes, the Black Hamburgh, growing



Bird's Eye View of Exhibition Grounds, Ottawa.

to perfection not many miles from Niagara Falls, in the district of St. Catharines. Recently, Grape growing on a large scale has been entered on by many people in Ontario for wine making; and ere long we shall, no doubt, find Canadian wines occupying a prominent position amongst the products of the Dominion.

Messrs. Hamilton, Dunlop & Co., Brantford, Ontario, who exhibited a large collection of native wines at this show, as well as at many others of a similar kind held during the Fall, are taking a leading position in this trade, and demonstrate very satisfactorily what may be accomplished in the art of wine-making from the native grown Grapes in Canada. Many of their samples of light wines, particularly clarets, would compare very favourably with those of European brands.

Peaches are not of as large size or as good flavour as those we are in the habit of seeing at home. They are, however, produced in great abundance, and with as little trouble as a crop of Apples.

Wherever the traveller goes in Canada during the Autumn he will find on his hotel table Grapes and Peaches set before him at every meal; the former may be purchased at from three to five cents. per pound. All our small fruits with the exception of the Gooseberry, do well in Ontario.

Butter and cheese were shown in large quantities, and the samples were generally of very high quality.

Machinery of every class suitable for farm work formed a prominent feature, and the competition between rival manufacturers seemed as keen as that usually witnessed in show-yards at this side of the Atlantic. Nothing new or possessing very special merit that I had not already seen at shows here, however, attracted my attention.

CHAPTER IX.

THE MANITOBA EXHIBITS AT THE DOMINION EXHIBITION.

THE attention of the British public is at the present time so much centered on Manitoba on account of the numerous advantages it presents to intending colonists, that I feel it will not be out of place here, to devote a chapter to the display made by it at the Dominion Exhibition. It may serve in some slight measure to give the reader an idea of its capability to supply the wants of the intending settler. A large building termed the Manitoba Hall, was exclusively devoted to the exhibits, and this hall was the chief centre of attraction

for all visitors to the show. Each day, it was crowded to excess, so anxious were the people to obtain a view of the productions, of their newly acquired vast and fertile territory of whose existence, until recently they scarcely knew anything. The Government of Manitoba feeling that it would be an advantage to the Province to be represented at the Dominion Exhibition applied to the Dominion Government for aid to enable them to carry out their intention. The request was favourably entertained, and accordingly a sum was granted for the purpose which was supplemented by a similar amount from the Provincial Government, and the matter was placed in the hands of Mr. A. Begg for execution.

Mr. Begg set to work and held public meetings in different parts of the province and succeeded in obtaining the necessary promises of support. Many of the farmers he informed me were adverse to sending their productions on account of the disadvantage they would appear at owing to the early period at which roots, etc., had to be taken out of the ground. He, however, was not to be discouraged, and the display he secured was highly creditable. The northern end of the building was entirely occupied by the large Dominion map which was exhibited at the Paris Exhibition, surmounted by a canopy of flags; at the opposite end was a throne of scarlet cloth, on either side, and at the foot of which were two immense buffalo heads. On one side of this throne was a collection of the different kinds of native birds stuffed, whilst on the other, was a rude looking vehicle known as the Red river cart. In front was a skin tent covered with the skins of various native animals, inside of which was an imitation camp-fire. The figure of an Indian warrior stood at the entrance, and on his right a dog-train with the animals handsomely harnessed.

From various advantageous points were suspended moose, elk and deer heads, birch bark canoes, eagle (measuring five feet from tip to tip) pelicans, etc. There were also suspended from the different stands photographic scenes in different parts of the Province which indicated that very many fine buildings have already been put up. Stuffed animals, Indian curiosities, furs and other attractions were arranged so as to show to the best possible advantage. The roots and vegetables, notwithstanding the early period at which they were gathered, appeared to good advantage, but would have been of larger growth were it not for the reason already stated. The potatoes were of unusual size. Several samples of corn were exhibited in the stalk which proved by their

gross growth and great height the fertility of the land that produced them, whilst reed or prairie grass reached the height of fifteen feet. I observed a sample of the finest rye that I ever recollect having seen. The wheat was also of the very finest quality. Then there was a sample of soil taken from land which has been cultivated for fifty years without manure and still appeared to be very rich, as also a sheaf of grain of fair proportions grown on the same land. In the way of tall oats, there was a curiosity in the shape of a bunch of 17 heads grown from two kernels dropped by the roadside. Then there were samples of the furs, brick, pottery, etc., of the Province, while in 15 stands with glass sides were contained samples of soil from as many different districts throughout the Province. Such is a brief sketch of the interior of this building.

The following is a list of the various agricultural products contained therein, all of which were highly creditable:—42 pecks onions, 6 bunches rhubarb, twenty-one peppers, 1 string capsicum, 19 bush. potatoes, 2 pecks do., 4 pails do., 2 collections sundry vegetables, 14 vegetable marrows, 12 heads cauliflower, 4 bushels green peas, 31 roots radishes, 59 heads cabbage, 12 heads salisfy, 2 bunches leeks, 264 roots carrots, 67 roots do., 3 bundles do., 16 kohlrabi, 8 sunflower, 72 roots turnips, 1 bushel turnips, 30 squashes, 2 heads Brussels sprouts, 96 parsnips, 1 okoa or gumbo, 30 roots celery, 1 artichoke, 202 tomatoes, 14 mangold wurzels, 113 beets, 1 bundle beets, 3 bunches asparagus, 208 ears corn, 7 bundles corn, 1 nasturtium, 42 quarts beans, 34 melons and citrons, 39 cucumbers, 1 string hops, 15 bunches apples, 9 heads Scotch kale, 18 pumpkins, 1 bundle thyme, 3 bunches sweet marjorum, 6 bunches parsley, 2 bunches mint, 2 bunches sage, 1 bunch coriander, 2 bunches savoy, 4 bundles wild hops, 2 packages wild hops, 1 bunch sand cherry, 1 bundle wild rice, 1 package wild rice, 11 packages butter, 6 jars of preserves, 4 sheaves wild vetches, 1 box assorted fruits, 2 boxes assorted wild fruits, 2 bottles assorted wild fruits, 1 bundle mustard, 5 stalks tobacco, 8 bundles sugar cane, 1 bag wild rye, 2 boxes cheese, 1 sheaf of flax, block stone, 1 bottle cherry wine, 1 bottle mixed pickles, 1 box rhubarb seed, 2½ bags flour, 18 bushels wheat, 3 bushels barley, 1½ bushels rye, 13 bushels oats, 2 bundles millet, 1 sheaf peas, 24 sheaves wheat, 1 sheaf horse beans, 11 sheaves oats, 6 sheaves barley, 90 sheaves assorted grasses, 4 quarts nuts, 7 sheaves Timothy, 2 packages Labra-

dor tea, 3 bundles clover, 1 sheaf canary seed.

The sundry exhibits consisted of 1 cariole, 1 pair moose horns, 1 stuffed woodcock, 1 Indian cradle, 4 fancy dog bells, 2 pair fancy garters, 1 hank yarn, 9 pieces wood, 1 cake home-made soap, 1 skin tent, 1 smoking bag, 1 bag pemican, 1 dog sinew, 1 deer head, 1 skin, cariboo; 1 skin, red deer; 1 pound stocking yarn, 1 pound single yarn, 1 calf skin; buffalo; 2 beaver skins, 1 mink, 3 pairs mittens, 1 gauntlet, 1 pair shoes, 3 pieces wood, 2 pieces high bush blueberry, 2 pieces maple, 2 quilts, 1 riding whip, hand; 1 ottoman cover, 1 piece petrified ash, 1 pair mats, 1 antinaccassor, 1 shawl, 1 fire bag, 1 roll matting, 1 roll blanket twill, 1 vase shell flowers, 3 artificial stone monuments, 1 marble stone monument, 1 Breton lace jacket, 1 point lace jackets, 1 lace bracket, 1 lace tie, 1 lace cushion, 1 wool tidy, 1 knitted quilt, 1 crochet shirt, 1 toilet set on waffle canvas, 2 lace bannerets, 1 tea cosy, 1 mediæval lace bracket, 1 skin tent, 1 swan skin, 1 wild cat, dyed; 1 native cat, 2 weasels, 2 dyed sable, 1 natural sable, 2 muskrat, 2 mink, 1 beaver, 1 file of the Saskatchewan *Herald*, 1 ottoman, 4 dressed beaver, 1 fire bag, 2 pairs of gaiters, 1 necktie, 1 belt, a pair cariboo slippers, 2 pieces lace work, 1 piece toilet cushion, 4 pieces, inlaid marble, 1 inlaid marble, 1 slab variegated marble, 1 piece stone, 1 lion's head, 2 buffalo heads, 1 lined buffalo robe, 1 saddle bag, 1 skin wood wolf, 1 vol. *Daily Times*, 1 vol. *Emmerson Int.*, 1 vol. *Winnipeg Standard*, 1 vol. *Interocean*, 1 vol. *Weekly Free Press*, 1 vol. *Daily Free Press*, 1 vol. *Le Metis*, 6 bots. rye, 6 bots. malt, family proof; 6 bots. pure spirits, 30 bricks, samples of clay, samples of soil, 1 box pottery, 3 Mennonite peat, 1 lynx, badger, fisher, muskrat, 1 silver cross red, kitt foxes, 2 martins, 2 minks, 1 otter wolf, wolverine, 1 beaver, 10 robes buffalo, 1 moose, 1 deer skin, 1 buffalo skin, 1 deer skin with hair, 4 pieces fossils, 1 lot specimen coal, photographs, 2 dozen lager beer.

Such were the articles that went to make up this interesting exhibit, and which were examined with eager curiosity by the thousands of visitors, on account of their coming from a country, of which, until lately, comparatively little was known, and on which the future happiness and prosperity of perhaps many amongst them depend.

CHAPTER X

OTTAWA TO KINGSTON *via* PRESCOTT JUNCTION — BROCKVILLE — EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION AT KINGSTON— MILITARY COLLEGE—FARMING IN THE LOCALITY.

FROM Ottawa I continued my journey farther West, by way of Prescott junction and Brockville, to Kingston on the shore of lake Ontario. From Prescott junction, as I went along, we passed through a fine Agricultural Country cleared years ago and, principally owned by well-to-do Farmers who understand their business. The tourist at this point may, if he wishes, take boat to Kingston, a distance of about 60 miles, he will thus have the advantage of passing through the famous Thousand Islands which are situated between this point and the junction of the St. Lawrence with Lake Ontario. The scenery along here is considered equal if not superior to any in Canada, and the trip is a very enjoyable one to make. Green crops all along the route to Brockville looked well, and Fall wheat was remarkably luxuriant. Brockville has a population of about six thousand inhabitants. Trees are planted in many of the leading thoroughfares which give the place a very cheerful appearance.

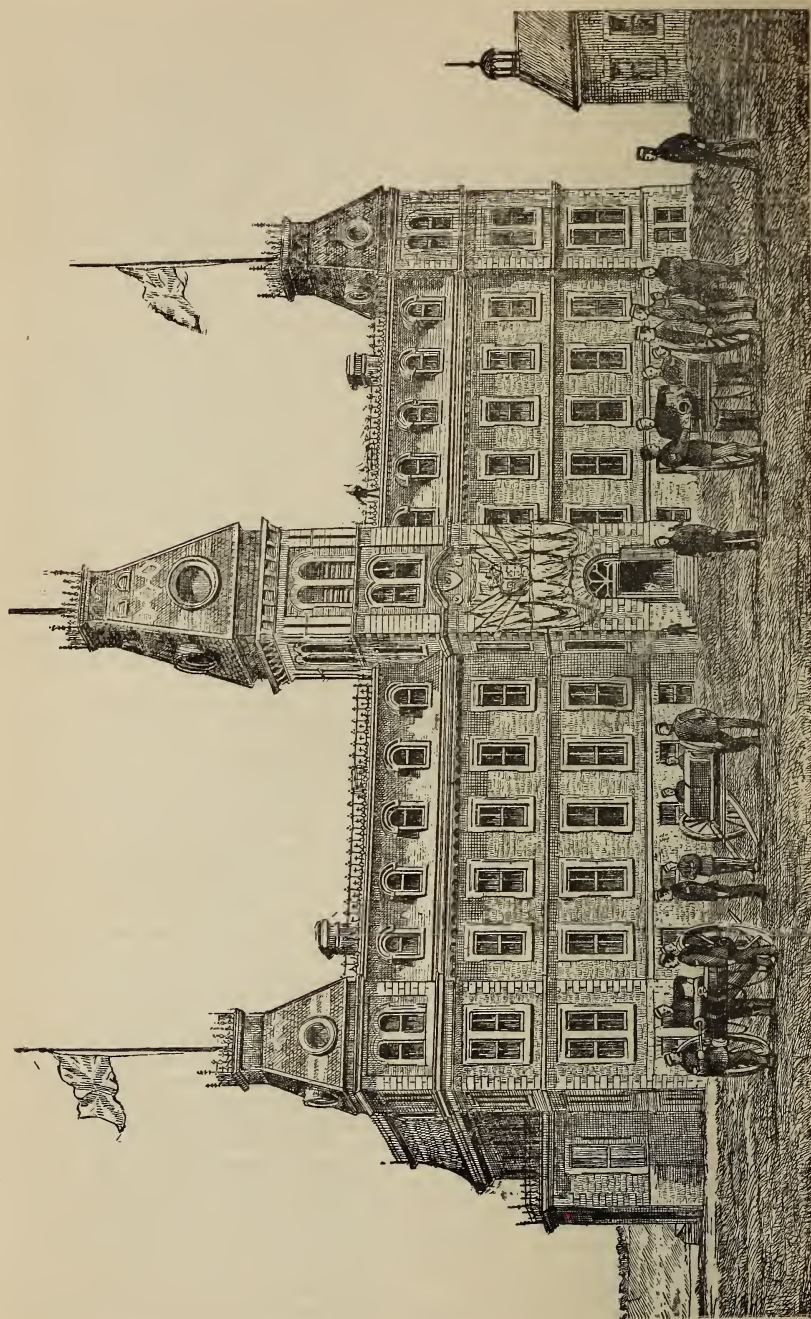
The land in the neighbourhood sells at from 45 dols. to as high as 80 dols. per acre. There are no less than 8 chapels and churches belonging to different sects, and four schools in this town of six thousand inhabitants. There are also several factories in the town, and a very large timber trade as well is carried on by its inhabitants with their Yankee neighbours at the opposite side of the water. Back through the counties of Lanark and Leeds—the latter county skirts the river—some fine cleared farms are to be met with, and even in the vicinity of the railway along the route to Kingston the land is fairly good. Kingston is one of the oldest towns in the Dominion and has a population of about fourteen thousand. Up to the year 1845 the Seat of Government was at Kingston, after which time it was removed to Montreal. There are several fine public buildings here, and as usual the Educational Institutions are very numerous. There is a Grammar School and eight Public Schools, as well as a Queen's University and College with two Faculties of Arts and Theology, and a Royal College of Physicians, having half a score of Professors connected with it. In addition to these there are several Roman Catholic Educational Establishments.

The Military College at Kingston is also a splendid institution, worthy in every way

of the great country whose youth are trained to military life within its walls. It is situated in the heart of one of the finest of Canada's military strategic points; surrounded by magnificent scenery, it combines all the necessary conditions for health and the fostering of that vigour which forms so important a feature in the high education of cadets. This College was opened in June, 1873. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a Military Education, mental and physical, necessary to fit its students for the military profession, or indeed any department of civil life: nothing is neglected that can possibly be of service to them in after years. Cricket, Swimming, Riding, Gymnastics, Boating, are included in the weekly programme, which also embraces Painting, Drawing, Chemistry, Electricity, Music, &c. This establishment has been founded by the Government and has been an important step in the right direction. A certain number of cadets are admitted bi-annually, each of whom has to pass an examination at some Military Depot in the Dominion previous to being admitted. The fees at this institution are very moderate, for the sum of two hundred dols. the first year and one hundred and fifty dols. each succeeding year, a boy may be supplied with uniform, and boarded and educated to the highest point of excellence.

The Provincial Penitentiary is also situated at Kingston and is a very fine building.

The next place of importance I visited was Toronto which city I reached by rail from Kingston. The grand Trunk line over which I travelled skirts the shore of Lake Ontario the entire distance, and some very pretty scenery is visible at intervals during the journey. The land nearly all the way, particularly after the first thirty miles or so is passed, is of excellent quality, the forests have for the most part been entirely cleared, and farms highly cultivated are to be met with all along the route. On many of them might be seen very heavy second crops of hay harvested in prime condition. In the counties of Northumberland and Durham, particularly in the neighbourhood of Port Hope, there is some excellent land. This district is particularly famous for Wheat growing, and some of the best Wheat in Ontario is supplied from this section. Farms with dwellings, &c., all along this part of Canada may be purchased at from thirty to forty dollars per acre. Toronto can also be reached by boat from Kingston, and the tourist would do well, if returning to Ottawa or Montreal, to select this route in preference to travelling by rail.



Royal Military College, Kingston.

CHAPTER XI.

THE CITY OF TORONTO — VALUE OF BUILDING LAND — FARMING IN ITS VICINITY — ITS PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS — THE HORTICULTURAL GARDENS.

TORONTO which is situated along the shore of Lake Ontario, between the Don and Humber Rivers some 30 miles N. N. W. of the mouth of the Niagara River, is truly a beautiful city. It is also a city of rapid growth. Fifty years ago there was not a brick house in it, and twenty-five years earlier there stood but a solitary Indian wigwam in the midst of a dense forest, which has since been cleared away to make room for buildings which, for elegance of design and magnitude, would hold their own against those of any city in the world. Every year Toronto is increasing in size, and I have no doubt but that in another quarter of a century it will occupy double the extent of ground it stands on to-day. The rapidity with which buildings are being erected and streets laid out on its outskirts justifies me in making this statement. What will the reader say to a street twenty-five miles long!! yet such a street—Young Street—is to be found laid out in Toronto; probably some time will elapse before a great portion of it can be called a crowded thoroughfare, but sooner or later if Canada continues to prosper in the future in the same ratio as she has done in the past, this will come to be the case, and he who would venture to say how long or short the time will be, would be very indiscreet indeed. The streets are invariably of a good width, and those outside the centre or busy portion of the city have trees at regular intervals at both sides which add beauty to the scenery and afford shelter to the pedestrian.

In order to indicate the value set upon good sites for building in Toronto and the rapidity with which it is growing, I may mention that lots in good positions, one hundred feet deep, are frequently sold for from five and even six hundred dollars per foot frontage; a few years ago the same land might be had for forty or fifty dollars per acre. During my visit to Toronto I made the Queen's Hotel my head quarters. This is one of the best and most comfortable hotels in Canada. It is adjacent to the Railway Depot as well as to the Lake, and commands beautiful interesting views of Lake Ontario and Toronto Bay. From its close proximity to the shore it is considered unusually cool and pleasant in summer. The shade afforded by the large trees in front of it adds also to the advantage it enjoys in this respect. From the position

of the Bay, forming as it does a southern frontier boundary to the City, Toronto possesses great commercial advantages as a lake port, being, in fact, a *Depôt* in which is collected the major portion of the grain of Western Canada for shipment to the seaboard.

Every British Farmer knows the high reputation our American neighbours enjoy for the manufacture of Mowing and Reaping Machines. I, therefore, whilst in Toronto, had the opportunity of inspecting one of these large factories—that of the Toronto Reaper and Mower Company—and was much pleased as well as interested with my visit thereto. This is but a branch of a larger establishment in the States belonging to the same Company, yet it is marvellous the extent of the works and the number of machines that are annually turned out from them. The machinery here for the manufacture of the different parts of a Mower and Reaper is of the most unique description, and only the very best materials are used in their construction. The Toronto Mower is not unknown in the Old Country, as several of them were introduced into Ireland during 1879 through Mr. F. C. Cleeve, of Limerick, and they have proved highly satisfactory in their working. It is a favourite machine with farmers all through Canada. At the time of my visit I found Mr. Cleeve at the works superintending some improvements which he was having carried out with his stock of machines for 1880. I am indebted to Mr. Lee, the courteous manager, for much information relating to agricultural matters in the neighbourhood of Toronto, and he very kindly drove with me to several farms and places of interest in its vicinity. A great deal of the land for miles around the city is rented from year to year, at from five to six dollars per acre to men, the majority of whom grow stuff for supplying the Toronto market.

The city is extending so rapidly that except for building purposes few people would care to purchase land for farming in its immediate vicinity, nor would it pay them to do so, the prices rule so high.

Some miles away from it, however, improved farms can be purchased at fair prices, say from forty to fifty dollars per acre. Generally speaking the land is of good quality, and this part of Ontario is a most desirable one to fix on for settlement.

The public buildings and institutions of Toronto are too numerous to attempt any description of here. I must therefore content myself by merely naming the principal ones amongst them, each of which, through the kindness of the Hon. Mr. Wood, Finance

Minister, I had an opportunity of inspecting. First in my notes is the University, a magnificent pile of buildings erected in 1857, at a cost of over half a million dollars. The main frontage is about 300 feet long, and the massive tower in the centre is 120 feet high; then there is Trinity College, a very handsome building capable of accommodating over one hundred students, situated in Queen Street, West, facing the entrance to the Bay and surrounded by handsomely laid out grounds. The Normal and Model Schools and Educational Offices are also very fine buildings, situated in the centre of a square beautifully adorned with flowers and shrubs. To this is attached an Educational Museum which includes specimens of Canadian Natural History, an extensive collection of copies of celebrated Flemish, Dutch and Italian Oil Paintings and Engravings, Casts of Statuary, together with the best Maps, Charts, Diagrams, &c. As I shall have again to refer to the School system of Canada, I will refrain from further allusion to it here. The Upper Canada College, opposite the Government House, founded in 1829, is also well worthy a visit. The Toronto Mechanics' Institute, the Post Office—a magnificent building—the St. James' Cathedral, St. Michael's Cathedral, and several churches of different denominations, are each fine buildings. Then there is the central Prison, a building of very large dimensions, the order, neatness, and good management of which reflect the highest credit on the authorities; and the Provincial Lunatic Asylum which is in a like degree equally well managed. This latter building has a frontage of about 650 feet, and is four stories high. The grounds surrounding it are very highly cultivated, and the ornamental portion of them well laid out. The Horticultural Gardens which belong to the Toronto Horticultural Society, occupy an area of some ten acres, and should also be included in the list of places worth visiting in Toronto. They were first opened to the public on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in 1860. Recently a large and handsome pavilion constructed principally of wood and glass with iron trusses has been erected on these grounds, an illustration of which appears on the opposite page. The Gardens are open to all visitors during the summer from six in the morning until eight in the evening, after which hour a fee is charged to those attending Promenade Concerts or other performances given for the benefit of the Society. Another place of interest that the visitor to Toronto should not miss seeing is the Feeding Shed of Messrs.

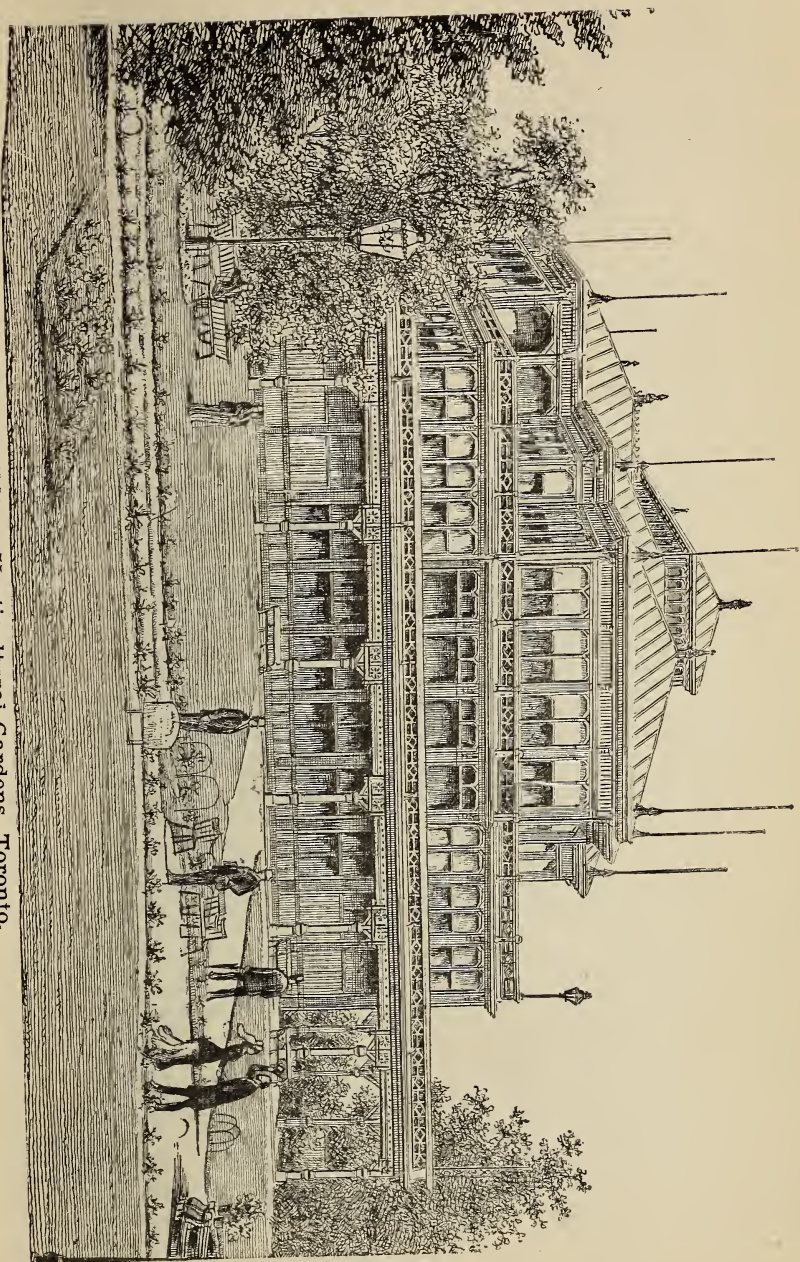
Gooderham and Worts, Distillers. These gentlemen are probably the largest feeders of cattle in the world. Two thousand five hundred head are daily fed here, and as one batch is turned out fit for the butcher another equal in number takes their place to be finished off in the course of time in a similar manner.

I was informed that Mr. Walker of Windsor, Ontario, feeds in the same way on nearly as extensive a scale. I have perhaps dwelt longer on Toronto, its surroundings and institutions than the space at disposal in these pages admits of, yet I feel I should not be doing justice to its citizens were I to pass it by without in a slight degree acknowledging the great energy and enterprise displayed by them in raising it to the position it now enjoys as one of the most handsome as well as thriving cities, not only in Canada but on the American Continent. It contains at present a population of over eighty thousand inhabitants, the majority of whom have gone out within the past quarter of a century from the Old Country, and rarely indeed did I meet one amongst them who even evinced a desire to come back and settle down on his native soil. Nor were these the statements of strangers, but of men whom I had known in different spheres of life in this country, some of them being comparatively well-to-do, or at least able to obtain good livelihoods before going out to settle in Canada.

CHAPTER XII.

TORONTO TO HAMILTON — FARMING ALONG THE ROUTE — HAMILTON TO NIAGARA — FRUIT GROWING IN THE DISTRICT—NIAGARA FALLS.

LEAVING Toronto I continued my journey farther West, with the view of making London my next halting place or head quarters for taking journeys into the interior of the country. There was another Fair or Agricultural Show about to be held here, and I was all the more anxious to reach it in good time on this account, because, as I mentioned previously, the products of the country for many miles round come under one's view at these exhibitions. I quickly found out after starting on my journey that I had not by any means seen the most fertile or picturesque part of the Dominion, and that I was approaching, if I may use the term, what I consider the Garden of Canada. The further West I went the more fertile the land became, particularly after Hamilton, a large city on the most western shore of Lake Ontario, was passed.



Main Building, Horticultural Gardens, Toronto.

Up to this point the land appeared to be of average quality, something similar to what we went through on the road from Kingston to Toronto. Hamilton is a most important town, or city as it would be termed in Canada—for every place of over 10,000 inhabitants is considered entitled to rank as a city in the Dominion—and contains a population of nearly thirty thousand. It is situate at the extreme point of Lake Ontario, within easy distance of Lake Erie, and in direct communication by rail with Lake Huron. Hamilton is the great depot for wool in Canada. It has been estimated that quite three-fourths of the wool of the country passes through the hands of its dealers. This neighbourhood is also noted for its dairy produce. Improved farms could be purchased here at from 30 to 50 dollars per acre; and back towards the wooded country land may be had very cheaply indeed.

There was a fair about to be held here also. I did not, however, wait to see it, but, judging by the reports of the different papers, it was highly successful, and quite equal, both in the extent and the quality of the exhibits, to others held in the province. It is at this point that travellers by the Great Western line break their journey for Niagara, and I, accordingly, broke mine, and after spending sufficient time inspecting points of interest in the locality, proceeded by rail to visit the world-renowned "Falls" which are distant from this point some thirty-five or forty miles. There is some very fine land in this part of Ontario, and farms of large extent highly cultivated were to be seen at different points along the route. There were, however, here and there, comparatively barren stretches to be met with bordering on the shore of the lake, and occasionally large belts or tracts of wooded land, on which could be seen some of the original giants of the forest in all their native grandeur.

Nearing St. Catharines, a district bordering on the Falls, the traveller reaches a great fruit growing locality. Orchards of from twenty-five to a hundred acres are to be met with here, and large quantities of apples are annually exported from this part to the English markets. Between Niagara Falls and the river, I met a man who had an orchard of over one hundred acres, sixty of which were occupied by Apples, and the remaining portion by Peaches. Three varieties of Apples I learned were principally grown for exportation, viz., the Northern Spy, the Baldwin, and Russet. It is impossible to imagine anything more beautiful than one of these orchards in the Autumn, filled with large, healthy, well-

established trees, their branches heavily laden with rosy-coloured fruit. Grape vines are also grown largely in this locality; indeed by far the best grapes I met with in Canada, save on an exhibition table, was in this district. It was here that the Black Hamburgs, which I referred to in an early chapter as having been seen in such perfection by the Rev. Dr. Burnett, were grown. I did not see any fruit of this variety myself, but judging by the quality of other sorts which were pointed out to me, I could understand how well it would thrive here. All the country from Hamilton to Niagara, as far as the Southern point of the County of Welland, opposite Buffalo, lying between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, is nearly of the same quality, and is, from its favoured position, admirably adapted for fruit growing. Any account I could give of the Falls, in the brief space at my disposal in these pages, would fall far short of conveying to the reader, the most remote idea of their grandeur and magnitude. I feel, besides, that most of my readers have at one time or other, read in books of travel a more minute description than I am competent to give of them, from my short sojourn in their vicinity. There are two Falls, one on the Canadian, and one on the American side. The Horse Shoe Fall on the Canadian side is the largest, being about 1,900 feet wide; that on the American side presents a straight line of about 900 feet. The fall over each is about equal in height and has been estimated at about 165 feet, but no person has ever yet been able to measure the height exactly. It has been estimated that 20,000,000 cubic feet, or something like 750,000 tons of water per minute, passes over the Horse Shoe Fall. The great noise occasioned by the constant fall of this vast volume of water, can be distinctly heard for miles away, and the spray can be felt when the wind is in a certain direction, over a mile from the fall. People at Toronto say that the noise can be heard on a calm day across the Lake, a distance of some twenty-five or thirty miles, but I think this must be fancy. The suspension bridges across the river within a short distance of the Falls are as great curiosities in their way, as the Falls themselves. The one nearest the Falls measures 1,230 feet from tower to tower, and the floor of it is 256 feet above the water level. From the centre of this bridge a very fine view is obtained of the Falls and the surrounding country. It was opened on the 1st January, 1869. The other bridge lower down is 800 feet from tower to tower, and has two stories, the upper

one the Great Western Railway trains pass over, the other, underneath, is for foot passengers. The finest view is to be had from the Canadian side, and as I stood on the high ground overhanging the river and took in at one glance the two Falls, the islands, the rapids, the rushing waters, the clouds of spray, and the town of Niagara Falls, I felt it was the most enchanting sight in the world. It recalled to my mind the lines of the late Earl of Carlisle, who, apostrophizing the Falls, said :—

“There’s nothing great or bright, thou glorious Fall
Thou may’st not to the fancy’s sense recall;
The thunder-riven cloud, the lightning’s leap,
The stirring chambers of the deep;
Earth’s emerald green and many tinted dyes,
The fleecy whiteness of the upper skies;
The tread of armies thickening as they come,
The boom of cannon and the beat of drum;
The brow of beauty and” * * *

CHAPTER XIII.

FROM HAMILTON TO LONDON—MAPLE SUGAR: HOW IT IS MADE—PETROLEUM WORKS OF WATERMAN BROS.—LAND AROUND LONDON—INGERSOLL—CHEESE MAKING.

LEAVING Niagara by an early train I returned by the same line of rail to Hamilton, from whence I proceeded on my journey to London. On the way I made the acquaintance of Mr. Donaldson, the Government Agent at Toronto, who gives intending settlers all necessary information, and I am indebted to him for many valuable hints afforded me during the journey. The land all along this stretch of country was very highly cultivated; indeed it was the best I observed in Canada, and was as well managed as any situated in the best farming districts at home—particularly between Paris and Woodstock, and all through the counties of Brant and Oxford. It was in the early part of October that I passed through this section of the country, and I find in my note book that I was particularly struck with the beautiful effect produced in the scenery by the different tints of foliage. It is the hard and soft Maple that gives the landscape so picturesque an appearance. From the time the foliage reaches maturity in September until the approach of frost, at the end of October, the woods and borders of the forests in all directions are fringed and dotted here and there with the various colours produced by these trees, and the Schumac, which is of dwarfer growth, carries the colour to the surface of the ground, thus rendering the picture perfect. The hard Maple (*Acer saccharinum*) in Canada is very valuable, while it is also the noblest of the native trees. It grows to a great height, the trunk is generally straight, and its sum-

mit is crowned with a dense mass of foliage. All through the growing season or Summer its foliage is of a bright green colour; but as the Autumn approaches and the season’s growth commences to ripen, it changes to a bright scarlet or crimson, producing a charming effect on the landscape. This is the tree that produces the Maple sugar which abounds all through Canada, and wherever it grows freely the manufacture of sugar is carried on as a regular trade. Almost every farmer endeavours if possible to have a Maple grove on his farm; some of them tap the trees and manufacture the sugar themselves, whilst others let their groves to people who make a business of it, and who generally allow half the profits for the privilege of tapping the trees. Mr. Cochrane, of Hillhurst, adopts this plan, and his Maple grove produces about six hundred dollars worth of sugar per annum, the amount of which—three hundred dollars—he receives as rent for his grove, without being at any trouble or outlay himself. A short description of how this Maple sugar is made may be considered interesting. The juice or saccharine matter is obtained by tapping the tree, a process that is commenced about the first week in April—as soon as the sap begins to run—and is continued for three or four weeks. During this period large, healthy trees have been known to produce from eighty to one hundred gallons of sap, equal to from twenty-five to thirty pounds of sugar. The tapping process is proceeded with by boring a hole about an inch deep in the trunk, beneath which is affixed a bucket for holding the sap as it drops into it. The flow is regulated by the state of the weather and the health and age of the tree. When the tree is healthy and the weather warm, particularly after a few days of low temperature, the sap runs freely. This sap is then subjected to a boiling process, during which the watery part evaporates, and ultimately is manufactured into sugar. I noticed at some of the fairs I attended improved apparatus for both the collecting of the sap and its manufacture into sugar. The foliage of the soft Maple acquires a yellow colour in the Autumn, and forms a strong contrast to the other variety.

Nothing but farms of the best description are to be seen around Paris; and indeed the entire way to London the land is highly cultivated, and the generality of it would be considered cheap in any part of Britain at £3 per acre.

Mr. Donaldson informed me that he had a farm of 150 acres to sell about five miles from this place, for which he would take

thirty-five dollars per acre, or about nine pounds English currency, or he would let it at three dollars per acre.

London is one of the most thriving cities in the Dominion, and is rapidly becoming a place of vast importance. It has a population of nearly 25,000 inhabitants. It is also an important station on the Great Western Railway, and passengers going West to Detroit, Chicago, and St. Paul to Manitoba go through it. At the time of my visit the annual fair was being held, and was, in most respects, similar to the Dominion fair at Ottawa, described in a previous chapter.

There are many features of interest to be seen in and around London. The refining of Petroleum is carried on extensively here, and one of the most pleasant and instructive forenoons spent by me during my tour was that passed inspecting the Atlantic Petroleum Works of Messrs. Waterman, Brothers. I had previously at Ottawa seen the marvellous productions of this firm, and had made up my mind when visiting London not to leave without inspecting their works. When at Ottawa I had the pleasure of being introduced to Mr. Isaac Waterman, and he very kindly invited me to pay him a visit. I am indebted to this gentleman for a great deal of attention and kindness during my stay in his city. The works of this firm occupy several acres, and a branch line of railway for conveying the crude oil on to the ground, runs into the centre of them. It is carried in large iron tanks—which are filled as the oil is pumped from the wells some forty miles distant, in Lambton County, and left ready for undergoing the process of refining. In the same way the barrels of oil, after undergoing this rectifying process, are loaded on the trucks and taken away to different parts of the country, and to the seaboard for shipment to Europe and elsewhere. It was to me very interesting to be shown over these extensive works, and have explained each process the oil had to undergo in the course of its purification, before being rendered fit for use. When the oil arrives from the wells it is of a dark brownish colour, something like gas tar in appearance, but after undergoing the chemical and other treatment it receives here, it is made to produce not only paraffin oil of finest quality, such as we see used in this country, but paraffin candles of the very best description are made from it, and ornaments of almost any description can be moulded and made to closely imitate marble from the same ingredient. One of the most interesting sights at the Dominion Exhibition at Ottawa as well as at the London Fair or Exhibition was a collection of ornaments from these

works. Messrs. Waterman, Brothers, had also a large collection of such articles in the Canadian section of the Paris Exhibition, in 1878, and Mr. Isaac Waterman at that time received, in addition to the large gold medal, the Legion of Honour in recognition of the great merit of his exhibits.

London possesses many very fine public buildings and institutions, and I am indebted to its worthy Mayor, as well as some of its prominent citizens, including the Hon. J. Carling, M.P., an extensive brewer, for the opportunity afforded me of visiting them, as well as for much hospitality and kindness. Here I accidentally met two gentlemen—Messrs. James and John Smith—whose brother, Mr. William Smith, of Glenwood, Lucan, near Dublin, an extensive farmer, I have the pleasure of knowing for some years. These men adopted Canada as their home twenty years ago, their only stock in trade at that time being honesty and industry; to-day they enjoy comfort and independence, and are amongst the most prosperous and respected citizens in London. Their case is not the only one of the kind I met with during my tour. I could mention hundreds such were it necessary. Messrs. Smith, so soon as they learned I was acquainted with their brother in the Old Country, gave me a most cordial and hospitable welcome, and devoted much time in imparting information to me respecting Canada, and accompanying me to different places of interest in their city and to the country districts surrounding it. Whilst retaining that love for the land of their birth which is inherent in all Irishmen they would not exchange the position they occupy in that of their adoption, even though they were to be similarly placed at home as regards independence and comfort. They gave me glowing accounts of the country and would recommend struggling farmers at home to go out and settle down in it. Mr. James Smith recently—within the last year or so—paid a visit to his brother in Ireland, and understood as well as I did the ordeal that the farming classes here were undergoing.

The land for miles around London is generally of good quality, some of it particularly so, and improved farms I learned could be obtained at from thirty to fifty dollars per acre.

In the district of Ingersoll, in the County of Oxford, some twenty miles or so East of London, a great quantity of the cheese that is shipped from Canada to the English markets is made, and for forty miles around that part of Ontario, in the Counties of Middlesex, Elgin, Perth, and Norfolk

cheese farming is the principal industry. During my stay in London I made the acquaintance of Mr. Miller, of Ingersoll, one of the largest buyers of cheese in Canada, as may be learned from the fact that he shipped to the English and Scotch markets in one season, which runs from May to December, over 750,000 dollars worth of cheese, and during the remaining four months 55,000 dollars worth of bacon and hams. He very kindly drove me down to his place, and spent a day in showing me over some of the principal factories in his neighbourhood, and imparting to me much information respecting the system of management adopted by the farmers with regard to the manufacture of cheese. As an example, I will quote from my notes made at the Ingersoll Cheese Factory, one of the first, if not the first of its class erected in Canada. A number of farmers send to the factory the milk of their cows; every day on its arrival it is weighed, and the owner receives a docket showing the number of pounds of milk received. The milk collected each day is all put together, and at the end of every month, when the cheese is manufactured, an average is struck, and each person gets credit for a certain quantity, according to the compliment of milk supplied by him to the factory. When the milk is delivered at the factory $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. is charged by the manufacturers for making the cheese, and about a dollar a ton for boxing and delivering at the station. These charges are considered very moderate, and much lower than each individual farmer would have to pay if he went to the trouble of making the cheese himself, besides he is saved all trouble further than the feeding of the cows and milking them and sending the milk to the factory.

I was informed, some years ago a cheese weighing 7,000 lb. was made at this factory and exhibited in England. It was drawn to the Ingersoll Railway Station by eight grey horses, and was packed on a special truck for its transit. It had a large wire cage or bandage around it, and was two years made prior to its being sent over. Cheese making is not so profitable a business now as it was some four or five years ago. At that time, I was told, it was so remunerative that many farmers were reluctant to save and churn even as much cream as would supply their own table with butter: they preferred buying at market as much of that commodity as they required. As a rule, I found that the quantity of milk required to make one pound of butter will make three pounds of cheese.

From London to Chatham, still further

West a distance 60 or 70 miles, is a good wheat growing district, the soil is a heavy clay. London to Godrich, about 60 miles North, is also a good grain growing country, and the land of fair average quality. Farms were cheaper the farther West and North I went.

CHAPTER XIV.

LONDON TO BRANTFORD—BOW PARK.— ITS HERD OF SHORTHORNS.

I NEXT visited Brantford, a rising town of some ten thousand inhabitants, situated in the centre of the very fertile county of Brant. Here, again, I found another fair or exhibition on an extensive scale was being held, the exhibits at which were very numerous and of a high order of merit, and as usual the attendance was very large.

A note from the Hon. Mr. Hardy, one of the Ministers of the Ontario Government, who was a fellow passenger with me going out on board the Peruvian, and who kindly invited me to visit him at his place near Brantford, introduced me to the very worthy Mayor, Mr. Henry, at whose hands I received the most cordial reception, and indeed I may add hospitality and kindness. Brantford is fortunate in possessing amongst its citizens a gentleman so well qualified in every respect to fill the position of its Chief Magistrate.

To me the principal feature of interest about Brantford was the Bow Park herd of shorthorns which I had occasion to make mention of in previous chapters. At the London fair I had the pleasure of an introduction to Mr. Clay, junr., the manager, a Berwickshire gentleman well known in the agricultural world. Mr. Clay also holds an appointment from the British Government as Assistant Commissioner, with Mr. Pell and Mr. Clare Sewell Reid, to examine into the agricultural resources of America. At Brantford I again renewed my acquaintance with Mr. Clay, and received an invitation from him, which I gladly accepted to visit Bow Park. This is a model Canadian farm, enjoying a world-wide reputation as the home of one of the finest Shorthorn herds in existence. It is situated in the centre of the province of Ontario, in a rich fertile district. Nature had evidently destined this particular spot for a Stock Farm, for the imagination can picture nothing finer than the configuration of the property for the purposes of raising blooded stock. The Grand river, a noble stream, almost surrounds the whole estate, which consists of 900 acres of beautiful land, a great part of it being alluvial soil, the deposit of

countless years from the overflowing of the river. Beautiful trees and clumps of wood, remnants of the primeval forest decorate the place and add shelter from the winter's blast and summer's sun.

It is in visiting such a place as this that a person gets a practical glimpse of New World energy. Here may be seen one of the results of that striving after greater things, which seems to be the guiding star of every inhabitant across the Atlantic. An American gets an idea, and having fairly satisfied himself as to the probable outcome, he at once sets to and does his work in an extensive and thorough manner. It was on this principle that the foundation of this herd and farm was commenced some twelve years ago. After securing a proper situation, such as I have described, immense buildings were put up, capable of holding 400 head of cattle, with stables for horses and long ranges of granaries, barns and other offices suitable to a large and extensive farm.*

The herd of cattle upon this place at the time of my visit numbered nearly 400 head, about 350 of which were pedigree Shorthorns, mostly of Bate's blood, although a few Booth animals are also kept. The first glimpse I obtained of these animals was a selection of them at the Provincial Show at Ottawa, where, although there was a large exhibit of very good cattle, the Bow Park herd came to the front in every class. In this show herd there are, without exaggeration, some wonderful animals. At the head of it stands 4th Duke of Clarence (33,597), a Duchess Bull with a person and a history. Bred at Wetherby, nobody can deny him the claims of long descent, while his success in the American show ring is proof of his individual merit. It is seldom that the eye looks upon such matchless symmetry as is displayed by this remarkable animal. Though five years old, he walks about with majestic vigour, as if aware of his importance. If a bull makes half a herd, I believe the material is in the possession of this company. Next to him stood a yearling bull, "The Chevalier," an unbeaten candidate in the show ring, Baron Acomb 3rd and three promising young calves form the male portion of the herd. Of the females, Butterfly, Duchess, and Red Daisy of Farriero 8th, are rare specimens of aged cows in grand condition. Rose of Autumn 3rd, a Mantalini

heifer near three years old, is a remarkable specimen of a Shorthorn. It matters not what pedigree they boast, be it Bates or Booth, or a mixture of both, we like to see a good animal, and we have it here. Kirklevington Duchess 21st and Roan Duchess 15th are also a pair of beautiful yearlings, so evenly matched in style, size and colour, that a stranger scarce can tell the difference. In the calf class various exhibits are made, but the two worthy of special notice are Duchess of Oxford 20th and Butterfly Duchess 5th. They are both grand specimens, so even and truly formed. The first is a yearling daughter of 1st Maid of Oxford, one of the finest cows I ever saw. Bred in America, she was exported to England, and imported, after some years, back to her native land. When Mr. Groom's herd was sold off in Kentucky two Oxford cows were bought as non-breeders. The 7th Maid produced a calf six months after her arrival at Bow Park, and the 15th Lady of Oxford, the companion cow, was within two months of calving.

When at Bow Park I inspected the remainder of the animals at home. It was of course only a glimpse that I could afford to each animal, but the magnificence of the young stock is truly extraordinary. A large portion of the old Cows are good but there are some weeds among them. Among the younger animals there are none. Blood has told here, and judicious mating of certain cows and bulls. It can scarcely be otherwise for the means at the command of such a large concern as this, give great advantages. Two Duchess Bulls, 4th Duke of Clarence and Grand Duke of Thorndale; 2nd, two Oxfords, Duke of Oxford, 30th and 38th, along with two Booth Bulls, a Fame and a Mantalini stand at the head of the herd. With such a selection it is always possible to breed a cow to a suitable sire and the result is nearly always successful. Too much stress cannot be laid upon this fact. However good a bull may be, he cannot possibly suit every one, and the course pursued by most Shorthorn men, of breeding indiscriminately to one bull, has, and is, doing an immense injustice to a grand race of cattle. A paper pedigree is a mere delusion; along with it must be individuality and substance. Such families as the following are largely represented: the Oxford, Barrington, Lady Bates, Wild Eyes, Kirklevington (a very choice dozen), Place, Duchess Nancy, Darlington, Lady Hudson, Rose of Sharon, Acomb, Waterloo, Roan Duchess, Moss Rose, Princess, Charmers, Fawsley, &c., &c., also some Booth families, Mantalini, Fame, Pauline, &c.

* Since the foregoing was put in type I regret to learn that these fine buildings have all been destroyed by fire. I am pleased, however, to know that all the animals escaped uninjured. No doubt the work of re-erection was quickly commenced.

A very choice selection of Clydesdale horses is also kept. At the time of my visit the best of those were away at the fairs being held in the Western States. Exhibited at the four largest shows in the West, Minnieapolis, Minnesota; Madison, Wisconsin; Springfield, Illinois; St. Louis, Missouri; their career was one of victory wherever they went. Duke of Clydesdale (250) a horse bred upon the banks of the Clyde, bore away the blue ribbon as Champion Clydesdale of America. In one ring he had to oppose no less than 62 horses, only to come out with greater honour. The mares also, I believe, went through unchallenged—without doubt a very remarkable record and not likely to be soon repeated.

The foregoing brief notes of Bow Park conveys but a slight idea of its importance or the superior style in which everything about it is carried out. No person going to Canada at all interested in farming or stock raising should miss the opportunity of visiting it; it will be time both profitably and pleasantly spent.

CHAPTER XV.

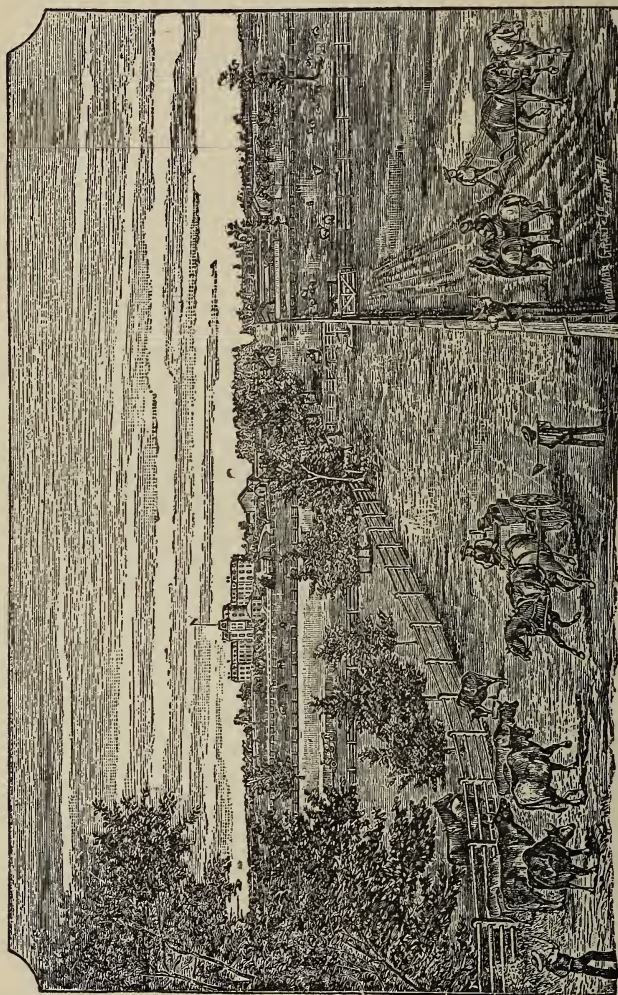
BRANTFORD TO GUELPH *via* STRATFORD —PRICES OF FARMS—AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AT GUELPH.

FROM Brantford I travelled *via* Paris to Stratford by Grand Trunk Rail through a very fertile country. Stratford is situated midway in a north-westerly direction between Brantford and Godrich on the shore of Lake Huron. The land all over this part of Ontario is rich, and farms in the highest state of cultivation are to be met with in every direction. It occurred to me that a man of large capital wishing to take advantage of the inducements that Manitoba at present holds forth could utilise it to very great advantage by purchasing an improved farm with dwelling-house any place in this part of Ontario. By doing so he could live on it himself for eight months of the year, and during the remaining four superintend the raising of grain or cattle in large quantities in Manitoba. By following this plan he need not subject his family to any of the inconveniences that are necessarily attendant on settlement in a new country. Of course it is only men of large capital that could adopt this proposition, and it is for the consideration of such I mention it. At Stratford I enjoyed the hospitality of a gentleman, Mr John Hamilton, to whom I carried a letter of introduction from his brother in Dublin, Mr S.M. Hamilton. I am indebted to him for a great deal of kindness,

and much interesting information respecting Canada. Land between this point and Lake Huron could be purchased at from 25 to 40 dols. per acre. Stratford is a rising town of six thousand inhabitants, and is situated in the centre of a very rich country. From here I travelled to Guelph, at which place is situated the Ontario agricultural college. The country to this point, like that from Paris to Stratford, contains well-managed fertile farms. The entire district, however, seems to be for the most part peopled by Germans, or their descendants, a great many of the towns too are named after many cities and towns in Germany, such as Hamburg, Berlin, Baden, Waterloo, Strausburg, &c. The Agricultural College at Guelph is situated in the county of Wellington, one mile south of the town of Guelph, and consists of 550 acres, 475 of which are under cultivation. The objects of the institution are to give a thorough insight into the theory and practice of agriculture to young men of the province engaged in farming pursuits. Any ratepayer or son of a ratepayer in Ontario has the right of admission on certain conditions. All necessary buildings for a farm of its extent have been erected on it, and the latest and most improved implements are used. The students are required to work five hours per day, for which they are each allowed a certain rate of remuneration, which afterwards goes partly in lieu of their board, the other five hours are devoted to study. In the college building there are the necessary class rooms, laboratory, and reading room, museum, and library. There are two sessions, winter and summer, and farmers sons desiring to improve their education without remaining the whole year can attend during the winter session only—from 1st October to 31st March, and return then to their homes to overtake the spring, summer and fall work, or they can remain until the 31st of June, and return home for the harvest months. Tuition is free, and board and washing are charged at cost. A regular ledger account is kept with each student. He is debited with his board and washing at cost, and credited with his labour at so much an hour. The experience of the last three years has shown that board averages about 2 dols. 15 cents per week, and washing about 30 cents per dozen; and that a years education will cost, according to the skill of the pupil from 12 dols. to 60 dols. per annum. Indeed, under the present arrangement, a farmers' son, vigorous and energetic, will almost pay his way. Everything in the shape of furniture, bedding, towels, &c., is

furnished free. Every pupil before being admitted must be at least fifteen years of age, and pass an examination on the following subjects:—Reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, arithmetic, outlines of general geography, and the geography of

versity of Toronto; and all diplomas and degrees so gained issued by the latter. The College roll for the year '78, shows an attendance of 146 pupils. The farm is under the superintendence of Professor Brown, and is managed by him in a highly



Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario.

the Dominion of Canada. A diploma is given to each student who completes his course of study, and passes satisfactorily all examinations outside and in. Arrangements are being made whereby this college may be affiliated to the Uni-

creditable manner. From Guelph to Toronto the land is of average quality, and cleared farms with good dwellings may be purchased through this section of the country at from thirty-five to as high as sixty dols. per acre.

CHAPTER XVI.

SPORT—SHOOTING—FISHING—THE CLIMATE—PROSPECTS BEFORE INTENDING SETTLERS, &c.

CANADA possesses many attractions for the sportsman, and in no place in the world is there more angling to be met with than in Lower Canada. Thousands of streams teeming with trout and salmon flow into the St. Lawrence, in addition to which there are numberless lakes, each containing a plentiful supply of trout, dotted here and there all over the country, and hidden away in the forest, the fishing on which is open to every person. The fishing season on the St. Lawrence river is from first of May to first of September; in Nova Scotia it extends from first of March to the fifteenth of September, and in New Brunswick from the first of May to the fifteenth of September.

A large quantity of the tinned salmon and other fish which is everyday sold by the purveyors of the United Kingdom is supplied by Canada, and I learned in London, since my return, that by the adoption of a new system lately put into operation of keeping the fish alive during the passage across the Atlantic that fresh Canadian salmon is now being sold in large quantities by the London fishmongers.

Although large game is not so numerous of late years in Canada, there is yet plenty of it in the forest, but the hunter has to go pretty far back in quest of it. Moose are yet to be found in many parts, but owing to the non-observance to a great extent of the laws for the protection of them during the close season, they have become rather scarce of late, and the same may be said of the Cariboo, or North American Deer, and the Red Deer. The Game Laws, however, are now being more strictly enforced, and in a short time the Sportsman may expect to pursue his pleasure as of yore.

Duck hunting is unquestionably the best sport in Canada, and notwithstanding the large quantities shot every year they seem not to decrease in numbers. There are several varieties of Duck; the best, however, both for cooking and sport is the Black Duck. They are shot in Spring and Autumn, during which season the Sportsman seated in his canoe hid in the long sedge or grass on the shore of a lake need not be inactive, as he will have plenty of opportunities of taking down his game. Quail is found in Western Ontario in pretty large numbers, and Woodcock and Snipe are plentiful all over Canada.

The following is a short general sum-

mary of the Game Laws of Ontario :—

“Cariboo Deer, and Moose may be killed from the first day of September to the first day of December; Woodcock from the first day of July to the first day of January. Pheasants, Partridges, Grouse, and Wild Turkey, from first day of September to first January; Quail from first of October to first January; Snipe from fifteenth of August to the first of May. Waterfowl which are known as Grey Duck, Black Duck, Summer Duck, and all kind of Duck known as Teal, from the fifteenth of August to the first of January. Hares or Rabbits from first of September to first of March. It is enacted that no Beaver, Musk-rat, Mink, Marten, Raccoon, Otter or Fisher shall be hunted, taken or killed, or had in the possession of any person between the first day of May and the first day of November. Any person transgressing this law is liable to the following fines or penalties :—In the case of Moose, Cariboo, or Deer, 50 dols., and not less than 10 dols. In case of birds or eggs, 25 dols., and not less than 5 dols. In case of fur bearing animals 25 dols., and not less than 5 dols.”

Opinions more or less erroneous have hitherto prevailed respecting the severity of the climate of Canada. Yet it is very questionable whether our average winters here at home, which are usually cold and damp, are not more severe than those of the Canadian climate. No person seems to find fault with either the cold of the winter or the heat of the summer; speak to even the most recent settler who has only been two or three years in the country and he will tell you that he enjoys his sleighing in winter and eagerly looks forward to the period when it will arrive. He will also inform you that although the temperature is lower than he has been used to before, he does not feel the cold so much, because of the dry clear atmosphere and bright sunshine that invariably accompanies it. Every person is prepared for the winter when it approaches. Some—the well-to-do folks—look on it as a season of enjoyment, whilst the farming classes and lumber people take advantage of it for removing heavy loads to market and elsewhere, that they could not well accomplish at any other season. They can take them any place, as the rivers, lakes and swamps are all frozen up, and make the very best of roads. Firewood is also cut and hauled to the farm-yard; fence rails are prepared in the woods and taken to the farm ready for use in spring; timber is taken to the saw mills to be cut into planks and

brought back again. Manure is taken from place to place, and numerous other jobs are got through better at this season than any other, so the reader will see that the farmer need not be idle in Canada in winter for want of employment no more than at home. Horses, when sleighing is good, will trot along with almost any load at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour.

The same bright clear atmosphere before referred to causes the settler not to feel the heat of the Summer and Fall to so great an extent as he would the same temperature at home. The air is dryer, consequently the heat is not so heavy or oppressive, and the breeze is always bracing and invigorating.

The numerous large rivers and fresh water lakes of Canada have a counteracting effect on the warm and dry summers, and the forests also exercise a beneficial influence both in summer and winter over the climate.

Horned cattle and sheep are entirely free from the epidemics and diseases which affect them here. Stock is housed from November to end of March or beginning of April, during which time it is usual to turn them out in straw-yards for a few hours each day. No land is touched by the farmer, as a rule, from the beginning of November to beginning of April, consequently all his operations have to be completed during about seven months in the year.

During the season from seed time to harvest the farmer has a busy time of it, all his crops, roots as well as cereals, have to be sown, reaped, and stored away before winter, and the man who wishes to farm successfully in Canada, must not neglect or waste an hour during this period; if he has his season of rest during winter, he must make up for it during summer and autumn by close attention to his work. He has the advantage of a fine steady climate—no uncertain rainy, murky weather that makes hay-making and harvesting operations so laborious in this country—with abundance of sunshine to ripen his crops. Rain seldom impedes farm operations for more than one or two days in succession. Unlike the climate of Great Britain, a person can always foretell in the morning the sort of weather there will be during the day, and generally after one or two days rain the weather—particularly in the Autumn—will again keep fine for weeks. When it rains in Canada, it however does so to some purpose; it is a regular downpour while it lasts, such as we are not used to witnessing here; after this however, it is done with

and out-door work can again be gone on with uninterruptedly.

The notion prevails that the supply of agricultural produce from America will decrease in consequence of the expected increase in the rates of transport, and the greater consumption of both corn and meat, consequent on the growth of her population. Such ideas are erroneous. On the contrary, freights are more likely to become cheaper every year, and already ship owners are turning their attention to the building of an improved class of vessels for the transport of live stock, which will convey across the Atlantic almost, if not quite, double the number of animals one of the present ocean steamers are capable of accommodating.

When we consider that the expense of working one of these vessels will not exceed that incurred in sailing a steamer of the present build, whilst the freight conveyed will be doubled, it will at once be very apparent that instead of the rate of transportation increasing, it is more likely to become lower than at present. This, combined with the increase of competition between rival lines and the opening up of new roads of communication, must naturally lead us to infer that rates will rule lower in the future than they have been in the past. Then no matter how great the increase of her population, America has land enough and to spare to grow corn for her people for generations to come and at the same time to supply us with as much as we shall require at a price with which, at existing rents, the British farmer cannot compete.

In the present agricultural crisis in these countries there is little doubt a large number of farmers who, heretofore were comparatively well to do, will have to seek fresh fields for the employment of any capital they may yet have been able to retain. Such men will find in the Dominion abundant opportunities of investing it to advantage, and building up homes for themselves among a peaceable, happy, industrious, and contented people.

The knowledge of the fact that a great number of my countrymen know little or nothing of this portion of our possessions, or the advantages Canada offers for settlement, has induced me to publish my experience of it in these pages. Should my humble efforts result in conveying to them even in a slight degree a more intimate knowledge of her vast undeveloped resources, her people, and the great future that undoubtedly awaits their country, I will not have written them in vain.

REPORTS

OF THE

TENANT FARMERS' DELEGATES,

WHO VISITED CANADA IN THE AUTUMN OF 1879 AT THE INVITATION OF THE
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.

THE following pages have been compiled from that portion of the reports relating to Manitoba prepared by the delegates whose names are appended, and who visited Canada in the autumn of 1879, at the invitation of the Canadian Government, with a view to inspect and report on its adaptability as a field for settlement for the British farmer. During my visit to the dominion I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of many of these gentlemen, particularly of the three whose reports the following abstracts have been taken from; and judging by the extensive knowledge combined with practical experience possessed by each, there can be no doubt the fullest reliance can be placed on their statements by intending settlers.

The following were the delegates who in response to the invitation of the Canadian Government visited Canada:—

Mr. BIGGAR, The Grange, Dalbeattie, Kircudbrightshire; Mr. COWAN, Mains of Park, Glenluce, Wigtownshire; Mr. GORDON, Comlongon Mains, Annan, Dumfriesshire; Mr. ELLIOT, Hollybush, Galashiels; Mr. LOGAN, Legerwood, Earlston, Berwickshire; Mr. SNOW, Pirntaton, Fountain Hall, Midlothian; Mr. HUTCHINSON, Brougham Castle, Penrith, Cumberland; Mr. IRVING, Bowness-on-Solway, Carlisle; Mr. JOHNSTONE, Low Burnthwaite, near Carlisle; Mr. WILKIN, Waterside of Forbes, Aberdeenshire; Mr. BRUCE, Aberdeenshire; Mr. WALLACE, Nithsdale; Mr. WELSH, Eskdale.

The extracts appended are taken from the reports of Messrs. Biggar, Logan and Snow, and embody in the main the opinions expressed by their brother delegates, whose papers published by the Canadian Government are very exhaustive, and contain a large amount of varied and useful information, not only on agriculture in Manitoba and the North West, but in Upper and Lower Canada as well.

MR. BIGGAR'S REPORT.

As a field for money-making and enterprise, I consider the North-west decidedly the

best part of the Dominion; and those who are willing to face these difficulties and disadvantages of pioneer life—difficulties and disadvantages which will be rapidly overcome, and which are nothing to those which the early settlers in Ontario had to contend with—have every prospect of success and independence. It would be a great mistake to suppose that I recommend Manitoba to all who think of going to Canada. The propriety of going there depends very much on the means and habits of the intending settler. There are many whom I could not recommend to make a change which would involve the loss of a good many of their present life comforts, and which might be especially hard on the female members of the family; but young people with health, energy, and some means, accustomed to work, would certainly improve their position and do well. There are many families, too, who may be working as hard here, without making things any better, as they would have to do there, for whom the change would be a good one. We left Winnipeg on Tuesday, 21st October, and, travelling night and day, reached Chicago in 52 hours. We passed over the St. Paul and Pacific, Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul and Michigan Central Railways, a distance of 1,200 miles, on free passes. These railways carry most of the settlers who go to the north-west at present, and the arrangements are very satisfactory. During the whole of the first day, we traversed the expanse of burned prairie we have already described, which often stretched away for miles to the horizon unbroken by a house or tree, but strewn with numerous bones of buffalo, deer, and other animals, scattered over the surface, or half buried in the soil.

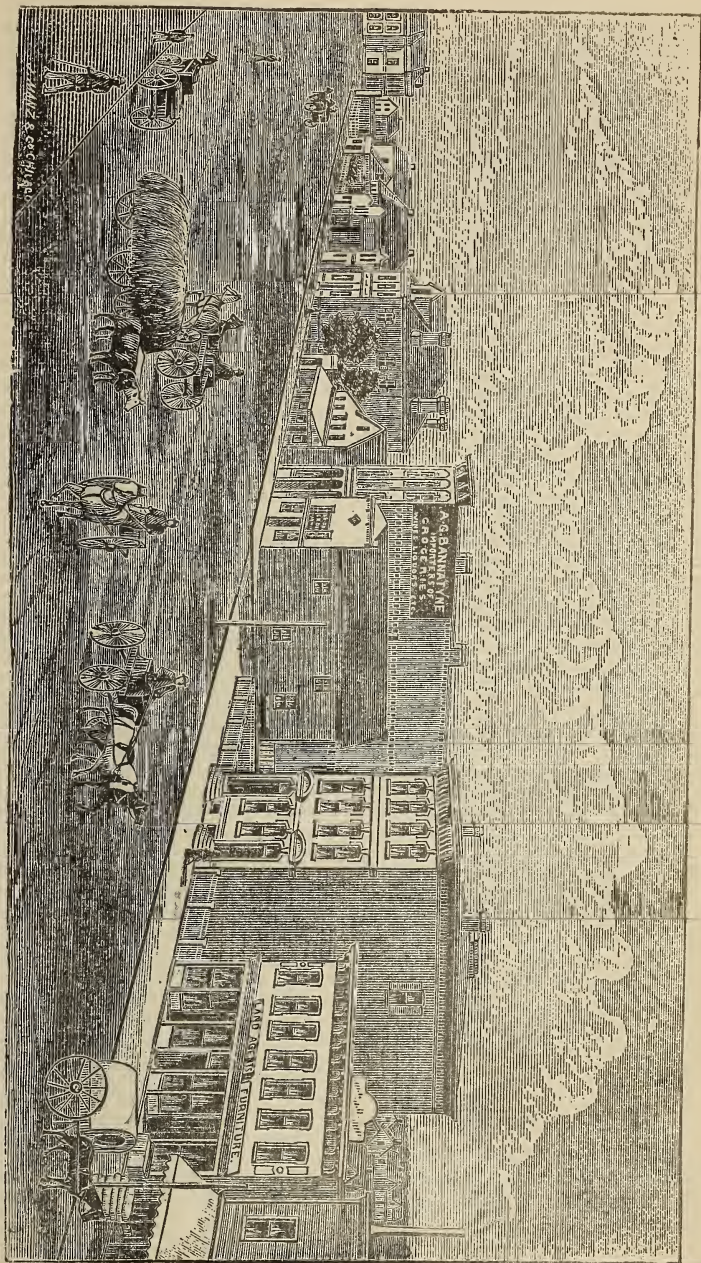
The land is surveyed in sections of a mile square, or 640 acres—half of these sections, corresponding to the white squares of a draught board, are reserved as railway lands, and sold at fixed prices according to distance from the line of railway. The sections corresponding to the black squares are reserved as free grant lands—each settler receiving 160 acres on payment of a nominal sum, and with power to buy 160

acres more on easy terms, the price varying from 1 to 2½ dols. per acre. The policy of the Government is, if possible, to build the railway ahead of settlement. They also wish to prevent speculators getting possession of large breadths of land to hold on speculation; but in this they have hitherto failed, as many men own from 10 to 40 thousand acres within 100 miles of Winnipeg. These lands at present bring in no revenue to the owners; indeed, it is probable that some are paying interest on the purchase money at high rates. These lands are all for sale at prices from 1 to 5 dols. per acre for unbroken land, and in some cases improved lots might be bought for the higher sum. There are many men who have taken up homesteads and pre-emptions who will sell their rights for a small profit. So there is no likelihood of land being scarce for many years to come; and settlers who can pay the prices I have named do not require to go far west unless they choose. On the whole, I was favourably impressed with Manitoba, and the other delegates whom I met expressed the same opinion. No one who sees the immense extent of fertile soil and the excellence of its products, can doubt for a moment that there is a great future before that country. Nearly every one we met who had seen anything of the north-west spoke of it in glowing terms; and though it is necessary to allow considerable discounts off the statements of those who have not much experience in agriculture, we were satisfied that settlers with industry, experience, and some capital, could not fail to do well. A man with £100 can make a start on a homestead; a man with £200 to £300 can start well; but, as a rule, men with more capital have the best chance. Stock do well but require shelter and hay in the winter. The cattle we saw in Manitoba were good and strong, rather short of breeding, but infinitely superior to the Texas and native Colorado cattle we afterwards saw in Chicago market. We think Galloway cattle would suit the country well. Yearling cattle were selling at 12 to 16 dols.; two-year-olds at 20 to 25 dols.; and three-year-olds at 40 to 45 dols. Draught oxen bring 90 to 180 dols per pair, according to size, condition, and training. Most of the settlers at present are avoiding the low lands and taking up the dry lands for wheat-growing, which gives a quicker return than cattle; but as soon as stock-raising is more general, we think these lands will be found very valuable. We saw some few flocks of 50 to 100 sheep. In some districts a spear grass grows, which

gets into the wool, pierces the skin, and kills the animal; but this only occurs at one part of the year, and when the land is cultivated this grass disappears. Like cattle, sheep require shelter and hay in winter. The disadvantages of Manitoba are at present bad roads, especially in the rainy season; the long winter of fully five months; the scarcity of wood and water in some parts; mosquitoes and black flies, which for a couple of months in summer, and especially in marshy places, are very annoying to man and beast, and particularly to new settlers. The opening of the railway will help to get over the first difficulty, and also bring in supplies of timber where needed. Care is required in selecting land where good water can be had. The winter is long and the temperature often very low; but we were assured by Governor Morris and others that the cold is not severe, as the air is generally still and clear, and that even invalids with weak lungs find the climate healthy and pleasant. There is no cure for the insect plagues, which, however, disappear as the land is drained and cultivated. It is well for the settlers to be prepared for these difficulties, which we would be careful neither to exaggerate nor conceal.

MR. LOGAN'S REPORT.

WE reached Sarnia by rail from Toronto on October 1st, from whence we continued our journey up Lake Huron and Lake Superior, the scenery on which is very grand. We also visited the silver mines at Silver Island. We arrived at Thunder Bay, now Prince Arthur's Landing, on Saturday 4th October, from whence we proceeded on our journey the following afternoon by way of Duluth, where we arrived next day at noon, having travelled on the lakes 900 miles. We then travelled by the Northern Pacific Railway on the banks of the St. Louis River, which are very steep and rugged and well-wooded, but darkness coming on prevented us seeing much. On daylight appearing we had arrived in the prairie country, where there are no trees and very little cultivation, and from this it is prairie ground all the way to Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, where we arrived on Friday morning, having travelled 500 miles from Duluth. We did not leave Winnipeg till three o'clock for Portage-la-Prairie, and only travelled 34 miles that afternoon, we halted at a small inn called Houses on Pigeon Lake. After leaving Winnipeg the land is of a black sticky loam and very swampy for 7 or 8 miles along the banks of the Assiniboine



View in Winnipeg, East side, Main Street, looking South, 1879.

River, where it begins to improve. There was not much cultivation till we got to a place called High Bluff, where the land is very good, growing very fine crops of wheat, judging from the appearance of the stubble and the bulk of grain in stacks, none of which were thatched, nor does it seem to be thought necessary that they should be thatched. This gives them a very slovenly appearance. All the land round this district is very good, being 4 feet deep of black loam, as we saw from a sand pit. The water is also good, as we drank some from the creek. The land here has grown wheat for 40 years in succession, yielding from 25 up to 40 bushels per acre, weight 60 lbs. per bushel, and selling for 60 cents per bushel. The farmers had sold it too soon, as the price had gone up very much. There are not many oats sown here, but the general produce is about 70 bushels per acre. We arrived at Portage-la-Prairie on Saturday afternoon. The land is good all the way from High Bluff. From Winnipeg to Portage it is 60 miles. On taking a walk in the evening we had a conversation with a man who was ploughing. His farm consists of 320 acres. He told us that he had grown wheat in succession for 17 years, and that it had been in wheat 13 years before he bought the farm, and had grown very good crops at an average of 32 bushels per acre of 60 lbs. weight per bushel. He also said that he could plough 2 acres daily with two very small horses. This man had also sold his wheat too soon. There is about 40 cents per bushel difference between value of wheat in Manitoba and Montreal. This will be reduced to 20 cents or thereabouts when the Canadian Pacific Railway is made through to Winnipeg and on to Portage-la-Prairie. The expense per acre for ploughing, harrowing, seed, sowing, cutting, binding, carrying, and thrashing wheat in Manitoba, is about eight dollars per acre. This is when the Sulkey plough is used. With this plough one man can turn over 5 acres daily. It is a double furrow plough, and is drawn by four horses or mules, the man being seated and managing the plough with a lever.

Settling in Manitoba.

At this point we divided, three of us going West in the direction of Rapid City, the others returning to Winnipeg by a more northerly route, where the land is equally good. We arrived at night at a roadside inn about halfway to Winnipeg. Proceeding next day, on our way we met a man going from Ontario to Rapid City about 100 miles west from Portage, who told us

that he had bought 1,920 acres of land for himself and five sons, 320 acres each, viz., 160 acres called "homestead," which he got free, and 160 acres called "pre-emption," for which he had to pay. This man was in great spirits at having acquired so much property, and he seemed to have a preference for the land about Rapid City and the Pembina Mountains to any other that he had seen. We also met a number of English settlers going west to the neighbourhood of Rapid City. One of them had got into a "slough" (as it is called in that district), and we had to assist him out, the reason of his having stuck fast being attributable to the state of the roads in wet weather, and their want of metal. These men had two oxen in each wagon, for which they paid on an average 135 dols., and for each wagon 85 dols., but this was considered to be very dear. Another man informed us that he would not have left England if his landlord had been more liberal with him. He had lost a lot of money on his farm, and the landlord rather than give him a reduction took the farm into his own hands, and he was certain the landlord would lose money by it, and be obliged in a year or two to let it to someone else at half the rent. At this season a great many prairie fires take place, everything being so dry. Some of the settlers had lost all their property from not having the proper precaution taken; but by ploughing a good breadth of land round their homesteads fires may be prevented. There are a great many cattle in this district, but not of a good sort, the prices range from 16 to 20 and 40 dols. each, and for horses about 100 dols. We also visited a herd of buffalo bulls and cows, belonging to the Hon. James Mackay, who has a property near to Winnipeg. The cross-bred calves of these animals have rather a comical appearance.

Up the Red River—The Messrs. Lowe's Farm.

We set out for a southern inspection up the Red River. After leaving Winnipeg the land is swampy for some miles out. It then begins to improve, and where the people have settled down, it is cultivated to a small extent. On reaching Morris on the Scratching River, and for many miles round, the land is good, the country looks well, and the crops very fine. We remained at Morris all night. Passing along next morning some of our party were very successful in shooting a great many prairie chickens in the course of an hour. They are very abundant in some parts of the

country. They are something like the grouse in Scotland, but lighter in colour. The sport afforded great amusement to us all, and we lost no time by it, as the horses were resting and feeding. We then resumed our journey. The prairie grass to the west of Morris had been all burned, which gave the country a very dismal appearance. However, the soil is excellent, being black loam, but little or no cultivation was apparent till we got to Lowe's farm. This farm is the joint property of Mr. James Lowe, of Manchester, and Mr. John Lowe, of Ottawa (Secretary to the Department of Agriculture), who bought it for their two sons. It is managed by Colonel Westover, who has begun to cultivate it on a most extensive scale. The farm comprises 12,000 acres. He began to plough last summer, and will sow 500 acres of wheat next spring, and will go on increasing every year until the most of the land is under wheat. He has 25 horses at present, but instead of buying more horses he intends purchasing a great many oxen or mules. This will be a magnificent farm in a few years. The soil is very good and deep. We could judge of this from what we saw, where Mr. Lowe was digging a well. It was fully two feet deep of black loam. He had, however, been unfortunate with his horses, having lost eleven. We advised him not to give them too much dry food, but to give them some linseed or linseed cake.

Fortunes to be made in Cattle Rearing.

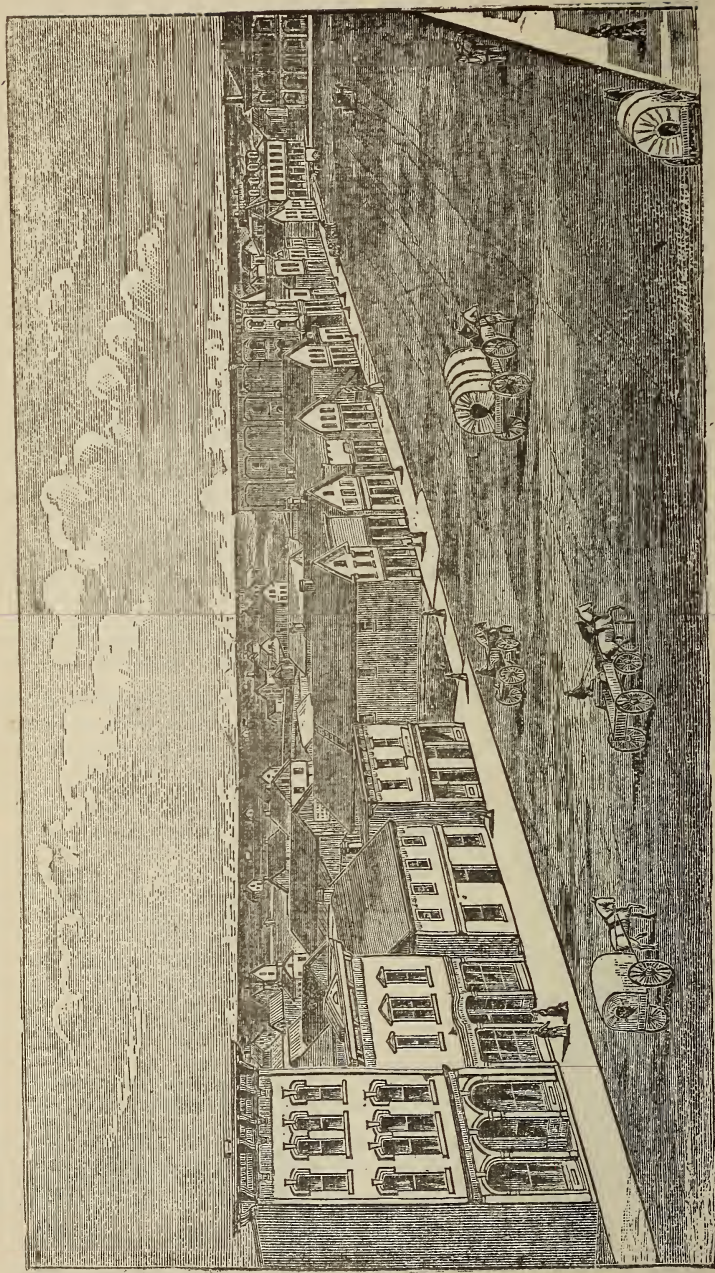
After leaving Lowe's farm we drove through many miles of prairie ground, but saw no cattle. Our opinion was that there might be millions more cattle reared annually than there are at present; if people would only go out from the Old Country and try it they would make fortunes, as there are thousands, nay, millions, of acres for sale.

To return to our former subject—we were arranged to visit another farm, of 4,000 acres, on Tobacco Creek, belonging to the Messrs. Riddell, sons of Mr. Riddell of Hundalee, Roxburghshire, at one time president of the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture. We drove to their house, found them at home, and got a hearty welcome. We were scarcely seated when a severe thunderstorm came on, followed by rain. Next morning it was dry but cloudy, but in the afternoon it cleared away, when we were driven through the farm, which is a very fine one, with plenty of the wild rose present, which is considered a sign of good land in Manitoba. They have shown great wisdom in selecting such a good spot. They have a lot of land under

the plough, and grow first-rate crops of wheat, which they sell for seed to people in their district. The Messrs. Riddell's crop of wheat is generally about 32 bushels per acre, and weighs 62 lbs. per bushel. They intend going largely into the breeding of cattle, and we thought they were right. They have a good lot at present, and intend buying in more this autumn. I have no doubt these gentlemen will in a few years make large fortunes. I hope they may, as they are most industrious young men.

Manitoba is a very healthy country, and has a very fertile soil. It is generally very dry in summer, and in winter the cold is no greater, nor the snow seldom so deep, as in Ontario. Plenty of wood for building purposes can be got at Winnipeg, and also at Rapid City. There are two saw-mills being erected at present. The wood is sent down the Saskatchewan River from the White Mud River and White Lake, where plenty of timber is to be had. Coal has also been found on the Saskatchewan River in beds $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, and on the Pembina River 7 feet thick. In fact it abounds everywhere, so that there will be no lack of fuel. There is also a grist mill erecting at Rapid City. There was much talk some time ago about the grasshoppers doing great damage to the wheat crop; but none have been seen for three or four years, and the settlers don't expect to be annoyed again for years to come. In this I report only what was told me.

Manitoba is very different from Ontario; there are no trees to hinder the plough, only prairie grass, and this must be ploughed down in June and July with a furrow 2 inches deep and 12 or 14 inches wide. It is found that the soil is rotted better in these months from the heat being so great. It is again ploughed over in the autumn or spring, and once yearly after, no manure being required. In fact, all the straw, which in Britain would be converted into manure is burned. The taxes are light, and the Canadian Government reserve two sections in each township for educational purposes. Each section contains 640 acres, and there are thirty-six sections in each township. My opinion is that this is the country for the British farmers to go to, as if we remain much longer at home our means will be all gone. Every year it is being drained away, and landlords make no concession. We are all aware that a bargain is a bargain; but if landlords would show a little consideration in such bad times as we have of late years experienced, they would be no losers in the long run. We had no idea when we entered on our present leases that we were to have such a succession of bad



View in Winnipeg, West side, Main Street, looking North, 1879.

seasons. With the great increase of wages and tradesmen's bills, few farmers will be able to renew their leases. In their determination to get all their rents, landlords are only killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. My advice is, as long as we have a little capital left, to place some of it in that country beyond the Atlantic where plenty land can be bought from the Canadian Government for one dol. per acre, equal 4s. 2d. British money.

Conclusion.

Notwithstanding all the beauty of Ontario, I must give a preference to Manitoba as the place to which we farmers must all eventually go. Anyone going to Manitoba having £160 can take up one-half section (320 acres of land), viz., 160 acres of homestead, which he gets free from the Canadian Government by agreeing to reside on the property and cultivate it for three years; he can also take up another 160 acres "pre-emption," for which he has to pay 1 dol. per acre, payable by instalments, the first instalment with interest being payable at the end of three years. Of course the settler can take up land near to a railway, for which he has to pay on pre-emption 2½ dols. per acre. In my opinion this will be the cheapest. It must be understood, when saying that a man with £160 may succeed, any one having £300 or £400 will get on much better. Labourers' wages per day range from 1¼ to 2 dols; and female servants per month, with board, from 5 to 6 dols.; ploughmen, 1¼ dols. per day. The following is my estimate for a settler going to Manitoba and taking up a quarter section:—

	Dols.
Provisions for one year ...	200
One yoke of oxen ...	130
One wagon ...	80
One cow ...	30
Plough and harrows ...	30
Chains, spades, forks, &c. ...	20
Stove and bedsteads ...	35
Seed ...	120
Building house and stable ...	155
	800

equal to £166 13s. 4d. of British money. This sum may perhaps surprise some people in this country, but it has been done for even less.

I cannot conclude my remarks without expressing heartily my gratitude for the thorough kindness I universally experienced from the Canadians during my sojourn

amongst them. They are a most hospitable as well as a most industrious people.

MR. SNOW'S REPORT.

NOTHING could be kinder than the reception myself and my brother delegates met with at the hands of the Canadian Government and particularly from the Hon. Mr. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, who, on their being introduced to him, said, as near as I can recollect:—"Gentlemen, we have invited you to this country to see it for yourselves. We have no intention of saying to you we shall send you here, there, or anywhere; it is for you to say where you wish to go, and there you shall be sent, and when you return, tell your friends and neighbours exactly what you have seen. Tell them what is good about the country—I trust you will find nothing bad—but should you do so, tell them that also."

Having read an article in *Chambers' Journal* more than twenty years ago, about the fertile belt of North America, and knowing that a good deal of speculation existed in this country as to its capabilities for settlement, I requested to be sent there; and I shall now proceed to speak—first, of the future facilities for getting in and out of the country; second, its adaptation for wheat-growing and cattle-raising; third, who should go there.

Looking at the map you will see, at the head of Lake Superior, Thunder Bay. From here a line is being constructed to Winnipeg, through which much of the traffic must pass; and having a long stretch of water carriage by the lakes, it can be carried cheaply. Then there is the present line through United States territory, barely completed when we were there. This will be a competing line, and will serve a very useful purpose for taking produce into the States; but it is a very roundabout road going from Canada. There is also a projected route *via* Nelson River and Hudson's Bay, which is about the same distance as New York is from this country, but then it is only open for three months. Of course much could be done even in this short time in transporting grain and cattle.

The line from Thunder Bay to Winnipeg mainly goes through a very barren country; every article for the consumption of man and beast has to be carried in, and as it is rather a difficult subject in the matter of gradients, the cost is heavy; but west of Winnipeg the country is level and fertile, so that railways are constructed cheaply. I understand 300 miles are already let at a very moderate figure. I should say that in five years there will be an immense amount of railways constructed in this region.

Along the Red River and about Winni-

peg the soil is very strong, black vegetable mould, and I have no doubt most of it would carry paying crops of wheat for thirty years ; but it is very flat, and I must say that I like the country better west of Winnipeg, and the furthest point we reached, 150 miles west of Winnipeg, best of all. You have here the Little Saskatchewan River, with fine sloping ground on either side, on which the soil and what it produced was extremely good. The difference I saw betwixt the prairies in the States and Manitoba was, that in the first they seemed to be about a dead level, in the other you had a variety. You could get strong, level land, or gently rolling lighter land — land adapted for wheat-growing, land adapted for cattle-raising, and as I will show you further on, the Americans themselves admit that we have ground better adapted for growing wheat and raising cattle than they have.

We saw that a black vegetable mould covered the surface from eighteen inches to two, three, or four feet deep ; and its fertility, no doubt arose from vegetable decay and from the fires which every year sweep over those lands, depositing fine ashes. What was produced we had to take from the evidence we could collect from the people, and from the stacks and stubble in the fields ; and I consider I keep safely within the mark when I say, that taking a good piece of land, it will produce, after being broken properly, 40 bushels the first year, and an average of 30 bushels for thirty years without manure. The land is also very easily broken. It is generally selected without trees, and is turned flat over in June and July with a breaking-plough to the depth of two inches. In the fall it is again ploughed the same way, but taking another couple of inches. It is then sown with wheat in April, and in August a heavy crop is reaped. Afterwards the land is very easily ploughed ; a man with four mules or horses in a Sulkey plough, taking two furrows, being expected to plough 4 or 5 acres per day.

Fair barley is grown, but oats are light ; the climate seems to ripen them too suddenly. In Ontario more scientific farming was needed, and they required to keep more cattle. There wheat had been grown by many till they said it would grow no more, and, dissatisfied with 7 or 8 bushels of a return, they had betaken themselves to Manitoba, where 30 and 40 bushels might be reaped. Manitoba seems to me to have a great future before it for cattle-raising, especially well-bred young stock, which could be fattened in Ontario and then shipped to this country. All the

cattle seen, although living on dry withered grass, as the prairie was when we were there, looked healthy and in good condition. There was any amount of hay to be got for the cutting ; and the country is so adapted for using a machine that no provision need be made, a man can at once go in and cut away. This hay is better adapted for cattle than horses ; so that a new settler generally commences using cattle for ploughing and hauling. The extent of this land, that is Manitoba, is ten millions of acres. Stretching to the west and north-west is a country estimated to contain 176 million acres of fertile land, which must in the very near future produce largely the food required in other parts of the globe.

Who Should Go Out There.

As to the right sort of people to go out, that largely depends upon circumstances ; for working men there will be employment on railways for some years ; the pay when we were there was 6s. per day, and the contractor fed them for 12s. a week ; but in winter they would require to go to other employment, such as wood cutting. For young men, say if two were joining together having £500 to £1,000, they would do well either wheat or cattle raising ; but they would require to be cautious as to their start. It would not be lost time boarding themselves out for a season with a farmer before making their final selections, and they must make up their minds to rough it. But countries such as this grow up with marvellous rapidity ; population pours in, cities, churches, and schools arise where a few years before nothing was heard save the howl of a wolf. The country seems also well adapted for such large speculations as Dalrymple's farm in Dakota, where 8,000 acres of wheat was grown last year. This concern is carried on by a private company, and it is understood to be very successful. You ask—Has this country no drawback ? Certainly it has ; it is a long distance from market ; it has a long winter ; there are mosquitoes, although we neither saw nor felt them. It may have grasshoppers, but I neither heard or saw any. I simply take the people, the cattle, and crops. I saw all three healthy and thriving alike, and I came to the conclusion that it is a good country to go to for those who feel they are cramped at home, and can make up their minds to rough it for a few years.

American Opinions of Canada.

I conclude by showing you what our American cousins think of this country.

The *Philadelphia Press* says :—"The

greatest wheat-growing region in the world is now being opened to settlement. The largest and most productive portion lies within the British province of Manitoba in North America. It is sufficiently prolific when fairly cultivated to make England independent of the United States for bread-stuffs, and to create a powerful rivalry elsewhere. The extent of this enormous and rich British territory is comparatively unknown to the United States. It is estimated at 2,984,000 square miles, whilst the whole of the United States south of the international boundary contains 2,933,000. In the north-western prairies of Canada, wheat often produces 40 to 50 bushels an acre, while in South Minnesota 20 bushels is the average crop; in Wisconsin only 14; in Pennsylvania and Ohio, 15. Within five years it is calculated that 4,000,000 acres of this fertile prairie land will be under wheat cultivation. This means an addition to the wheat products of the world of 100,000,000 bushels, being the amount exported last year from America. It is evident that our superiority as a grain-growing country is likely to be seriously threatened by the rich prairie lands of this north-western British America, as it will make the mother country entirely independent of foreign supply."

The Hon. J. W. Taylor, United States Consul at Winnipeg, in a speech delivered October 2, 1879.—

After some remarks concerning the cotton and corn (Indian) growing sections of America, goes on to say:—"There remained the Northern Zone, especially adapted to wheat-growing and cattle-raising. That included Canada, Wisconsin, Michigan, and partly Minnesota, but three-fourths of the great wheat-producing belt of the Continent lay north of the boundary line of the United States. There the future bread supply of America, and of the old world too, would be raised. The beef raised in this northern district was found superior to that produced farther south. From a pamphlet by W. B. Close recommending Iowa to settlers I find the following:—"I have reports from several of my farms stating the yield of wheat this year has fallen very little short of 30 bushels to the acre. Still, owing to its occasionally suffering from blight, it is not as certain a crop as in Manitoba."

Mr. Close, who has lands to sell in Iowa, might have added that the buffalo goes from the plains of the North-Western States and Territories into those of Manitoba and the Canadian North-West to winter, on account of the more luxurious herbage, the lighter fall of snow, and the fact that, owing to

the equal temperature, which prevents the crusting of the snow, a result which follows alternate thaws and frosts, and renders it more difficult, and often impossible for cattle to reach the grass beneath.

These facts should be borne in mind by intending settlers in North America, who are now being plied with all kinds of objections to the climate of the Dominion by interested agents of the various land and railway companies of Minnesota, Nebraska, Dakota, Iowa, Texas, &c.

SUMMARY OF WHAT THE DELEGATES SAW.

IN offering you these remarks on what we saw in Canada, we must ask you to remember that we have only seen it for a period of nine weeks at one season of the year; and though during this time we travelled between 8,000 and 9,000 miles—often travelling night and day—we saw only a very small proportion of the vast territory comprised in the Dominion of Canada. We endeavoured, however, to see as much as the short season would admit of, and found every one ready to give us information. We were not biassed or influenced in any way, but were allowed every facility to see what we liked and how we liked. We found the Canadian people exceedingly kind, hospitable, and attentive, and warmly attached to the mother country. There was, however, a misapprehension among many with regard to our visit to Canada. They thought that the movement had arisen in this country instead of from their own Government, and accepted it as an outcome of the depression in this country. We met many Canadians, and Americans too, who believed that the old country was 'played out' in consequence of American competition; and failed to recognize bad trade and bad seasons as factors in the agricultural depression here. We met some who made very broad assertions; but, on the other hand, we came in contact with many of the best men in Canada, whose statements could be implicitly relied on, and who frankly gave us both sides of the question. We have already noticed Manitoba, and may now confine our remarks to the older provinces. Of these Ontario and the Eastern Townships of Quebec impressed us very favourably. A great deal of western Ontario would compare very favourably with some parts of England. The land is good and well managed, there is a nice proportion of timber, and the farmers' houses are in many cases exceedingly neat and comfortable. They have, in fact, an air of refinement and prosperity beyond what

we expected in a comparatively new country. We believe it would be hard to find in any country of similar size as many men who had done so well as Ontario farmers. Many who went out 30 to 40 years ago with no capital, now own farms and stock worth £2,000 to £6,000. There are, however, a good many who have mortgages on their farms to a considerable amount, for which they pay 7 or 8 per cent. interest. This, together with bad seasons and moving to the North-west, accounts for the large number of farms which are at present for sale. We may here remark that the custom of letting land is not so common as in this country. Farms are only let from year to year; and as the tenant in these circumstances is supposed to take out what he can, owners are more ready to sell than let. At the same time, it is possible to get farms on rent, and settlers from this country would do well to rent farms for a year or two until they have time to look around.

We have stated the prices at which land in different districts can be bought; and at these prices it could be let to pay from 4 to 6 per cent. on the purchase, with every prospect of an increase of value. In a statement drawn up for us by a committee of practical farmers, the interest on farming capital is shown at 6 per cent. on an average of the last five seasons. No exact system of rotation has been followed. Successive grain crops have been grown too long, till wheat is in many cases not a paying crop; and the farmers of Ontario are now beginning to see that they must pay more attention to green crops and stock-raising. A few, very few, use artificial manures, but by-and-by they are likely to come into more general use. A large buyer of barley told us that a few farmers who used superphosphate sent him barley as much as 5 and 6 lbs. per bushel heavier than their neighbours. Labour in Ontario is about 15 per cent. dearer than in this country, but the farms are evidently worked with fewer hands. We were told again and again that no farmer should go there who did not intend to work; but

taking the whole year round, we think we know many farmers here who work as hard as farmers seemed to do there. We now come to the question of settlement in Canada. We feel that there is much responsibility in answering that question. We are satisfied that men with some capital could make more of it in Canada than in this country, and think there is most money to be made in the North-west; but even in Ontario and the other provinces prospects are good. We do not advise people who are doing well here, with a prospect of providing for their families, to change. But there are hundreds with moderate capital and working families who would do much better in Canada than they can do at home. They would find in many parts of it as good farms, as good houses, as good schools, and as good neighbours as they have here. They would also remain under the British flag. We met many Americans who did not hesitate to say that some day they expected Canada to be part of the United States; but we have very much mistaken the feelings of the Canadians, if there is any such intention on their side of the line. They are proud of their territory in the north-west, proud of their connection with this country, and somewhat jealous of their neighbours. Of course it will be seen that considerable capital is required to purchase one of the improved Ontario farms; but in the Eastern Townships, and in many other parts, there is plenty of land at lower prices, which can be bought for less than it would have cost a few years ago. In short, young men and men with grown up families and small capital should go to Manitoba. Men with sufficient capital and young families should settle on the older provinces; but we do not think working men with no capital would gain much by going out. In our report we have gone a good deal into detail. We have done so because, though we may have stated our views on some points, we wish any who think of going to Canada or Manitoba to be guided by the information we have been able to gather rather than by any opinions we have expressed.



